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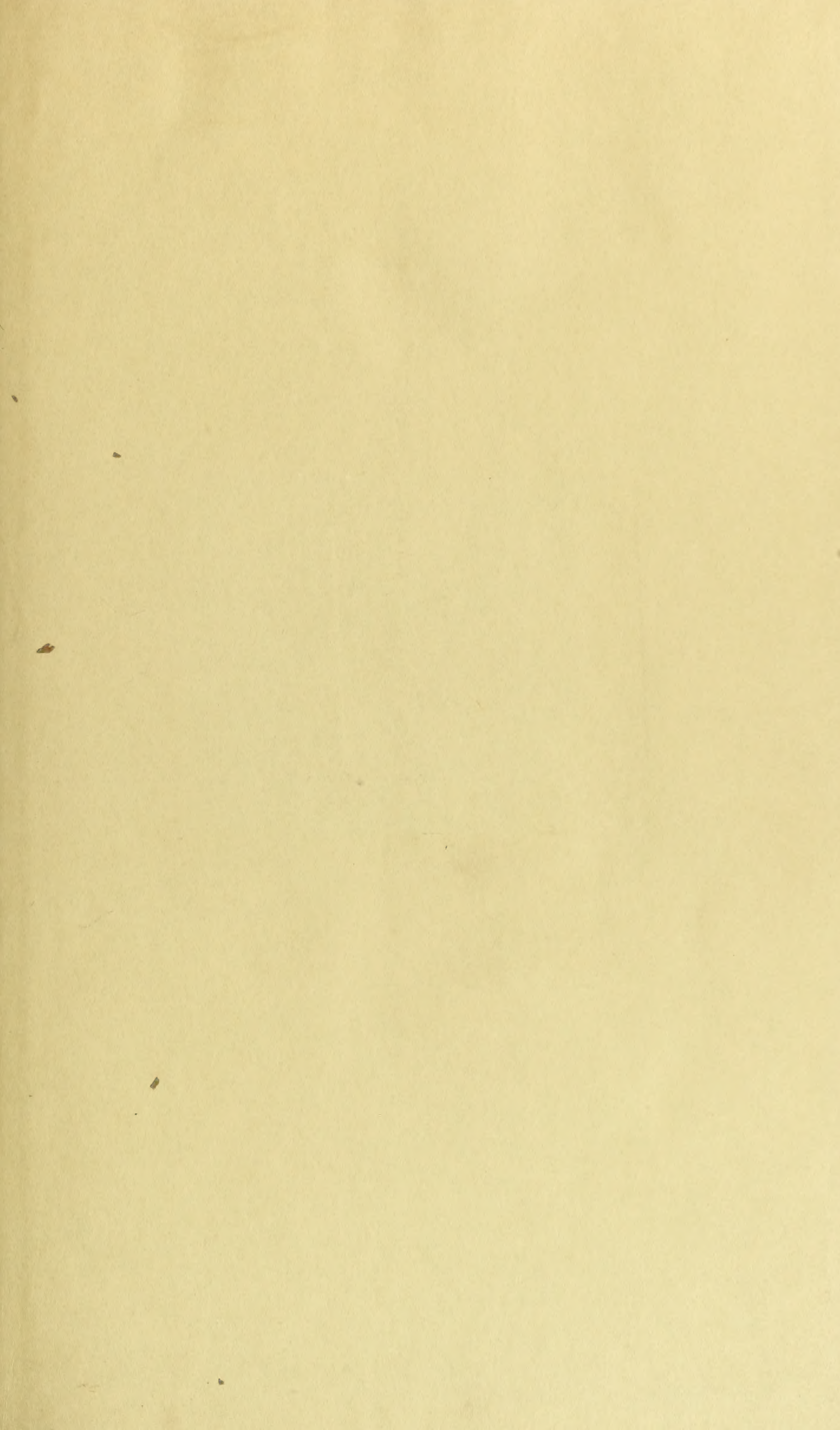
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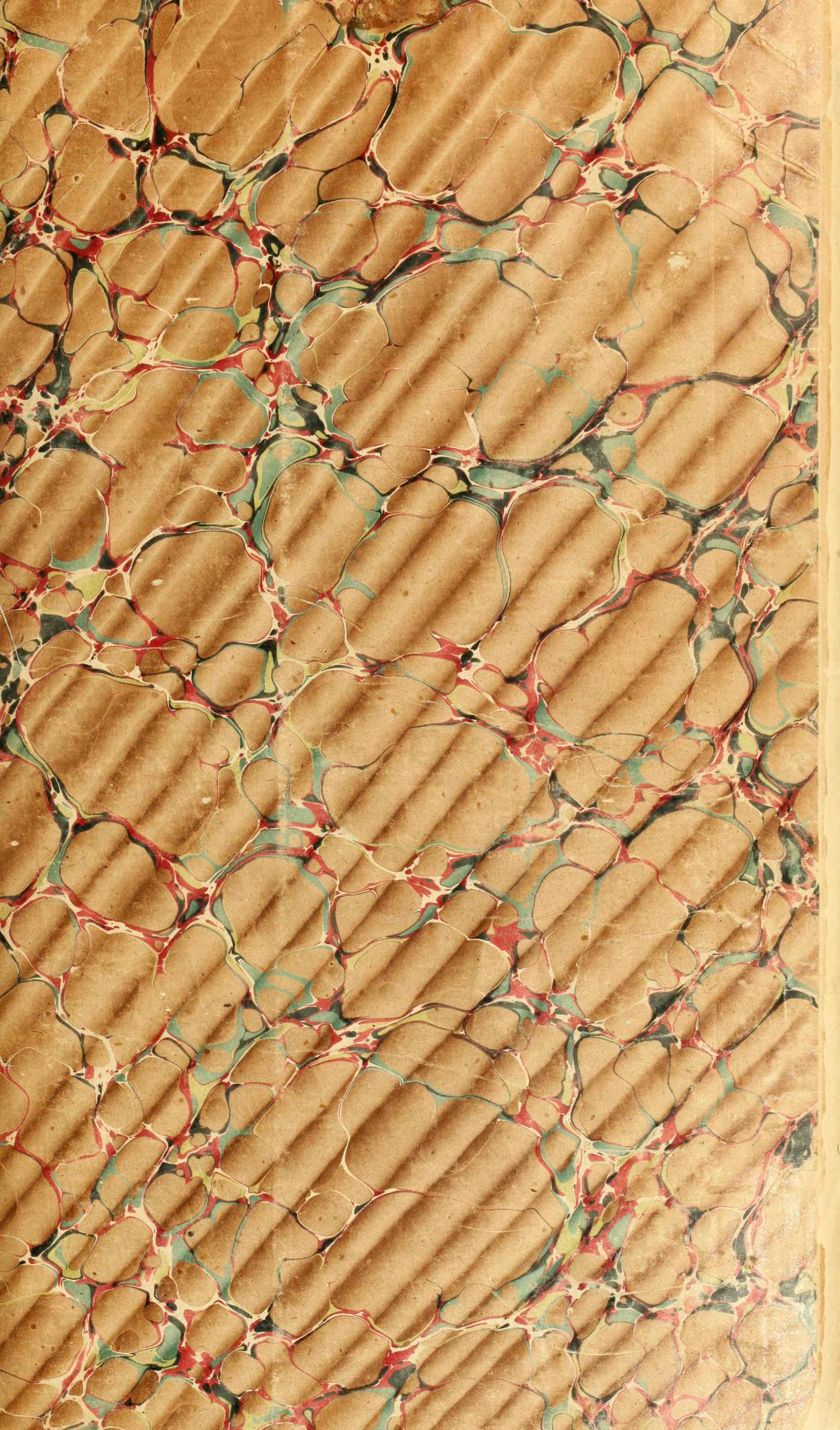














DA 677  
M 22  
1756

The plates to this work are also to be found  
bound separately, in 2480.5.



# A NEW MAP of the Countries Ten Miles round the *CITIES* of LONDON & WESTMINSTER & *BOROUGH* of SOUTHWARK.





DA



T H E  
HISTORY AND SURVEY  
O F  
L O N D O N  
F R O M I T S

Foundation to the Present Time:  
I N T W O V O L U M E S.

C O N T A I N I N G,

I.

The most authentic ACCOUNTS of its  
ORIGIN, INCREASE, PROCEEDINGS, PRIVILEGES,  
CUSTOMS, CHARTERS, ACTS OF COMMON-COUNCIL,  
MEMORABLE ACTIONS both of the *Body corporate* and of the most *eminent Citizens*,  
And whatever has happened in or near that Metropolis during 1800 Years.

II.

The POLITICAL HISTORY of L O N D O N.

With an accurate SURVEY of

The several WARDS, LIBERTIES, PRECINCTS, &c.

An ACCOUNT of

The several PARISHES and CHURCHES;  
Its CIVIL, MILITARY, and ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT,  
COMPANIES and COMMERCE, ANTIQUITIES, OFFICES, SOCIETIES,  
State of LEARNING, and Monuments of CHARITY and PIETY.

I N C L U D I N G

The several PARISHES in WESTMINSTER, MIDDLESEX, and SURRY,  
within the BILL of MORTALITY.

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ILLUSTRATED WITH

One Hundred and Twenty-one COPPER-PLATES, exhibiting the Plans of the Wards in *London*, of the  
City of *Westminster*, and Parishes adjacent; and Views of the whole City at different Times, and of  
all the Churches, Palaces, Bridges, Halls, Hospitals, &c. and a MAP of the Country ten Miles round  
this great City.

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By WILLIAM MAITLAND, F.R.S. and Others.

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By the KING's Authority.

L O N D O N:

Printed for T. OSBORNE and J. SHIPTON, in *Gray's-Inn*;  
And J. HODGES, near *London-Bridge*.

MDCCCLVI.



My dear Mr. Thompson  
Sat 19, 1868.

Dear  
P.

7



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T O

The Right Honourable

*SLINGSBY BETHELL*, Esq;  
L O R D - M A Y O R,

The Right Worshipful the

Court of A L D E R M E N and S H E R I F F S,

And the Worshipful the

Court of C O M M O N - C O U N C I L,

O F T H E

C I T Y of L O N D O N.

My LORD and GENTLEMEN,

**T**HE Proprietors of this voluminous and useful Work, undertaken with a pure Intention to preserve those Monuments of Antiquity, which convey a just Idea of the Wisdom, good Government, Loyalty, Religion, Industry, Hospitality and Charity of your Predecessors in the Magistracy of this City, and to perpetuate down to the latest Posterity the present flourishing and prosperous State of this Metropolis, to which it is arrived by your Zeal for the Public Good, steady Attachment to the true Interest of your Fellow-Citizens, and unwearied Application in the Support of Trade, National Credit, and Works of Charity; are by Duty and Gratitude, as well as Affection, induced to make this public Acknowledgment of the many Obligations they owe for your kind Assistance, which has enabled them to finish so extensive and chargeable a Plan, and to seek for your Patronage and future Recommendation.

It would be a Volume of itself to attempt a circumstantial Description of the Records, Rights, Liberties, Customs and Usages, or of the ancient and modern State of *London*: Yet it is proper to observe,



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## The DEDICATION.

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observe, that there is no Act of Parliament, no Charter, nor Municipal Claim granted and enjoyed by the Citizens, but may be found in this History; nor any Monument of public Utility, that is not described in this Survey.

A Work thus calculated for the Honour of the City, and for the Information of the Citizens in their Duty, Rights and Privileges, illuminated with Plans and Views of all its public Edifices, &c. will establish a real Idea of the Wisdom of its Magistrates, the Magnificence of its Buildings, its Superiority to all other Cities both in Riches, Trade, Number of Inhabitants, Plenty, and Salubrity of its Situation, as well as of its Influence in the Preservation of National Liberty: And therefore, in the Name and in Behalf of the Proprietors, I present this HISTORY and SURVEY of *LONDON* for your Patronage, and with the greatest Respect beg Leave to subscribe myself,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL,

And WORSHIPFUL,

*Your most devoted,*

*Obedient Servant,*

The EDITOR.



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THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
LONDON  
FROM ITS  
Foundation to the Present Time.

BOOK II.

*Containing the POLITICAL HISTORY of London, &c. and a new and accurate SURVEY of the several Wards, Liberties, Precincts, &c. within the City and Liberties thereof.*

CHAP. I.

*The Situation, Extent, Number of Houses, and Division into eight general Parts.*



THE Reader in the first Volume of this Work is presented with the Annals of this antient, rich and powerful City: In which he may find a complete Collection of all its Charters and Privileges, granted, from Time to Time, by the Kings and Parliaments of this Nation, and of all the material publick Transactions relating to and performed by the Citizens, from the Foundation of the City to the present Time. I shall now proceed to the descriptive Part of this great Work;

VOL. II. NUMB. LXI.

and, in the Plan or Survey of this Metropolis, lay before you the advantageous Situation thereof for Health, Commerce, &c. its Extent, Populousness, Division, Antiquities and present State.

London, the most populous and opulent City and Emporium upon Earth, the Metropolis of Great-Britain, and the Chamber of its Monarch, is delightfully situate upon a gentle and beautiful Eminence, on the Northern Bank of the noble and incomparable River *Thames*; in the Latitude of fifty-one Degrees and thirty-two Minutes, and Longitude of eighteen Degrees and thirty-

*Its Situation is pleasant, profitable and healthful.*



thirty-six Minutes ; at a Place where that River in the Vale is cast into a Crescen or Half-Moon ; so that each Part may enjoy the Benefit thereof, and yet not be far distant from each other : About sixty Miles distant from the Sea, and therefore not in Danger of being surprized by the Fleets of foreign Enemies ; nor is it annoyed by the moist Vapours of the Sea ; yet it is near enough to have Ships of the greatest Burthen brought into its very Bosom, by the Help of the Tide, every twelve Hours. On the North Side it is very much sheltered from the cold Winds by *Hampstead*, *Highgate*, and the rising Grounds of *Islington* ; but lies open to the more kindly *West*.

See p. 109. It was formerly thought to contribute much to the Preservation of the healthy and good Air of the City, that nothing was burnt in it but Wood and Charcoal, even in Trades that used great Quantities of Firing : For this End also,

See p. 130. Provision was formerly made against Stinks and annoying Smells, arising from killing Beasts in the City ; which was once thought to have occasioned a grievous Plague there, in the Reign of *Edward III*, who, to prevent the like Infection, sent his Command, about the Year 1361, to the Mayor and Sheriffs, to suffer no Butcher to kill his Cattle nearer the City than *Stratford*, or *Knightsbridge*. This is not observed now ; nor indeed seems it necessary since the new Building of *London* ; for the Streets, Lanes, &c. being wider, the Air is not so much pent up, nor consequently so liable to Infection, as before ; besides, the Markets are now removed out of the Streets, made commodious, and have proper Methods taken to keep them clean : And being built on a Gravel and Loamy Soil, it not only contributes much to the Health of the Citizens, but likewise to the Strength of their Houses, by supporting the most ponderous Superstructures.

The pleasant, profitable, and healthful Situation of this City, in respect of the River, the rising Ground and, the Soil, (all so advantageous) is finely described by one of our Poets ; where his Muse is brought in thus speaking upon the Sight of *London* :

Drayton's  
*Polyalbion*.

At thy great Builder's Wit,  
Who is, but wonder may ?  
Nay, of his Wisdom thus  
Ensuing Times shall say ;  
O more than mortal Man,  
That did this Town begin,  
Whose Knowledge found the Place  
So fit to set it in,  
What God, or Heavenly Power,  
Was harbour'd in thy Breast ? &c.  
Built on a rising Bank,  
Within a Vale to stand ;  
And, for thy healthful Soil,  
Chose Gravel mixt with Sand ;  
And where fair *Thames* his Course  
Into a Crescent casts,  
(That forced by his Tides,  
As still by her he hastes,  
He might his surging Waves  
Into her Bosom send)  
Because too far in Length  
His Town should not extend :

And to the North and South,  
Upon an equal Reach,  
Two Hills their even Banks  
Do somewhat seem to stretch,  
The two extremer Winds  
From hurting it to let ;  
And only level lies,  
Upon the Rise and Set.  
Of all this goodly Isle,  
Where breathes most chearful Air,  
And every Way thereto  
The Ways most smooth and fair ;  
As in the fittest Place,  
By Man that could be thought,  
To which by Land or Sea  
Provision might be brought :  
And such a Road for Ships  
Scarce all the World commands,  
As is the goodly *Thames*,  
Near where *Brute's* City stands.

And yet this was written at a Time when the Buildings were composed of a Congestion of mishapen and extravagant wooden Houses, of Streets narrow and incommodious in the very Center and busiest Places of Intercourse, and when its bad and uneven Pavement made it dangerous to walk, and the Spouts and Gutters over Head made it impassable in a rainy Day. What would the Poet have added to the Encomium, or how would he have been able to find Words sufficient to sing the Praise of *London*, had he lived in these Days of its Exaltation, and continual Improvement, both as to Beauty and Extent, as well as to Trade and Navigation ?

However, it must not be concealed what a certain Author of good Repute writes : “ I will infer, that if this goodly City justly challenges what is her Due, and merits all that can be said to reinforce her Praises, and give her Title ; she is to be relieved from that which renders her less healthy, really offends her, and which darkens and eclipses all her other Attributes. And what is all this, but that hellish and dismal Cloud of SEA-COALE ? which is not only perpetually imminent over her Head ; for as the Poet,

Sir John  
Evelyn's  
*Fumifugium*.

“ *Conditur in tenebris altum caligine Cælum ;*

“ but so universally mixed with the otherwise  
“ wholesome and excellent *Aer*, that her *Inhabitants* breathe nothing but an impure and  
“ thick Mist, accompanied with a fuliginous  
“ and filthy Vapour, which renders them obnoxious to a thousand Inconveniences, corrupting the *Lungs*, and disordering the entire  
“ Habits of their Bodies ; so that *Catarrhs*,  
“ *Phthisicks*, *Coughs* and *Consumptions* rage more  
“ in this one City, than in the whole Earth  
“ besides.

“ I shall not here much descant upon the Nature of *Smoaks*, and other Exhalations from Things burnt, which have obtain'd their severall *Epithets* according to the Quality of the Matter consumed, because they are generally accounted noxious and unwholesome ; and I would not have it thought, that I do here “ *Fumos vendere*, as the Word is, or blot Paper with insignificant Remarks : It was yet  
“ haply



Unwholesomeness of  
Smoak  
from  
Brewers,  
Dyers, &c.  
Chimnies.

“haply no inept Derivation of that *Critick*, who  
“took our *English*, or rather *Saxon*, Appellative  
“from the Greek Word *σφύχω* *corrumpo* and *exuro*,  
“as most agreeable to its destructive Effects,  
“especially of what we do here so much declaim  
“against; since it is certain, that of all the com-  
“mon and familiar Materials which emit it, the  
“immoderate Use of, and Indulgence to *Sea-*  
“*coale* alone in the City of *London*, exposes it to  
“one of the fowlest Inconveniencies and Re-  
“proches, that can possibly befall so noble, and,  
“otherwise, incomparable City: And that not  
“from the *culinary* Fires, which for being weak,  
“and less often fed below, is with such Ease  
“dispell’d and scatter’d above, as it is hardly  
“at all discernible; but from some few par-  
“ticular Tunnells and Issues, belonging only  
“to *Brewers*, *Diers*, *Lime-burners*, *Salt* and  
“*Sope-boylers*, and some other private Trades;  
“one of whose *Spiracles* alone does manifestly  
“infect the *Aer* more than all the Chimnies of  
“*London* put together besides. And that this is  
“not the least *Hyperbolie*, let the best Judges de-  
“cide it, which I take to be our Senses. Whilst  
“these are belching it forth their footy Jaws, the  
“City of *London* resembles the Face rather of  
“*Mount Ætna*, the Court of *Vulcan*, *Stromboli*,  
“or the Suburbs of *Hell*, than an Assembly of  
“rational Creatures, and the Imperial Seat of  
“our incomparable *Monarch*. For when in all  
“other Places the *Aer* is most serene and pure, it  
“is here eclipsed with such a Cloud of Sul-  
“phure, as the Sun itself, which gives Day to  
“all the World besides, is hardly able to pene-  
“trate and impart it here; and the weary  
“*Traveller*, at many Miles Distance, sooner  
“smells, than sees the City, to which he re-  
“pairs. This is that pernicious Smoake which  
“fullyes all her Glory, superinducing a footy  
“Crust or Furr upon all that it lights, spoyl-  
“ing the Moveables, tarnishing the Plate, Gild-  
“ings and Furniture, and corroding the very  
“Iron Bars and hardest Stones with those  
“piercing and acrimonious Spirits which accom-  
“pany its Sulphure; and executing more in one  
“Year, than, exposed to the pure *Aer* of the  
“Country, it could effect in some hundreds:

——— *piceaque gravatum*  
*Fœdat nube diem.*

“It is this horrid Smoake which obscures  
“our Churches, and makes our Palaces look  
“old, which fouls our Clothes, and corrupts  
“the Waters; so as the very Rain, and refresh-  
“ing Dews which fall in the several Seasons,  
“precipitate this impure Vapour, which, with  
“its black and tenacious Quality, spots and  
“contaminates whatsoever is expos’d to it:

——— *Calidoque involvitur undique fumo.*

“It is this which scatters and strews about  
“those black and smutty *Atomes* upon all Things  
“where it comes, insinuating itself into our  
“very secret *Cabinets*, and most precious *Repo-*  
“*sitories*: Finally, it is this which diffuses and  
“spreads a Yellowness upon our choicest  
“Pictures and Hangings: Which does this  
“Mischiefe at home; is *avertus* to *Fowls*, and  
“kills our *Bees* and *Flowers* abroad, suffering

“nothing in our Gardens to bud, display them-  
“selves, or ripen; so as our *Anemonies*, and  
“many other choicest Flowers, will by no In-  
“dustry be made to blow in *London*, or the  
“Precincts of it, unless they be raised on  
“a *Hot-bed*, and govern’d with extraordinary  
“Artifice to accelerate their Springing; im-  
“parting a bitter, and ungrateful Taste to those  
“few wretched *Fruits*, which, never arriving to  
“their desired Maturity, seem, like the *Ap-*  
“*ples* of *Sodome*, to fall even to Dust, when  
“they are but touched. Not therefore to be  
“forgotten is that, which was by many ob-  
“serv’d, that in the Year when *New castle* was  
“besieg’d and blocked up in our late Wars, so  
“as, through the great Dearth and Scarcity  
“of *Coales*, those fumous Works many of  
“them were either left off, or spent but few  
“*Coales* in Comparison to what they now use;  
“divers Gardens and Orchards, planted even in  
“the very Heart of *London*, (as in particular  
“my Lord Marquess of *Hertford’s* in the *Strand*,  
“my Lord *Bridgewater’s*, and some others about  
“*Barbican*) were observed to bear such plentiful  
“and infinite Quantities of *Fruits*, as they ne-  
“ver produced the like either before or since,  
“to their great Astonishment: But it was by  
“the Owners rightly imputed to the Penury of  
“*Coales*, and the little Smoake which they  
“took Notice to infect them that Year: For  
“there is a Virtue in the *Aer* to penetrate,  
“alter, nourish, yea, and to multiply Plants  
“and *Fruits*, without which no Vegetable could  
“possibly thrive: But as the *Poet*,

*Aret ager: vitio moriens fitit aëris herba:*

“So it was not ill said by *Paracelsus*, That of  
“all Things *Aer* only could be truly affirm’d  
“to have *Life*, seeing to all Things it gave  
“*Life*: Argument sufficient to demonstrate,  
“how prejudicial it is to the Bodies of Men;  
“for that can never be *Aer* fit for them to  
“breathe in, where nor *Fruits*, nor *Flowers* do  
“ripen, or come to a seasonable Perfection.

“*Newcastle-Cole*, as an expert *Physician* affirms  
“causeth *Consumptions*, *Phthisicks*, and the Indis-  
“position of the *Lungs*, not only by the suffo-  
“cating Abundance of *Smoake*, but also by its  
“*Virulency*: For all *subterrany* Fuell hath a kind  
“of *virulent* or *arsenical* Vapour rising from it;  
“which, as it speedily destroys those who dig  
“it in the *Mines*, so does it by little and little  
“those who use it *here* above them: Therefore  
“those Diseases (saith this Doctor) most afflict  
“about *London*, where the very *Iron* is sooner  
“consum’d by the Smoake thereof, than where  
“this Fire is not used.

“This *Coale*, says Sir *Kenelme Digby*, flies  
“abroad, fowling the Clothes that are expos’d  
“a-drying upon the Hedges; and in the Spring-  
“time besoots all the Leaves, so as there is  
“nothing free from its universal Contamina-  
“tion; and it is for this, that the *Bleachers* about  
“*Harlem* prohibit by an express Law (as I am  
“told) the Use of these *Coales*, for some Miles  
“about Town; and how curious the *Diers* and  
“Weavers of *Dammask* and other precious  
“Silks are at *Florence* of the least Ingress of  
“any smoaky Vapour, whilst their Looms are at  
“work,

Boetius a  
Boot.

The Perni-  
ciousness of  
*Newcastle*  
*Coal*.



“ work, I shall shew upon some other Occasion.  
 “ But in the mean Time, being thus incorporated  
 “ with the very *Aer*, which ministers to the  
 “ necessary Respiration of our Lungs, the *Inha-*  
 “ *bitants* of *London*, and such as frequent it, find  
 “ it in all their *Expectorations*; the Spittle, and  
 “ other Excrements which proceed from them,  
 “ being for the most Part of a blackish and fu-  
 “ liginous Colour: Besides, this acrimonious Soot  
 “ produces another sad Effect, by rendring the  
 “ People obnoxious to Inflammations, and  
 “ comes (in Time) to exulcerate the *Lungs*;  
 “ which is a Mischiefe so incurable, that it carries  
 “ away Multitudes by languishing and deep  
 “ *Consumptions*, as the *Bills of Mortality* do  
 “ weekly inform us: And these are those  
 “ *Endemii Morbi*, vernaculous and proper to  
 “ *London*. So corrosive is this *Smoake* about the  
 “ City, that, if one would hang up *Gammons* of  
 “ *Bacon*, *Beefe*, or other Flesh, to fume, and pre-  
 “ pare it in the Chimnies, as the good *House-Wives*  
 “ do in the Country, where they make use of  
 “ sweeter Fuell, it will so mummifie, dry up,  
 “ waste and burn it, that it suddenly crumbles  
 “ away, consumes, and comes to nothing.

“ The Consequences then of all this is, that  
 “ (as was said) almost one Half of them who  
 “ perish in *London*, dye of *phthisical* and *pulmo-*  
 “ *nic* Distempers; that the *Inhabitants* are never  
 “ free from *Coughs* and importunate *Rheumatisms*,  
 “ spitting of *impostumated* and corrupt Matter:  
 “ For Remedy whereof, there is none so infalli-  
 “ ble, as that, in Time, the Patient change his  
 “ *Aer*, and remove into the *Country*: Such as  
 “ repair to *Paris* (where it is excellent) and other  
 “ like Places, perfectly recovering of their Health;  
 “ which is a Demonstration sufficient to confirm  
 “ what we have asserted, concerning the Pernici-  
 “ ousness of that about this City, produc’d  
 “ only from this exitial and intolerable Accident.

How to be  
remedied.

“ The Remedy which I would propose, requires  
 “ only the Removal of such *Trades* as are manifest  
 “ *Nuisances* to the City, which I would have  
 “ placed at farther Distances; especially, such  
 “ as in their Works and Fournaces use great  
 “ Quantities of *Sea-coale*, the sole and only Cause  
 “ of those prodigious Clouds of *Smoake*, which  
 “ so universally and so fatally infect the *Aer*,  
 “ and would in no City of *Europe* be permit-  
 “ ted, where Men had either respect to Health  
 “ or Ornament. Such we named to be *Brewers*,  
 “ *Diers*, *Sope* and *Salt-boilers*, *Lime-burners*, and  
 “ thelike: These I affirm, together with some few  
 “ others of the same *Classe*, removed at compe-  
 “ tent Distance, would produce so considerable  
 “ (though but partial) a Cure, as Men would  
 “ even be found to breath a new Life as it were,  
 “ as well as *London* appear a new City, delivered  
 “ from that which alone renders it one of the  
 “ most pernicious and insupportable Abodes in  
 “ the World, as subjecting her *Inhabitants* to so  
 “ infamous an *Aer*, otherwise sweet and very  
 “ healthful: For (as we said) the *culinary*  
 “ Fires (and which *Charking* would greatly re-  
 “ form) contribute little or nothing, in Com-  
 “ parison to these foul-mouth’d Issues, and  
 “ Curles of *Smoake*, which (as the Poet has it)  
 “ do *Cælum subtexere fumo*, and draw a fable Cur-  
 “ tain over Heaven. Let any Man observe it

“ upon a *Sunday*, or such Time as these *Spira-*  
 “ *cles* cease, that the Fires are generally extin-  
 “ guished, and he shall sensibly conclude, by  
 “ the Clearness of the Skie, and universal Sere-  
 “ nity of the *Aer* about it, that all the Chimnies  
 “ in *London* do not darken and poyson it so  
 “ much, as one or two of those Tunnels of  
 “ *Smoake*; and that because the most imper-  
 “ ceptible Transpirations, which they send forth,  
 “ are ventilated, and dispersed with the least  
 “ Breath which is stirring: Whereas the *Columns*  
 “ Clouds of *Smoake*, which are belched forth  
 “ from the sooty Throates of those Works, are  
 “ so thick, and plentiful, that rushing out with  
 “ great Impetuosity, they are capable even  
 “ to resist the fiercest Winds, and, being ex-  
 “ tremely furcharg’d with a fuliginous Body,  
 “ fall down upon the City, before they can be  
 “ dissipated, as the more thin and weak is; so as  
 “ two or three of these *fumid Vortices* are able  
 “ to whirle it about the whole City, rendring  
 “ it in a few Moments like the Picture of  
 “ *Troy* sacked by the *Greeks*, or the Approaches  
 “ of *Mount Hecla*.

“ I propose therefore, that by an *Act* of this  
 “ present *Parliament* this infernal *Nuisance* be  
 “ reformed; enjoyning, that all those *Works* be  
 “ removed five or six Miles distant from *London*  
 “ below the River of *Thames*; I say, five or six  
 “ Miles, or at the least so far as to stand behind  
 “ that *Promontory* jutting out, and securing *Green-*  
 “ *wich* from the pestilent *Aer* of *Plumstead*  
 “ *Marshes*: Because, being placed at any lesser  
 “ Interval beneath the City, it would not only  
 “ prodigiously infect that his Majesty’s Royal  
 “ Seat, and (as *Barclay* calls it) *pervetusta Regum*  
 “ *Britannicorum Domus*; but during our nine  
 “ Months *Etesians* (for so we may justly name  
 “ our tedious Western Winds) utterly darken  
 “ and confound one of the most princely and  
 “ magnificent Prospects that the World has to  
 “ shew: Whereas, being seated behind that  
 “ Mountain, and which seems to have been  
 “ thus industriously elevated, no Winds,  
 “ or other Accident whatever, can force it  
 “ through that solid Obstacle: And I am per-  
 “ swaded, that the Heat of these Works, mixing  
 “ with the too cold and uliginous Vapours  
 “ which perpetually ascend from these fenny  
 “ Grounds, might be a Means of rendring that  
 “ *Aer* far more healthy then now it is; because  
 “ it seems to stand in need of some powerful  
 “ Drier; but which *London*, by reason of its ex-  
 “ cellent Scituation, does not at all require.”

This was written and presented by the Au-  
 thor to his Majesty in 1661, the Year after his  
 Restoration; and if his Plan for Rebuilding the  
 City after the Fire had been executed, Sir *John*  
 had provided an effectual Means to relieve the  
 Citizens from the Nuisance complained of, as  
 may be seen on Page 449. But the Legislature  
 not entering into the Merits of this Complaint,  
 at the Rebuilding of the City, the *Brewers*,  
*&c.* not only have encreased the Quantity and  
 Number of their Fires; but the Author of  
*Scelera Aquarum*, a noted Physician in 1701, in-  
 forms us of another Evil brought by them  
 upon this Metropolis from the contrary Ele-  
 ments.

“ It



“ It is most certain, That *London* is situated  
 “ on a wicked Bottom of Earth, called Blue  
 “ Clay : This Bottom, in many contiguous tho’  
 “ seperated Beds, extends itself round the  
 “ Metropolis, and Lines of Communication,  
 “ some Miles in Circumference, and reacheth  
 “ likewise downwards to an enormous Depth  
 “ towards the Center. For the Boarings that  
 “ have been frequently made by the Brewer in  
 “ quest of the impregnated Water, [called  
 “ Spring-Liquor] have been mostly attempted  
 “ to thirty and forty Fathom Depth without  
 “ Success.

“ The Interstices betwixt the *clayey Strata*  
 “ generally consist of Gravel and Sand, and some-  
 “ times give leave to the Surface and Center  
 “ Springs to meet one the other in their Circula-  
 “ tion through the Bowels of the Earth.

“ As all Sorts of Clay are found, by the Ex-  
 “ perience and Observations of Country-Farmers  
 “ and Brewers, to abound with a Juice or  
 “ Salt of an esurine acid Nature and Quality,  
 “ which vitiates all the Fruits of the Earth, ex-  
 “ cept it be first sweetened and sheathed by  
 “ Chalk, both crude, and calcined into Lime ;  
 “ so this blue Kind of Glebe, being more  
 “ scelerous and corrosive than all the other,  
 “ maleficates equally Air and Water, and ren-  
 “ ders all the stagnate Waters of the Neighbour-  
 “ hood esurine to a very high Degree.

“ And here it is, that the Bounty of Nature  
 “ hath made itself remarkable to the Eye, in  
 “ burying this Bottom of Clay near twenty  
 “ Feet in Depth under Ground, and besides  
 “ covering it over and over with repeated  
 “ Strata of different kinds of Moulds, towards  
 “ the gravelly Surface of the Earth, lest the  
 “ Atmosphere should be invaded, and the  
 “ ambient Air we aspire should be thereby  
 “ exasperated, and rendered catarrhus, through  
 “ the corrosive Effluvia sent up from below.  
 “ So that ’till about one hundred and fifty Years  
 “ ago, that an endless Number of Perforations  
 “ began to be made by the common Brewer  
 “ into the subterranean World, the City  
 “ enjoyed its native State of Health, and was  
 “ entirely free from Coughs, and Catarrhs, Pe-  
 “ riodical Fevers, vulgarly called *Agues*, and, in  
 “ a Word, from all the symptomatical Branches  
 “ of the *Scorbute* hitherto enumerated.

“ And here it may be observed by the bye,  
 “ that the acrid Effluvia sent up from the  
 “ clayey Bottom, by reason of their volatile  
 “ Nature, do little Harm in the Summer Sea-  
 “ son. But during the Rigor of Winter, whilst  
 “ they are weighed down and reverberated  
 “ back towards the Basis of the Atmosphere by  
 “ the Fogs and Frosts, then I may say it is, and  
 “ not till then, that they begin to bite even Per-  
 “ sons adult, but more especially the unseasoned  
 “ Bodies of Children and Foreigners.

“ In short, the *Scelus Aquæ & Loci*, here insisted  
 “ on, slept for a long Succession of Ages, out  
 “ of Harms Way, in the Bowels of the subterra-  
 “ nean World. And besides the corrosive Wa-  
 “ ters were not employed either in Bread, or  
 “ potable Liquors, extracted forth of Malt :  
 “ And as I may add, they were only made  
 “ use of for clearing of the Sight, and for eat-  
 No. 61.

“ ing away the Kells and Cataracts off of dim  
 “ Eyes.

“ But about the Accession of Queen *Elizabeth*  
 “ to the Crown, (as I am well informed) Clay-  
 “ Waters began to grow into Credit with such as  
 “ brewed and baked for Sale, as a most powerful  
 “ Menstruum for extracting the Tincture out  
 “ of Malt : And at that Period of Time it  
 “ was, that the Waters of *DATC* were carted  
 “ from *Hogsdon* to the several Brew-Houses in  
 “ the Metropolis, at eight hundred Pounds *per*  
 “ *Annum* Expence. And at the same Time a  
 “ World of Wells were made, and Pumps  
 “ erected in every Corner of City and Suburbs.

“ In a Word, the *Scelus Aquæ & Loci* now  
 “ spoken of, that is to say, the acrid Nature  
 “ and esurine Quality of the stagnate Waters  
 “ in and about this City is sufficiently evinced  
 “ *a posteriori* from the ill-natured Effects thereof  
 “ in all domestick Uses : *First*, In ditching  
 “ and chapping of the Hands and Face ; *2dly*,  
 “ From coagulating of *Alcalous Fluids*, both  
 “ Soap and Barm ; *3dly*, From hardening of  
 “ Peas, and reddening of Bacon, and all Flesh-  
 “ Meats, if boiled therein ; which the Lord  
 “ *Bacon* enumerates amongst ill Signs and Dia-  
 “ gnosticks of Infalubrity ; *4thly*, From the kill-  
 “ ing of Flowers, and destroying all manner  
 “ of Garden-Stuff, unless the acid Salt be first  
 “ evaporated by open Airings and Infolation  
 “ on the Surface of the Earth, as was practised  
 “ by the Antients, and is likewise put in practice  
 “ by Gardeners to this Day.

“ I had almost forgot to add here, that the  
 “ prodigious Bottom of Clay now spoken of  
 “ extends itself from the *Metropolis*, all along  
 “ the Banks of the River *Thames*, into the  
 “ Marshes and Flats of *Essex*, which vitiates  
 “ both Air and Water in the Hundreds to a  
 “ very high Degree ; whereby the Foundation  
 “ hath been laid of such chronical Fevers and  
 “ scorbutick Agues, as incessantly reign in the  
 “ Districts of *Dench* and *Rocheport*. In a Word,  
 “ the *Thames* is also vitiated by Dyers, &c. So  
 “ that no Water is fit for Bread, save the *New*  
 “ *River*.”

*London* is not more happily situate in respect  
 to Health and Commerce, than it is for many  
 other great Advantages ; a few of which I shall  
 just mention.

Other Ad-  
 vantages.

For the Convenience of Building, we have  
 Plenty of divers Sorts of Materials at hand, hav-  
 ing seen in several Parts of the Suburbs (where  
 new Buildings were lately erected) Clay dug up,  
 made into Bricks, and built into Houses, upon the  
 Spot from whence they were taken : With which  
 Matter the neighbouring Fields not only plenti-  
 fully abound, but likewise with Abundance of  
 choice Gravel, which not only serves to make  
 our beautiful Terras-Walks in Gardens, but also  
 to repair the Highways ; which is of infinite Ad-  
 vantage to the Commerce of this vast City. Be-  
 sides, in the Neighbourhood there’s great Plenty  
 of Chalk, which abundantly supplies *London* and  
 the vicinal Parts with Mortar, Whiting, and  
 rich Manure ; but Wood and Stones being scarce,  
 those Defects are amply supplied by Water-Car-  
 riage. And for Firing, it probably surpasses all  
 other great Cities upon Earth for Plenty ; for a  
 private

For Build-  
 ing.

Fire.



private Family can, for about the Charge of seven Pounds, supply itself with Fuel sufficient to keep two good Fires in Winter, and that of the Kitchen in Summer, notwithstanding the great Duty upon Pit-Coals: Whereas the Inhabitants of most other great Cities abroad cannot keep such Fires for quadruple the Sum; wherefore many of their Poor in a rigorous Season perish for Want of that great Necessary of Life. And as for Water, the secondary Cause of all Things, 'tis allowed by the best Judges, that it far exceeds all other Cities; for so it abounds with that precious Element, that there's scarce a House, which has it not brought into it by leaden Pipes.

Water.

Mineral Waters.

Fish.

Garden-Stuff.

Other great Advantages, accruing to the Citizens in Point of Situation, are the Plenty and Variety of Mineral Waters, wherewith the Neighbourhood of the City abounds; the great Store of Fish continually produced by the genial River *Thames*; the prodigious Quantity of Garden-stuff, furnished by the adjacent Gardens; and vast Loads of Grass, wherewith the neighbouring Fields are burdened: For this great City is incircled with an infinite Number of fine Kitchen-Gardens, delightful Plains, and beautiful Elevations, covered with a perpetual Verdure, which form an agreeable Variety of pleasant and beautiful Objects, enriched with an incredible Number of great and stately Villages, adorned with the magnificent Country-Houses of the Citizens; several of which Villages separately taken (to my own Knowledge) excel the Capital Cities of three or four sovereign Princes abroad put together, both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants: Two of which (exclusive of many others from three to near six hundred Houses) I shall only mention, viz. *Deptford* and *Greenwich*; the former containing eighteen hundred and twenty Houses, and the latter thirteen hundred and forty-one: All Things considered, it may justly be said, that this Spot seems, as if pointed out by the All-wise Author of Nature, as a Scite worthy of so great and incomparable a City, and its antient Name of *Augusta*; and to take it in its present Extent, this antient City has ingulphed one City, one Borough, and forty-three Villages, viz. the City of *Westminster*, the Borough of *Southwark*, and the Villages of *Mara*, *Finbury*, *Wenlaxbarn*, *Clerkenwell*, *Islington*, *Hoxton*, *Shoreditch*, *Nortonfalgate*, the *Spital*, *Whitechapel*, *Mile-End New-Town*, *Mile-End Old-Town*, *Stepney*, *Poplar*, *Limehouse*, *Ratcliff*, *Shadwell*, *Wapping*, *Stepney*, *East Smithfield*, the *Hermitage*, *St. Catharine's*, the *Minories*, *St. Clements-Danes*, the *Strand*, *Charing-cross*, *St. James's*, *Knights-Bridge*, *Soho*, *St. Giles's in the Fields*, *Bloomsbury*, *Portpool*, *Saffron-Hill*, *Holborn*, *Vaux-Hall*, *Lambeth*, *Lambeth-Marsh*, *Kennington*, *Newington-Buts*, *Bermondsey*, the *Grange*, *Horsleydown* and *Rotherhithe*.

See p. 17.

Present Extent of Buildings.

An actual Survey of its Length in 1732.

On the twenty-second of May, Anno 1732, I measured the Length and Breadth of this City and Suburbs in three different Parts by a Perambulator; when I found its Length from the upper End of *Knights-Bridge* in the West, to *Robin-Hood-Lane*, at the lower End of *Poplar*, in the East, to be seven Miles, four Furlongs, and thirty-two Poles, or seven Miles and a Half and one hundred and seventy-six Yards;

viz. from the West End of *Knights-Bridge* to *Clarges-Street* in *Hyde-Park Road*, one Mile; to three Doors West of *James-Street*, *Long-Acre*, one Mile; to the North East Corner at *Holborn-Bridge*, one Mile; to two Doors West of *Leadenball-Gate* in *Leadenball-Street*, one Mile; to a Stile in *Stepney Fields*, South of *White-Chapel Mount*, one Mile; to the *Blue Anchor*, East of *Stepney Church*, one Mile; to two Doors East of the *Horse* at *Poplar*, one Mile; and thence to the End of *Robin-Hood-Lane*, four Furlongs and thirty-two Poles.

And from thence coasting as near the River *Thames* as I could Westward, the City and Suburbs measured from *Robin-Hood-Lane* to *Peterborough-House*, at the South End of *Mill-Bank-Row*, above the *Horse-Ferry* at *Westminster*, six Miles, seven Furlongs, and twenty-four Poles, or six Miles and three Quarters, and three hundred and fifty-two Yards; viz. from *Robin-Hood-Lane*, to two Doors East of *Lime-House* Corner, one Mile; to *Griffin-Street* in *Lower Shadwell*, one Mile; to two Doors East of the *Hermitage-Bridge*, one Mile; to three Doors East of *St. Laurence Pultney-Lane*, in *Canon-Street*, one Mile; to *Ram-Ally*, opposite *Fetter-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*, one Mile; to three Doors North of the Admiralty-Office at *Whitehall*, one Mile; and from thence to *Peterborough-House* aforesaid, seven Furlongs and twenty-four Poles.

And in Breadth, from the upper End of *Camberwell Road* in *Newington-Buts*, to the North End of *Jeffrey's Alms-houses* in *Kingsland Road*, three Miles and thirty-one Poles, or three Miles and one hundred and seventy Yards and a Half; viz. from the upper End of the said *Camberwell Road*, to four Doors South of the *White-Hart Inn* in the Borough of *Southwark*, one Mile; to two Doors South of *Devonshire-Street*, without *Bishopsgate*, one Mile; to No 5. in *Harwarr's Alms-Houses* in *Kingsland Road*, one Mile; and from thence to the North End of the said *Jeffrey's Alms-Houses*, thirty-one Poles.

In Breadth.

In measuring the Lengths and Breadths of the City and Suburbs, I took special Care to have the Wheel carried in divers Places, where I could not pass straight along, to prevent any Addition from being made either to the Length or Breadth thereof, by Northing or Southing, Easting or Westing.

The Number of Houses in this great Metropolis has been as wildly and falsely represented, as perhaps that of any other City whatsoever: A few Instances of which I shall, for the Information of the Reader, insert in this Place.

Sir William Petty, by a Certificate said to be received from the Hearth-Office, about the Year 1685, makes the Number of Houses then within the Bill of Mortality to amount to 105,315. And the Author of *The New View of London*, published Anno 1708, computes them at 106,888. Both Present States of Great-Britain have, for many Years, reckoned them at 120,000. But the Author of that called *Chamberlain's*, outstripping all the rest, has inconsiderately run them up to 150,000. And by a Book lately published, which from its Title of *New Remarks, or a Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster*, by the Company of Parish-Clerks,

Wild Representations of the Number of Houses.



Clerks, the Publick might reasonably have expected an accurate Account thereof; but, instead of that, it contains the Reverse; for in some Parishes about double the Number of Houses is reckoned, and in others not a third of what they contain; and in divers none are accounted for. However, a late Plagiary and pretended Surveyor of London has glutted himself therewith, to the no small Imposition on his Reader.

But what is still more surprizing, is, that the Account of the Number of Houses taken by the Beadles of the several Wards of this City in the Year 1725, preparatory to a Petition to be presented to Parliament for regulating the Elections of the City Magistrates, Members of Parliament, &c. is not a little defective in several of the great Wards: I shall only instance that of *Bishopsgate without*, which wants two hundred and seventy Houses of its genuine Number, which I discovered upon comparing that Account with the Parish-Books of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, which contains all Parts of the Ward without.

In Consideration of the Premises, I shall, for the Information of the Reader, present him with a double Account of the Number of Houses within the Bill of Mortality. The first of which, amounting to eighty-five thousand eight hundred and five, is the Number total of the several Accounts of Houses mentioned in the respective Parishes, &c. in this Book, which I carefully took myself from the Books of all the said Parishes, Precincts and Liberties within the City of London and Bill of Mortality, except the Parishes of St. Bride, and St. George, Ratcliff-highway, which I received from the Vestry-Clerks of those Parishes.

And in the last Account, which is an actual Survey, made in the Years 1725 and 1726, are not only contained the Names and Numbers of all the Streets, Squares, Lanes, &c. that were in this City and Suburbs at that Time; but the Names of those since erected are added; to which is subjoined the Number of Houses therein contained; whereby the Survey is brought down to the first of February, Anno 1737. By which the Cities of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark, and Parts contiguous, are divided into eight distinct Parts.

Division of the Bill of Mortality into eight Parts.

First.

The First Division contains all the Streets, Squares, Lanes, &c. within the Wall of the City, including the Tower and Bridge of London; wherein are contained the following Numbers of Houses, Brewhouses, Inns, Taverns, Coffee-houses, Bakers, Butchers, Cheesemongers, Fishmongers, Poulterers, Alehouses, Herbstalls and Brandyshops.

Brand.	307
Herb.	136
Aleh.	669
Poult.	67
Fishm.	54
Cheefe.	84
Butch.	324
Bakers.	122
Coffee.	124
Taver.	121
Inns.	49
Brew.	10
Houses.	11795

Second. The Second Division consists of all the Streets, Squares, &c. in the City of Westminster; South of Whitehall and St. James's Park; wherein are contained the following Numbers of Houses, Brewhouses, &c.

Brand.	259
Herb.	6
Aleh.	47
Poult.	7
Fishm.	2
Cheefe.	23
Butch.	54
Bakers.	44
Coffee.	19
Taver.	13
Inns.	5
Brewh.	13
Houses.	3282

The Third Division is composed of all the Streets, &c. on the North of Westminster and River of Thames, and West of Strand-Lane, Drury-Lane, Bow-Street, Peter-Street, Queen-Street and Montague-House; which contains the following Number of Houses, Brewhouses, &c.

Brand.	861
Herb.	268
Aleh.	1057
Poult.	57
Fishm.	27
Cheefe.	72
Butch.	291
Bakers.	185
Coffee.	122
Taver.	93
Inns.	38
Brewh.	24
Houses.	14934

The Fourth Division contains all the Streets, &c. on the East Sides of the above-mentioned Strand-Lane, Drury-Lane, &c. to Fleet-Ditch, and the Brook running from Black-Mary's Hole, on the East and North-east, and the Fields and River Thames on the North and South, in which are contained the following Numbers of Houses, &c.

Brand.	742
Herb.	162
Aleh.	668
Poult.	37
Fishm.	32
Cheefe.	52
Butch.	244
Bakers.	142
Coffee.	132
Taver.	86
Inns.	24
Brew.	23
Houses.	10353

The Fifth Division includes all the Streets, &c. on the East Side of Fleet-Ditch and Brook afore-said, and all the Parts without the City Wall to Moorgate, and the Street and Road leading thence to the Fields; wherein are contained the following Numbers of Houses, &c.

Brand.	1007
Herb.	154
Aleh.	718
Poult.	8
Fishm.	25
Cheefe.	46
Butch.	141
Bakers.	115
Coffee.	55
Taver.	32
Inns.	43
Brewh.	41
Houses.	15117

The Sixth Division is composed of all the Streets, &c. without the City Wall, on the East of the said Street and Road at Moorgate, to Whitechapel and Bow-Road on the South; in which are contained the following Numbers of Houses, &c.

Brand.	1581
Herb.	156
Aleh.	738
Poult.	14
Fishm.	11
Cheefe.	25
Butch.	125
Bakers.	131
Coffee.	33
Taver.	24
Inns.	18
Brewh.	24
Houses.	13189

The Seventh Division consists of all the Streets, &c. without the City Wall, between Whitechapel and Bow-Road afore-said on the North, and the River Thames on the South; which contains the following Numbers of Houses, &c.

Brand.	1797
Herb.	123
Aleh.	946
Poult.	16
Fishm.	3
Cheefe.	35
Butch.	205
Bakers.	136
Coffee.	22
Taver.	43
Inns.	6
Brewh.	22
Houses.	14874

The Eighth Division contains all the Streets, &c. in Southwark, and all other Parts on that Side the River Thames within the Bill of Mortality; in which are contained the following Numbers of Houses, &c.

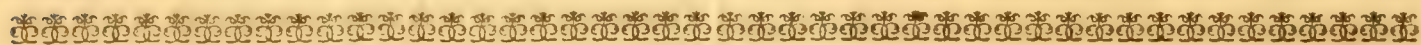
Brand.	2105
Herb.	129
Aleh.	932
Poult.	12
Fishm.	5
Cheefe.	47
Butch.	131
Bakers.	197
Coffee.	24
Taver.	35
Inns.	24
Brewh.	14
Houses.	5845



The above-mentioned Survey contains not only an Account of all the Streets, Squares, Lanes, &c. within the Bill of Mortality, but likewise the Number of Houses, Brewhouses, Inns, Taverns, &c. in each of the said Streets, &c. respectively: But, considering that the inserting them particularly would greatly swell the present Work, I shall, for the Ease of the Reader, (notwithstanding the incredible Pains I was at for above the Space of eleven Months in taking the said Accounts) content myself with inserting only the Names of the said Streets, Squares, Lanes, &c.

But, before I proceed, I think 'twill be necessary to acquaint the Reader, that the great Difference in the Names and Numbers of the Streets, Squares, Lanes, &c. in the following Account, from those published by others, is owing to the obsolete Names in theirs, and the Want of

Pains in taking the same; whereas my Account contains the several Appellations they went by (in 1732) when I made the Survey; and the Increase of Number is the Effect of an unwearied Application when I took the same. And it is observable, that the Names of many of the inferior Places, viz. Alleys, Rents, Yards, &c. are in a continual Fluctuation; for many of them change their Names as often as they do their Owners, or the Signs that hang in the Streets before them; and sometimes by the Death or Removal of the principal Inhabitants, who have, and still do give Denomination to many such Places of small Note, during their Residence therein; insomuch that, if an annual Account of the Names of such Places were to be taken, there would appear a great Alteration in so short a Time, especially if we consider that many of the said small Places go by divers Names at the same Time.



## C H A P. II.

*An Account of all the Alleys, Banks, Bridges, Buildings, Buries, Clofes, Corners, Courts, Ditches, Docks, Entries, Gardens, Greens, Grounds, Mewses, Passages, Rents, Roads, Rows, Squares, Streets, Yards, &c. within the City of London, and Suburbs thereof, alphabetically digested.*

N. B. As I have divided the City and Suburbs into the Eight Divisions above-mentioned, I have added their proper Numbers to the several Alleys, &c. to shew the Parts of the Town wherein they lie.

A L L E Y S.			
A	CORN alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Back alley, Green Bank, Wapping
	Adam and Eve alley, Barnaby street	8	Back alley, Playhouse yard, Whitecross street
	Adam and Eve alley, Smithfield	5	Back alley, Three Foxes court, Long lane
	Anchor alley, Mint street	8	Bacon alley, Woolpack alley, Houndsditch
A	Anchor alley, Thames street	1	Badger alley, Shoreditch
	Anchor and Hope alley, Wapping	7	Bag and Bottle alley, Old street
	Angel alley, Aldersgate str.	7	Bailey's alley, in the Strand
	Angel alley, Bishopsgate str.	6	Baker's alley, Church lane, Whitechapel
A	Angel alley, Fore street, Lambeth	8	Baker's alley, Farmer's street, Shadwell
	Angel alley, Golden lane	5	Baker's alley, Goswell street
	Angel alley, Gray's Inn lane	4	Baker's alley, King street, Westminster
	Angel alley, Houndsditch	6	Baker's alley, Monkwell str.
A	Angel alley, King str. St. James's square	3	Baker's alley, St. John street
	Angel alley, Leadenhall str.	1	Baker's alley, in the Strand
	Angel alley, Little Moorfields	5	Baker's alley, Swallow street
	Angel alley, Long acre	3	Bakersarms alley, Rosemary la.
A	Angel alley, Nightingale la.	7	Ball alley, Aldersgate street
	Angel alley, Pepper alley, Southwark	8	Ball alley, Canon street
	Angel alley, Ratcliff Highway	7	Ball alley, Kingsland road
	Angel alley, Shoe lane	4	Ball alley, Lime street
A	Angel alley, Stoney lane	7	Ball alley, Lombard street
	Angel alley, Whitecross str.	5	Ball alley, Long alley, Moorfields
	Angel alley, Whitechapel	7	Ball alley, St. Catharine's lane
	Anne's alley, East Smithfield	7	Ball alley, Wheeler street
A	Antelope alley, King street	2	Bandy Leg alley, Fleet ditch
	Artichoke alley, Barnaby str.	8	Bannister's alley, Broad St. Giles's
	Artichoke alley, Holwell street, Shoreditch	6	Bannister's alley, Nightingale lane
	Ax alley, Leadenhall street	1	Barber's alley, Brown's lane, Spitalfields
A	Bab's alley, Mint street, Southwark	8	Barber's Pole alley, St. Margaret's hill
	Back alley, Back hill, Hatton wall	4	Barking alley, Scething lane, Tower street
	Back alley, Bear alley, Fleet ditch	5	Basket alley, Golden lane
	Back alley, Bowling alley, Westminster	2	Basket alley, Goswell street
A	Back alley, Church lane, Whitechapel	7	Bear alley, Addle hill
	Back alley, Church lane, Tooley street	8	Bear alley, Bride lane
	Back alley, Cloth fair	5	Bear alley, London wall
	Back alley, Great Garden, St. Catharine's	7	Bear alley, Fleet ditch
B	Back alley, Green Bank, Wapping	7	Bear alley, Wormwood street
	Back alley, Playhouse yard, Whitecross street	5	Bechive alley, Snow hill
	Back alley, Three Foxes court, Long lane	5	Beggars Alms alley, Rosemary lane
	Bacon alley, Woolpack alley, Houndsditch	6	Bell alley, Austin Friars
B	Badger alley, Shoreditch	6	Bell alley, Budge row
	Bag and Bottle alley, Old street	5	Bell alley, Canon street
	Bailey's alley, in the Strand	3	Bell alley, Coleman street
	Baker's alley, Church lane, Whitechapel	7	Bell alley, Dean street
B	Baker's alley, Farmer's street, Shadwell	7	Bell alley, Fenchurch street
	Baker's alley, Goswell street	5	Bell alley, Goswell street
	Baker's alley, King street, Westminster	2	Bell alley, Great Carter lane
	Baker's alley, Monkwell str.	1	Bell alley, Great Eastcheap
B	Baker's alley, St. John street	5	Bell alley, Green alley, Tooley street, Southwark
	Baker's alley, in the Strand	3	Bell alley, Kingsland road
	Baker's alley, Swallow street	3	Bell alley, King street, Westminster
	Bakersarms alley, Rosemary la.	7	Bell alley, New Stairs, Wapping
B	Ball alley, Aldersgate street	5	Bell alley, Old Bedlam
	Ball alley, Canon street	1	Bell alley, Old street
	Ball alley, Kingsland road	6	Bell alley, Saffron hill
	Ball alley, Lime street	1	Bell alley, Thieving lane
B	Ball alley, Lombard street	1	Bell alley, Turnmill street
	Ball alley, Long alley, Moorfields	6	Bell alley, Walbrook
	Ball alley, St. Catharine's lane	7	Bell alley, Wapping
	Ball alley, Wheeler street	6	Bell and Bear alley, Great Eastcheap
B	Bandy Leg alley, Fleet ditch	5	Bell's alley, St. Catherine's la.
	Bannister's alley, Broad St. Giles's	3	Benfon's alley, Shoreditch
	Bannister's alley, Nightingale lane	7	Betts's alley, Shoreditch
	Barber's alley, Brown's lane, Spitalfields	6	Biggs's alley, Thral street
B	Barber's Pole alley, St. Margaret's hill	8	Bilton's alley, Freeman's lane
	Barking alley, Scething lane, Tower street	5	Bird's alley, Fashion street
	Basket alley, Golden lane	5	Birdcage alley, Anchor street
	Basket alley, Goswell street	5	Birdcage alley, St. Margaret's hill
B	Bear alley, Addle hill	1	Birdcatchers alley, Whitechapel
	Bear alley, Bride lane	4	Bird in Hand alley, Cheapside
	Bear alley, London wall	1	Bitt alley, Turnmill street
	Bear alley, Fleet ditch	5	Black and white alley, Old Bailey
B	Bear alley, Wormwood street	1	Black Bell alley, Petticoat la.
	Bechive alley, Snow hill	5	Blackbird alley, St. John str.
	Beggars Alms alley, Rosemary lane	6	Black Boy alley, Chick lane
	Bell alley, Austin Friars	1	Black Boy alley, Fore str. Lambeth
B	Bell alley, Budge row	1	Black Boy alley, in the Minories
	Bell alley, Canon street	1	Black Boy alley, Rosemary la.
	Bell alley, Coleman street	7	Black Boy alley, Thames str.
	Bell alley, Dean street	1	Black Bull alley, Petticoat la.
B	Bell alley, Fenchurch street	1	Black Dog alley, Bowling alley
	Bell alley, Goswell street	5	Black Dog alley, East Smithfield
	Bell alley, Great Carter lane	1	Black Horse alley, Fleet street
	Bell alley, Great Eastcheap	1	Black Jack alley, East Smithfield
B	Bell alley, Green alley, Tooley street, Southwark	8	Black Jack alley, Great Windmill street
	Bell alley, Kingsland road	6	Black Jack alley, Old street
	Bell alley, King street, Westminster	2	Blackburn's alley, Rotherhithe Wall
	Bell alley, New Stairs, Wapping	7	Black's alley, East Smithfield
B	Bell alley, Old Bedlam	6	Black Lyon alley, Wentworth street
	Bell alley, Old street	5	Blackmoors alley, Parthing fields
	Bell alley, Saffron hill	4	Blackmoors alley, Green Bank
	Bell alley, Thieving lane	2	Blackmoors alley, St. Martin's lane
B	Bell alley, Turnmill street	5	Black Raven alley, Coleman str.
	Bell alley, Walbrook	1	Black Raven alley, Leadenhall street
	Bell alley, Wapping	7	Black Raven alley, Thames str.
	Bell and Bear alley, Great Eastcheap	1	Black Spread Eagle alley, Blackman street
B	Bell's alley, St. Catherine's la.	7	Black Spread Eagle alley, Kent street
	Benfon's alley, Shoreditch	6	Black Spread Eagle alley, Turnmill street
	Betts's alley, Shoreditch	6	Black Swan alley, Golden lane
	Biggs's alley, Thral street	6	Black Swan alley, Holwell str.
B	Bilton's alley, Freeman's lane	8	Black Swan alley, Little Carter lane
	Bird's alley, Fashion street	6	Black Swan alley, London Wall
	Birdcage alley, Anchor street	6	Black Swan alley, St. Margaret's Hill
	Birdcage alley, St. Margaret's hill	8	Black Swan alley, Thames str.
B	Birdcatchers alley, Whitechapel	6	Blake's alley, Holwell lane
	Bird in Hand alley, Cheapside	1	Blind Beggars alley, Cow Cross
	Bitt alley, Turnmill street	5	Blue Anchor alley, Barnaby street
	Black and white alley, Old Bailey	5	Blue Anchor alley, Brook's str.
B	Black Bell alley, Petticoat la.	6	Blue Anchor alley, Bunnhill row
	Blackbird alley, St. John str.	5	Blue anchor alley, Cable str.
	Black Boy alley, Chick lane	5	Blue Anchor alley, Green Bank
	Black Boy alley, Fore str. Lambeth	8	Blue Anchor alley, Minories
B	Black Boy alley, in the Minories	7	Blue Anchor alley, Old street
	Black Boy alley, Rosemary la.	7	Blue Anchor alley, Petticoat row
	Black Boy alley, Thames str.	1	Blue Anchor alley, Petty Fra.
	Black Bull alley, Petticoat la.	6	Blue Anchor alley, Rosemary lane
B	Black Dog alley, Bowling alley	2	Blue Anchor alley, St. Catharine's
	Black Dog alley, East Smithfield	7	Blue Anchor alley, Tooley str.
	Black Horse alley, Fleet street	4	Blue
	Black Jack alley, East Smithfield	7	



Blue Anchor alley, Tower Ditch	7	Churchyard alley, Fetter lane	4	Dolphin alley, Long alley, Moor-	7	Green Dragon alley, Wapping	7
Blue Anchor alley, Whitecross str.	5	Churchyard alley, Harp alley	4	fields	6	Greenwich alley, Brickhill lane	1
Blue Ball alley, in the Mint	8	Churchyard alley, Shoe lane	4	Dolphin alley, St. Catharine's court	7	Greyhound alley, St. Mary Ax	1
Blue Boar alley, Blackman street	8	Chymist's alley, Bedfordbury	3	Dolphin alley, Wapping	7	Grey Peas alley, Three Maid lane	7
Blue Boar alley, Field lane	4	Cinnamon alley, Turnmill street	5	Drum alley, Drury lane	4	Gridiron alley, Whitechapel	6
Blue Boar's Head alley, White str.	8	Clark's alley, Bishopsgate street	1	Ducking Pond alley, Whitechapel	6	Griffin alley, Blackman street	8
Blue Gate alley, Whitecross str.	5	Clark's alley, Whitechapel	7	road	6	Grocers alley, Poultry	1
Blue Maid alley, St. Margaret's Hill	8	Coal alley, Whitechapel	6	Duke's alley, Kingsland road	6	Grocers alley, Shoreditch	6
Blue Posts alley, Blue Gate field	7	Cock alley, East Smithfield	7	Lumb alley, High Holborn	4	Guildhall alley, Basinghall street	1
Blunderbuss alley, St. Thomas Apo	5	Cock alley, Deadman's Place	8	Dunning's alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Gullyhole alley, Wheeler street	6
Boar alley, Grub street	1	Cock alley, Ludgate Hill	5	Dyers alley, Bricklane, Spital fields	6	Gum alley, Barnaby street	8
Boar's Head alley, Whitechapel	6	Cock alley, Norton Folgate	6	Eagle and Child alley, Shoe lane	4	Gummery's alley, Dorset street	6
Boar's Head alley, White street	8	Cock alley, Portpool lane	4	Exchange alley, Cornhill	1	Gun alley, Little Moorfields	5
Bock's alley, Wapping Wall	7	Cock alley, Shoreditch	6	Exchange alley, Mint, Southwark	8	Gun alley, Well street, May fair	7
Bolt and Tun alley, Whitechapel	6	Cock alley, Wapping	7	Falcon alley, Barnaby street	8	Gunpowder alley, Poor Jewry la.	1
Boot alley, Abchurch lane	1	Cock alley, Whitechapel	7	Falcon alley, Redcross street	5	Gunpowder alley, Shoe lane	4
Boot alley, Grub street	5	Cocket alley, Fore street	8	Falconers alley, Cowcross	5	Halfmoon alley, Bishopsgate street	6
Boot alley, Kent street	8	Cockpit alley, Drury lane	4	Farmers alley, Gardiners lane	8	Halfmoon alley, Cheapside	1
Boot alley, St. James's street	3	Cockpit alley, Gravel lane	8	Farr's alley, St. Giles's	3	Halfmoon alley, Green Bank, Wap-	7
Boot alley, Upper Ground street	8	Coleman's alley, Bunhill Fields	5	Fann's alley, Goswell street	5	ping	7
Boys alley, St. Mary Hill	1	Committer's alley, Cock Hill	7	Fann's alley, Web's square	6	Halfmoon alley, Jewin street	5
Boys alley, Shad Thames	8	Compter alley, Borough	8	Farthing alley, East Smithfield	7	Halfmoon alley, Little Bartholomew	5
Boys alley, Thames street	1	Conduit alley, Quakers street	6	Farthing alley, Jacob street	8	Clofe	5
Bozwick's alley, Whitechapel	7	Constables alley, Hoxton	6	Farthing alley, in the Maze	8	Halfmoon alley, Little Moorfields	5
Botolph's alley, Botolph lane	1	Cooks alley, Bedfordbury	3	Feather's alley, Bedfordbury	3	Halfmoon alley, Saltpetre Bank	7
Bottle alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Cork alley, Turnmill street	5	Fisher's alley, Hide str. Bloomsbury	4	Halfmoon alley, Seven Stars alley,	5
Bowl alley, St. Saviour's, Dock	8	Corkcutters alley, Longditch	2	Fishers alley, Rosemary lane	7	Golden lane	5
Head	8	Coopers alley, Whitecross street	5	Fishers alley, Water lane, Fleet str.	4	Halfmoon alley, Whitechapel	7
Bowling alley, Cow Cross	5	Counsellors alley, Great Pearl str.	6	Fishmonger's alley, St. Margaret's	8	Halfpenny alley, Jacob street	8
Bowling alley, Dean's yard, West-	2	Covey's alley, Grey-eagle street	6	hill	8	Halfpenny alley, Sharp's alley, Cow	5
minster	2	Cox's alley, Leather lane	4	Fishmonger's alley, Fenchurch str.	1	cross	5
Bowling alley, Thames street	1	Cradle alley, Cowcross	5	Five Foot alley, Old Gravel lane	7	Hand alley, High Holborn	4
Bowling alley, Tooley street	8	Cradle alley, Cat throat lane	7	Five Knorn alley, Whitechapel	6	Hand alley, Long alley, Moorfields	5
Bowling alley, Turnmill street	5	well	7	Five Pipe alley, Pickle Herring str.	8	Hand alley, Petticoat lane	6
Bowling alley, Whitecross street	5	Cradle alley, Drury lane	4	Flower de Luce alley, Blackfriars	1	Hand and Crown alley, Cow la.	5
Boxe's alley, Wapping Wall	7	Cradle alley, Golden lane	5	Flower de Luce alley, Wheeler str.	6	Hand and Pen alley, Tower hill	1
Boy and Bell alley, Brick lane	6	Cradle alley, Gray's inn lane	4	Fole alley, Swan alley, East Smith-	7	Hanging Sword alley, Water lane	4
Brake's alley, Nightingale lane	7	Crane alley, Chancery lane	4	field	7	Hangman's Gains alley, St. Catha-	7
Breadstreet alley, Breadstreet hill	1	Crane alley, Old Change	1	Forman's alley, Old street	5	rine's	7
Breakneck alley, in the Minories	7	Cranebourn alley, Leicester fields	3	Fountain alley, Maiden lane	8	Hare alley, Shoreditch	6
Brewers alley, Shoe lane	4	Crispin's alley, Holwell street	0	Fox and Goose alley, Peter's Lane	5	Harp alley, Fleet Market	4
Bride alley, Fleet street	4	Cropp's alley, Back street, Lamb-	8	French alley, Goswell street	5	Harrow alley, Mint street	8
Bridewell alley, St. Margaret's hill	8	beth	8	French alley, Quaker street	6	Harrow alley, Old Gravel lane	7
Broomstick alley, Bunhill row	5	Crofs alley, George alley, Shoe la.	4	Friers alley, Wood street	3	Harrow alley, Petticoat lane	6
Broomstick alley, Field lane	4	Crofs alley, Marigold street	8	Fryingpan alley, Berwick street	1	Harrow alley, Whitechapel	7
Broomstick alley, Whitecross str.	5	Crofs alley, One Gun alley, Wap-	7	Fryingpan alley, Borough, Southw.	8	Hatchet alley, Church lane	7
Brown Beer alley, East Smithfield	7	ping	7	Fryingpan alley, Brown's Gardens	3	Hatchet alley, East Smithfield	7
Brown's alley, King street	2	Crofs alley, Upper Well alley, Wap-	7	Fryingpan alley, Deadman's Place	8	Hatchet alley, Little Britain	5
Brown's alley, Norton Folgate	6	ping	7	Fryingpan alley, Fore str. Lambeth	8	Hatchet alley, Little Tower Hill	7
Brown's alley, Gravel street	4	Crofskeys alley, Blackman street	8	Fryingpan alley, Golden lane	5	Hedge alley, Barnaby street	8
Buckridge alley, George street	6	Crofskeys alley, Barnaby street	8	Fryingpan alley, Great Swan alley	5	Hepworth's alley, Dancing bridge	8
Brush alley, East Smithfield	7	Crofskeys alley, Norton Folgate	6	Fryingpan alley, Oxford street	3	Hercules Pillars alley, Fleet str.	4
Bull alley, Turnmill street	5	Crofskeys alley, Watling street	1	Fryingpan alley, Petticoat lane	6	Hoford's alley, Drury lane	4
Bull alley, Whitechapel	6	Crofskeys alley, Whitecross street	5	Fryingpan alley, Redcross street	5	Hoop alley, Old street	5
Bull Head alley, Rag street	5	Crofskeys alley, without Temple	4	Fryingpan alley, Tothill street	2	Hoop alley, Portpool lane	4
Butchers alley, Cable street	7	Bar	4	Fryingpan alley, Turnmill street	5	Horn alley, Aldersgate street	5
Butchers alley, St. John street	5	Crofs Shovel alley, Blackman str.	8	Fryingpan alley, Wood street	1	Horn alley, Liquorpond street	4
Butlers alley, Grub street	5	Crow alley, Whitecross street	5	Garland alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Horsehoe alley, Anchor street	6
Butlers alley, Little Moorfields	5	Crowd alley, Salisbury court	4	George alley, Coleman street	1	Horsehoe alley, Bank Side	8
Butlers alley, Windmill row	6	Crowder's Well alley, Jewin str.	5	George alley, Field lane	4	Horsehoe alley, Maiden lane	8
Buttermilk alley, Phoenix street	0	Crown alley, Bank Side	8	George alley, St. Margaret's hill	8	Horsehoe alley, Moorfields	6
Cabbage alley, Barnaby street	8	Crown alley, King Tudor street	4	George alley, Shoe lane	4	Horsehoe alley, Petticoat lane	6
Cain and Abel's alley, Angel alley	6	Crown alley, Minories	7	George alley, Stony street	8	Horsehoe alley, Petty France	2
Campion's alley, Market street	2	Crown alley, Tooley street	8	George alley, Thames street	1	Horsehoe alley, Whitechapel	7
Canon alley, St. Paul's churchyard	1	Crown alley, Upper Moorfields	6	George alley, Turnmill street	5	Houswife alley, Old Bethlehem	6
Castle alley, Cornhill	1	Crown alley, Whitecross street	5	George alley, York Buildings	3	Howard's Causeway alley, Narrow	8
Cattle alley, Thames street	1	Crown alley, White street, Horsely-	8	George and Vulture alley, Corn-	1	Wall	8
Catharine alley, Bishopsgate street	6	down	8	hill	1	Huggan's alley, Wood street	1
Catharine-wheel alley, George inn	6	Cucumber alley, Ship yard, Temple-	4	Gingerbread alley, Holwell lane	6	Huddy's alley, Bank Side	8
Catharine-wheel alley, Holwell	6	Bar	4	Globe alley, Deadman's Place	8	Jack Adams's alley, Saffron hill	4
street	6	Cupid's alley, Golden-lane	5	Globe alley, Narrow street, Lime-	7	Jackson's alley, Bow street, Covent	3
Catharine-wheel alley, Petticoat la.	6	Curriers alley, Shoe lane	4	house	7	Garden	3
Catharine-wheel alley, St. James str.	3	Cutting alley, New North street	4	Globe alley, Quaker street	6	Jacob's alley, Barnaby street	8
Catharine-wheel alley, Whitechap.	6	Dagger alley, St. Margaret's Hill	8	Globe alley, Wapping	7	Jacob's Well alley, Nightingale la.	7
Cat alley, Long lane	5	Dagger alley, Peter street, Cow	5	Globe Stairs alley, Jamaica street	8	Jacob's Well alley, Thames street	1
Catlin's alley, Shoreditch	6	cross	5	Goat alley, Upper Ground	8	Jerusalem alley, Gracechurch str.	1
Chapel alley, near Oxford street	3	Lagger alley, Quaker street, Spital	6	Goat alley, Whitecross street	5	John's alley, Bedge row	1
Chapel alley, Longacre	3	fields	6	Goat's alley, Grey Eagle street	6	Joyner's Hall alley, Thames str.	1
Chequer alley, in the Borough	8	Dart's alley, Whitechapel	6	Golden Anchor alley, Old street	5	King's Head alley, Broad street, Rat-	7
Chequer alley, Old Bethlehem	6	David and Harp alley, Whitechapel	6	Golden Lyon alley, Longditch	2	cliff	7
Chequer alley, Whitecross street	5	Dawson's alley, St. Martin's lane	3	Goldsmith's alley, Jewin street	5	King's Head alley, Whitechapel	7
Cherry-tree alley, Golden lane	5	Dirty alley, Fashion street	6	Good Child's alley, Market street	2	King's Bench alley, St. Margaret's	8
Chitterling alley, Beer lane	1	Dirty alley, Ratcliff Highway	7	Goose alley, Fleet Ditch	4	hill	8
Christopher's alley, Lambert str.	6	Dipping alley, Fair street, Horsely-	8	Grace's alley, Wellclose square	7	Labour-in-vain alley, St. Margaret's	8
Christopher's alley, Moorfields	6	down	8	Grey Pea alley, Redmaid lane	7	hill	8
Christopher's alley, St. Martin's	1	Ditch alley, Green alley, Tooley	8	Grashopper alley, Fore street	5	Lady alley, King street, Westmin-	2
Grand	1	street	8	Great Bell alley, Coleman street	1	ster	2
Church alley, North, Basinghall str.	1	Doctor Frier's alley, Little Britain	5	Great Cock alley, Fore street	5	Lamb alley, Bishopsgate street	6
Church alley, South, Basinghall str.	1	Dod's alley, Nightingale lane	7	Great Crow alley, Whitecross str.	5	Lamb alley, Goodman's Fields	7
Church alley, Gilt-spur street	5	Dod alley, Bowling alley, Westmin-	8	Great Lamb alley, Blackman str.	8	Lamb alley, Monkwell street	1
Church alley, Old Jewry	1	ster	2	Great Swordbearer's alley, Chiswell	5	Lamb alley, in the Old Change	1
Church alley, St. Mary Hill	1	Dog alley, Fore street, Lambeth	8	Great Turnstile alley, High Hol-	4	Lamb alley, St. Giles's Broad way	4
Church alley, Thames street	1	Dog and Bear alley, Horselydown	8	born	4	Lamb alley, Sherbourn lane	1
Church alley, Tooley street	8	Dog and Duck alley, New Bond	3	Green alley, Broad Sanctuary	2	Lamb alley, Whitechapel	6
Church alley, Wapping	7	street	3	Green alley, Coleman street	1	Landret's alley, Five Feet lane	8
Church alley, Whitechapel	6	Dolittle's alley, Little Carter lane	1	Green alley, St. Saviour's Dock	8	Lane's alley, St. Giles's Broad way	3
Churchyard alley, Cartwright str.	7	Dolphin alley, Blackman street	8	Green alley, St. Saviour's Dock	8	Last alley, Cow Cross	5
No. 61.		Dolphin alley, Cock lane, Snowhill	5	Green alley, Tooley street	8	Last alley, Whitechapel	7
		Dolphin alley, Gun street, Spital	6	Green Dragon alley, Narrow street,	7	Leg alley, Barnaby street	8
		fields	6	Limehouse	7	Leg alley, Shoreditch	6



Leg alley, Tooley street	8	Pain's alley, Wapping wall	7	Rose alley, Rose street, Long acre	3	Sugarloaf alley, Wentworth street	6
Little Bell alley, Coleman street	1	Pannier alley, Newgate street	1	Rose alley, Saffron hill	4	Sun alley, Barnaby street	8
Little Bell alley, Grub street	5	Parker's alley, near Cherry Garden street	7	Rose alley, Shoreditch	6	Sun alley, Cow cross	5
Little Bofs alley, Thames street	1	Parker's alley, Turnmill street	5	Rose alley, Sugarbakers lane	1	Sun alley, Golden lane	5
Little Cock alley, Whitecross str.	5	Park Prospect alley, Knightsbridge	3	Rose alley, Tooley street	8	Sun alley, Grub street	5
Little Crow alley, Whitecross str.	5	Parliament Stairs alley, Westminster	2	Rose alley, Turnmill street	5	Sun alley, Kent street	8
Little Crowder's Well alley, George Inn	5	Parrot alley, Whitecross street	5	Rose and Crown alley, near White-chapel	7	Sun alley, King street, Cheapside	1
Little Crown alley, Long alley, Moorfields	5	Parrot alley, East Smithfield	7	Rosemarybranch alley, Rosemary lane	7	Sun alley, St. John street	5
Little Dunning's alley, near Bishopsgate street	6	Pater-noster alley, Pater-noster row	6	Rosemarybranch alley, Rosemary lane	7	Sun and Trumpet alley, White-chapel	6
Little Greenwich alley, Aldersgate street	5	Paul's alley, Fenchurch street	1	Royal Oak alley, Ratcliff	7	Sun-dial alley, Moorfields	6
Little Gun alley, Orchard, Wapping	7	Paul's alley, Paul's Churchyard	1	St. Ann's alley, Noble street	1	Swan alley, Barnaby street	8
Little Lamb alley, Blackman str.	8	Paul's alley, Redcross street	5	St. Christopher's alley, St. Christopher's court	1	Swan alley, Brown's lane	6
Little Last alley, East Smithfield	7	Pav'd alley, Charles str. St. James's	3	St. Dunstan's alley, St. Dunstan's hill	1	Swan alley, Coleman street	1
Little Maypole alley, St. Margaret's Hill	8	Pav'd alley, Lime street	1	St. John's alley, St. Martin le Grand	1	Swan alley, East Smithfield	7
Little Mouse alley, East Smithfield	7	Pav'd alley, London House yard	1	St. Lawrence's alley, Cateaton str.	1	Swan alley, Golden lane	5
Little Northumberland alley, Crutched Friars	1	Pav'd alley, Water lane, Black friars	1	St. Peter's alley, Cornhill	1	Swan alley, Goswell street	5
Little Star alley, Mark lane	1	Peal alley, Upper Shadwell	7	Salter's alley, Green bank, Wapping	7	Swan alley, Minorities	7
Little Swan alley, Coleman street	1	Pear Tree alley, Cinnamon street	7	Salter's alley, Nightingale lane	7	Swan alley, Puddle dock	1
Little Swan alley, Mount Mill	5	Pear Tree alley, Shoreditch	6	Savory's alley, Farmer street	7	Swan alley, Rotherhithe wall	8
Little Swan alley, St. John street	5	Peas Porridge alley, Gravel lane	6	Savoy alley, Savoy	3	Sweeting's alley, Cornhill	1
Little Swordbearer's alley, Chiswell street	5	Penny Barber's alley, Stoney lane	8	Scalding alley, Poultry	1	Tan alley, Long lane	8
Little Three Tun alley, near White-chapel	6	Pepper alley, in the Borough	8	Schoolhouse alley, Swan alley	7	Tash alley, Shoreditch	6
Little Turnstile alley, High Holborn	4	Petty Canon's alley, Paul's Church yard	1	Sea alley, King street, Westminster	2	Tenter alley, Little Moorfields	5
Little Twyford's alley, St. Ermin's Hill	2	Petty France alley, Old Bethlehem street	6	Searn's alley, Rotherhithe wall	8	Tenter alley, Tooley street	8
Long alley, Black Friars	1	Pewter Platter alley, Gracechurch street	1	Serfnet's alley, Narrow street, Lime-house	7	Tenterground alley, Castle street	8
Long alley, Moorfields	6	Phoenix alley, Longacre	3	Seven Stars alley, Ratcliff highway	7	Thatch'd alley, Chick lane	5
Long alley, in the Strand	3	Phipps's alley, Shoreditch	6	Seven Stars alley, Rosemary lane	7	Thatch'd House alley, Strand	3
Loom alley, Old Bethlehem	6	Pin alley, near Rosemary lane	7	Seven Steps alley, Rotherhithe wall	8	Three Anchor alley, Shoe lane	4
Lower Gun alley, Green Bank, Wapping	7	Pinner's alley, Shoreditch	6	Seven Steps alley, Old Montague street	6	Three Colt alley, near Bishopsgate street	6
Lower Well alley, Green Bank, Wapping	7	Pipe alley, Broad way, Westminster	2	Seven Steps alley, Petticoat lane	6	Three Compasses alley, East Smithfield	7
Lucas's alley, Quaker street	6	Pipemakers alley, Great St. Ann's lane	2	Sharp's alley, Barnaby street	8	Three Crane alley, Bonds stables	4
Lyon and Lamb alley, Golden la.	5	Pipemakers alley, Whitecross str.	5	Sharp's alley, Cow cross	5	Three Crane alley, in the Borough	8
Maidenhead alley, Wapping	7	Plow alley, Bank side	8	Sharp's alley, Leadenhall street	1	Three Cup alley, Shoreditch	6
Magpye alley, Aldersgate street	5	Plow alley, Barbican	5	Sharp's alley, Norton falgate	6	Three Falcon alley, St. Margaret's hill	8
Magpye alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Plow alley, Carey street	4	Shaw's alley, Kent street	7	Three Hats alley, Horselydown la.	8
Magpye alley, Fetter lane	4	Plow alley, Wapping	7	Shears alley, East Smithfield	8	Three Horseshoe alley, Old str.	5
Magpye alley, Gray's Inn lane	4	Poppe's Head alley, Cornhill	1	Shears alley, White street	8	Three Leg alley, East Harding str.	4
Magpye alley, Phoenix street	6	Poppet's alley, Green bank	8	Sheers alley, Wentworth street	6	Three Link alley, Fashion street	6
Maypole alley, Fenchurch street	1	Popping's alley, Fleet street	4	Sheers alley, Wood street	1	Three Needle alley, Moorfields	6
Maypole alley, Holiwell street	6	Porridgepot alley, Aldersgate str.	5	Shepherds alley, Thames street	1	Three Pigeon alley, Hockley in the hole	5
Maypole alley, St. Margaret's Hill	8	Porter's alley, Basinghall street	1	Ship alley, Narrow street, Lime-house	7	Three Step alley, Rotherhithe	8
Maypole alley, Wych street	4	Powel's alley, Chiswell street	5	Ship alley, Ratcliff highway	7	Three Tun alley, Bishopsgate str.	6
Marigold alley, Barnaby street	8	Price's alley, Brewer street	3	Shoulder of Mutton alley, Lime-house	7	Three Tun alley, Cow cross	5
Mason's alley, Basinghall street	8	Price's alley, Queen street, Park	8	Shovel alley, Back lane, Rag fair	7	Three Tun alley, London wall	1
Meetinghouse alley, Johnson's str.	7	Prichard's alley, Fair street	8	Shovel alley, East Smithfield	7	Three Tun alley, Petticoat lane	6
Meetinghouse alley, Queen street, Rotherhithe	8	Priests alley, Foster lane	1	Shovel alley, St. Catharine's	7	Three Tun alley, St. Margaret's hill	8
Michael's alley, Cornhill	1	Priests alley, Tower street	1	Shovel alley, Wood street	1	Three Tun alley, Thames street	1
Milk alley, Dean street, Soho	3	Primrose alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Six Bells alley, Foster lane	1	Three Tun alley, White street	8
Milk alley, Long ditch, Westminster	2	Primrose alley, St. Mary Overy's dock	8	Shorey's alley, King street, Rotherhithe	8	Three Twisters alley, Bunhill row	5
Milk alley, Wapping	7	Pump alley, Green bank, Wapping	7	Slaughterhouse alley, Spitalfields market	6	Thrift's alley, Spring street	7
Milk alley, Winchester street	1	Pump alley, Kennington	8	Sleep's alley, Ilington road, St. John street	5	Thunderbolt alley, Windmill row	6
Month's alley, St. Catharine's lane	7	Pump alley, Perkins's rents	2	Slop alley, Gray's Inn lane	4	Tire's alley, Limehouse	7
Moor's alley, King street, Westminster	2	Pump alley, Quaker street	6	Smallcoal alley, Brick lane	6	Tongue's alley, Whitechapel	7
Moor's alley, Norton falgate	6	Pump alley, Queen street, Park	8	Smallcoal alley, Fashion street	6	Tripp's alley, Ratcliff	7
Morgan's alley, Green walk, Southwark	8	Pump alley, near Whitecross str.	5	Smallcoal alley, Rupert street	3	Troter alley, Barnaby street	8
Moses alley, Bank Side, Southwark	8	Quart Pot alley, George street	2	Smallcoal alley, St. John street	5	Trump alley, Cheapside	1
Moses and Aaron's alley, White-chapel	6	Queen's Arms alley, Shoe lane	4	Smiths alley, Joyners street	8	Tun alley, Love lane	7
Mouse alley, East Smithfield	7	Queen's Head alley, Hoxton	6	Smock alley, Hockley in the hole	5	Turner's alley, Little Eastcheap	1
Mustard alley, Castle lane	2	Queen's Head alley, Newgate str.	1	Smock alley, Petticoat lane	6	Turnstile alley, Drury lane	3
Nag's Head alley, Bridge-yard Passage	8	Queen's Head alley, Wapping	7	Sopers alley, Whitecross street	5	Two Leg alley, Old Bethlehem	6
Nag's Head alley, Fenchurch str.	2	Queen's Head alley, Whitechapel	7	Spectacles alley, Shoe lane	4	Twyford's alley, Petty France	2
Nag's Head alley, St. Margaret's Hill	8	Queenhithe alley, near Thames str.	1	Spread Eagle alley, Kinsland road	6	Unicorn alley, Fore street	5
Naked Boy alley, Barnaby street	8	Rag alley, Golden lane	5	Spread Eagle alley, Whitechapel	6	Unicorn alley, Holiwell street	6
Narrow alley, Stoney lane	8	Ram alley, Cock lane	6	Squirrel alley, in the Minorities	7	Unicorn alley, Kent street	8
Nevill's alley, Fetter lane	4	Ram alley, Cow cross	4	Stag's alley, Bedfordbury	3	Unicorn alley, Wheeler street	6
New alley, in Hoxton	6	Ram alley, Fleet street	5	Star alley, East Smithfield	7	Upper Gun alley, Wapping	7
New Turnstile alley, Holborn	4	Ram alley, St. John street	5	Star alley, Fenchurch street	1	Upper Well alley, Wapping	7
Nichols's alley, Cable str. Rag fair	7	Red Bull alley, Kent street	8	Star alley, Minorities	7	Valiant Soldier alley, Barnaby str.	8
Noah's Ark alley, Narrow str. Ratcliff	7	Red Bull alley, Thames street	1	Starch alley, Green bank, Southwark	8	Wall's alley, Minorities	7
North Precot alley, St. John str.	5	Red Cow alley, Old street	5	Starch alley, Rotten row, Goswell street	5	Walnut Tree alley, Tooley street	8
Northumberland alley, Fenchurch street	1	Redcross alley, Jewin street	5	Staymakers alley, Booth street	6	Washermaid's alley, Five Feet lane	8
Old alley, York Buildings	3	Redcross alley, Redcross street	5	Still alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Watercock alley, East Smithfield	7
Old Pav'd alley, Pallmall	3	Redcross alley, St. Margaret's hill	8	Still alley, Blewgate field	7	Waterman's alley, New street, St. Thomas's	8
Old Shoe alley, Hoxton	6	Red Lyon alley, Cow cross	5	Still alley, Houndsditch	6	Well alley, Minorities	7
Oliver's alley, in the Strand	3	Red Lyon alley, Minorities	7	Still alley, Long alley, Moorfields	6	Well alley, near Tooley street	8
One Gun alley, Wapping	7	Red Lyon alley, St. Catharine's	7	Still alley, New street, St. Thomas's	8	Well alley, Ropemakers fields	7
One Tun alley, Dungenford Market	2	Red Lyon alley, Peter street, St. John street	5	Still alley, Petticoat lane	6	Well and bucket alley, Old street	5
		Ropemakers alley, Little Moorfields	5	Stockingframe alley, Shoreditch	6	West Side alley, near Tooley street	8
		Rose alley, Bank side, Southwark	8	Stonecutters alley, Little Queen str.	4	Wheatheaf alley, Barnaby street	8
		Rose alley, Bishopsgate street	6	Stonecutters alley, Pallmall	3	Wheatheaf alley, Lambeth	8
		Rose alley, East Smithfield	7	Sugarloaf alley, Barnaby street	8	Wheatheaf alley, Thames street	1
		Rose alley, Fleet lane	5	Sugarloaf alley, Mark lane	1	Wheeler's alley, Old street	5
		Rose alley, Golden lane	5	Sugarloaf alley, Moses and Aaron alley	6	White's alley, Bond's stables	4
		Rose alley, High Holborn	4	Sugarloaf alley, Portpool lane	4	White's alley, Chancery lane	4
						White's alley, Coleman street	1
						White's alley, Little Moorfields	5
						White's alley, Long ditch, Westminster	2
						White's alley, Middle Moorfields	6
						White Bear alley, Kent street	8
						White Bear alley, Whitechapel	8
						White Cock alley, Thames street	1
						White Hart alley, Leadenhall str.	1
						White	



White Horse alley, Chick lane 5  
 White Horse alley, Cow cross 5  
 White Horse alley, Great Eastcheap 1  
 White Horse alley, Kent street 8  
 White Horse alley, Turnmill str. 5  
 White Lyon alley, Birching lane 1  
 White Rose alley, Whitecross str. 5  
 Whiting's alley, Morgan's lane 8  
 Whiting's alley, near Tooley street 8  
 Wildgoose alley, Thames street 1  
 Willow Tree alley, Wapping 7  
 Windmill alley, St. Margaret's hill 8  
 Windmill alley, Whitechapel 7  
 Wisdom's alley, Millbank, Westminster 2  
 Wiseman's alley, Brook street 7  
 Wightman's alley, St. John street 6  
 Wood's alley, Harrow alley 7  
 Woolpack alley, Houndsditch 6  
 York alley, St. Mary Magdalen's Church yard 8

### *Banks, Barns, Bridges, Buildings, and Buries.*

**A** BEL's buildings 7  
 Aldermanbury, Cateaton str. 1  
 Bartlet's buildings, Holborn 4  
 Battle bridge, Mill lane 8  
 Beaufort buildings, in the Strand 3  
 Bedford buildings, near Gray's inn 4  
 Bedfordbury, Chandos street 3  
 Blewit's buildings, Fetter lane 4  
 Bloody bridge, King's road, Chelsea 3  
 Breme's buildings, Chancery lane 4  
 Broad street buildings, Moorfields 6  
 Broad street buildings, New Broad street 6  
 Brow's buildings, St. Mary Ax 1  
 Bucklersbury, Cheap side 1  
 Bull bridge, Horsleydown 8  
 Canonbury house, Islington 5  
 Carpenters buildings, London wall 1  
 Cockpit buildings, Upper Chelsea road 3  
 Cowper's bridge, Old Horsleydown 8  
 Craven buildings, Drury lane 4  
 Ebury farm, Lower Chelsea road 3  
 Featherston's buildings, High Holborn 4  
 Finsbury, Moorfields 5  
 Fosters buildings, Halfmoon alley 6  
 George's buildings, near Rosemary lane 7  
 Grafton's buildings, Long lane 8  
 Green bank, Horsleydown 8  
 Green bank, Wapping 7  
 Harcourt's buildings, in the Inner Temple 4  
 Harecourt buildings, in the Inner Temple 4  
 Highbury barn 5  
 Jeffries buildings, Westminster 2  
 Lamb's buildings, Inner Temple 4  
 London bridge 1  
 Lothbury, Cateaton street 1  
 Mill bank, Westminster 2  
 Mitre court buildings, Inner Temple 4  
 Nag's head buildings, Hackney road 6  
 New buildings, Feather alley maze 8  
 New buildings, Duncannon alley 6  
 Old buildings, Lincoln's inn 4  
 Rolls buildings, Fetter lane 4  
 Palmer's build. Canonbury house 5  
 Saltpetre bank, East Smithfield 7  
 Southampton buildings, Chancery lane 4  
 Southampton buildings, High Holborn 4  
 Penkethman's buildings, Golden la. 5  
 Price's buildings, Gravel lane 8  
 Stamford's buildings, Old street 5  
 Union bridge, Old Horsleydown 8  
 Upper mill bank, Horse ferry 2  
 Windmill bank, Isle of Dogs 7  
 Winkworth's buildings, Austin friars 1

### *Closes, Commons, Corners, Courts, and Crosses.*

**A** BEL court, Rosemary lane 7  
 Academy court, Chancery la. 4  
 Acorn court, Bishopsgate street 6  
 Adam and Eve court, Hatchet alley 7

Adam and Eve court, Tottenham court road 3  
 Adam's court, Little Broad street 1  
 Agnes court, Little George street 6  
 Ailaby's court, George street 6  
 Allen's court, Oxford street 3  
 Amen corner, Pater-noster row 1  
 Anchor court, Anchor street 6  
 Angel court, Angel alley 6  
 Angel court, Bishopsgate street 1  
 Angel court, Camomile street 1  
 Angel court, Charing cross 3  
 Angel court, Drury lane 3  
 Angel court, Foul lane 8  
 Angel court, Friday street 1  
 Angel court, Great Windmill str. 3  
 Angel court, Grub street 5  
 Angel court, Lamb alley 6  
 Angel court, Leadenhall street 1  
 Angel court, Long ditch, Westminster 2  
 Angel court, Nightingale lane 7  
 Angel court, Redcross street 8  
 Angel court, Red Lyon street 6  
 Angel court, near St. James's square 3  
 Angel court, Snow hill 5  
 Angel court, in the Strand 4  
 Angel court, Stoney lane, Petticoat lane 6  
 Angel court, Throgmorton street 1  
 Appleby's court, Barnaby street 8  
 Arnold's court, Barbican 5  
 Arnold's court, New lane 8  
 Artichoke court, Canon street 1  
 Artichoke court, Whitecross street 5  
 Artillery court, Chifwell street 5  
 Ashentree court, Shoreditch 6  
 Ashentree court, White friars 4  
 Back court, Simmonds inn 4  
 Bagnio court, near Newgate street 1  
 Bailey's court, Bell yard, Fleet str. 4  
 Ball court, Giltspur street 5  
 Ball court, Mincing lane 1  
 Ball court, Old Bailey 5  
 Ball court, Poor Jewry lane 1  
 Baldwin's court, Baldwin's gardens 4  
 Baldwin's court, White street 8  
 Bambury court, Long acre 3  
 Bangor court, Shoe lane 4  
 Bangor court, White street 8  
 Bakers court, Halfmoon alley, Bishopsgate street 6  
 Baptist's Head court, Whitecross str. 5  
 Barlow's court, Coal yard, High Holborn 4  
 Bartholomew close, Little Britain 5  
 Bartholomew's court, Throckmorton street 1  
 Bartlet's court, Bartlet street 5  
 Bartlet's court, Holborn hill 4  
 Basinghall court, Basinghall street 1  
 Bateby's court, near King street 2  
 Bedford court, Bedford str. Strand 3  
 Bedford court, East street 4  
 Bedford court, Red Lion street, Holborn 4  
 Bedford court, in the Strand 3  
 Beadles court, Eagle street 4  
 Bear and Harrow court, Butcher row 4  
 Bethlehem court, Old Bethlehem 6  
 Bell court, Gray's Inn lane 4  
 Bell court, Great Carter lane 1  
 Bell court, Grub street 5  
 Bell court, Moorfields 6  
 Bell court, St. Martin le Grand 1  
 Bell court, Thames street 1  
 Beehive court, Little St. Thomas Apotles 1  
 Bennet's court, Canon row 2  
 Bennet's court, Drury lane 4  
 Bennet's court, in the Strand 3  
 Berry court, Liquor Pond street 4  
 Berry court, Love lane, Wood str. 1  
 Bishop's court, Ailbury street 5  
 Bishop's court, Brook's street 3  
 Bishop's court, Chancery lane 4  
 Bishop's court, Coleman street 1  
 Bishop's court, Durham yard 3  
 Bishop's court, Gray's Inn lane 4  
 Bishop's court, Little Old Bailey 5  
 Bishop's court, Lothbury 1  
 Bishop's court, Old Soho 3  
 Bishop's court, Old street 5  
 Black Boy court, Long acre 3  
 Blackburn's court, Portpool lane 4  
 Black Eagle court, Whitechapel 6  
 Black Horse court, White street 8  
 Black Lyon court, Bank side 8  
 Black Lyon court, Foster lane 1

Black and white court, Old Bailey 5  
 Black Raven court, Chifwell street 5  
 Black Raven court, Golden lane 5  
 Black Raven court, Seething lane 1  
 Black Swan court, Canon street 1  
 Blackman's court, Price's alley 3  
 Black Swan court, Golden lane 5  
 Black Swan court, Lower street 1  
 Black Swan court, Shoreditch 6  
 Blake's court, Catharine str. Strand 3  
 Blow's court, Saffron hill 4  
 Blue Anchor court, Coleman str. 1  
 Blue Ball court, Artichoke lane 7  
 Blue Ball court, Canon street 1  
 Blue Ball court, Drury lane 3  
 Blue Boar court, Chick lane 5  
 Blue Boar court, Canon street 1  
 Blue Boar court, Friday street 1  
 Blue Boar court, Rosemary lane 7  
 Blue Boar's head court, Barbican 5  
 Blue Hart court, Little Bell alley 5  
 Boar's Head court, in the Borough 8  
 Boar's Head court, Fleet street 4  
 Boar's Head court, Grub street 5  
 Bodd's court, Philip lane 1  
 Bolt court, Fleet street 4  
 Bolt and Tun court, Fleet street 4  
 Bond's court, Walbrook 1  
 Bofs court, Thames street 1  
 Boiville court, Devonshire street 4  
 Botolph's court, Durham yard 3  
 Bowl court, Shoreditch 6  
 Bowman's court, Gardiner's lane 2  
 Bowman's court, Salisbury court 4  
 Bowyer's court, Noble street 1  
 Boxford's court, New street 4  
 Boyle's Head court, in the Strand 3  
 Brabant court, Philpot lane 1  
 Brand's court, Narrow street 7  
 Brewers court, Bedfordbury 3  
 Brewers court, St. Thomas's 8  
 Brick court, Brick lane 6  
 Brick court, Middle Temple 4  
 Brick court, Sheer lane 4  
 Brick buildings court, Snows fields 6  
 Bride court, Fleet street 4  
 Britain court, Water lane 4  
 British court, Tottenham court road 3  
 Broad court, Duke's place 1  
 Broad court, Turnmill street 5  
 Broad Arrow court, Grub street 5  
 Broken cross, Tothill street 2  
 Brook's court, Thames street 1  
 Brown's court, Angel alley 6  
 Brown's court, near Grosvenor sq. 3  
 Brown's court, Holiwell court 6  
 Brown's court, Marlborough street 3  
 Brown's court, Little Old Bailey 1  
 Brown's court, Long alley, Moorfields 6  
 Brown's court, Shoe lane 4  
 Brown's court, Thieving lane 2  
 Brunswick court, Artillery row 3  
 Brunswick court, Queen square 4  
 Buckingham court, Charing cross 3  
 Buckbridge court, Bembridge str. 3  
 Buck's Head court, Great Distaff lane 1  
 Bull's court, Nightingale lane 7  
 Bull Head court, Cow lane 5  
 Bull Head court, Great Queen str. 4  
 Bull Head court, Jewin street 5  
 Bull Head court, Lawrence lane 1  
 Bull Head court, Newgate street 1  
 Bull Head court, Peter street, Cow cross 5  
 Bull Inn court, Strand 3  
 Bullocks court, Checquer alley 6  
 Bullocks court, Minorities 7  
 Bunhill court, Bunhill fields 5  
 Burleigh court, Lurleigh street 3  
 Bury court, St. Mary Ax 1  
 Butlers court, Houndsditch 6  
 Butterfly court, Grub street 5  
 Cabinet court, Duke street 6  
 Cable court, Cable street 7  
 Camomile court, Camomile street 1  
 Canary Court, in the Strand 3  
 Canterbury court, Black friars 1  
 Canterbury court, Phoenix street 6  
 Card court, West Smithfield 5  
 Caroline court, Saffron hill 4  
 Carpenter's court, Aldermanbury 1  
 Carpenter's court, Long acre 3  
 Castle court, Birching lane 1  
 Castle court, Budge row 1  
 Castle court, Castle lane 8  
 Castle court, Castle street 3  
 Castle court, College hill 1  
 Castle court, Cornhill 1

Castle court, Laurence lane 1  
 Castle court, Lombard street 1  
 Castle court, St. Martin's lane 3  
 Castle court, Whitecross street 5  
 Catharine court, Prince's street 1  
 Catharine court, Seething la. Tower hill 1  
 Catharinewheel court, Bridgewater gardens 5  
 Catharinewheel court, Snow hill 5  
 Catharinewheel court, Whitechapel 1  
 Cecil court, St. Martin's lane 3  
 Chancery Lane court, Serjeant's inn 4  
 Chancery Lane court, Simmonds inn 4  
 Change court, in the Strand 3  
 Chapel court, Beer street 1  
 Chapel court, Lincoln's inn 4  
 Chapel court, Audley street 3  
 Chapman's court, George street 2  
 Charing cross 3  
 Charing cross court, near Whitehall 3  
 Charles court, Bartholomew close 5  
 Charles court, in the Strand 3  
 Checquer court, Charing cross 3  
 Checquer court, Golden lane 5  
 Checquer court, St. Catharine's la. 7  
 Cherry Tree court, Aldersgate str. 5  
 Cherry Tree court, Gardiner's la. 2  
 Cherry Tree corner, at the Horse ferry 8  
 Cherubin court, Angel alley 6  
 Cesar's Head court, Crutched friars 1  
 Chevers's court, Limehouse 7  
 Child's court, Eagle street, in the Strand 3  
 Child's court, in the Strand 3  
 Christopher's court, Cartwright str. 7  
 Church court, Church passage, Piccadilly 3  
 Church court, Clement's lane 1  
 Church court, Little Chapel street 2  
 Church court, St. Margaret's Churchyard 2  
 Church court, in the Strand 3  
 Churchyard court, Inner Temple 4  
 Clare court, Drury lane 4  
 Cleveland court, Cleveland row, St. James's 3  
 Cleveland court, St. James's place 3  
 Clement's court, Milk street 1  
 Clerkenwell close, Clerkenwell 5  
 Cobben court, Black friars 1  
 Cock court, Angel alley 6  
 Cock court, Blackboy alley, Chick lane 5  
 Cock court, Ludgate hill 5  
 Cock court, New street, Broad str. 3  
 Cock court, Philip lane 1  
 Cock court, Poor Jewry lane 1  
 Cock court, St. Martin le Grand 1  
 Cock court, Snow hill 5  
 Cock and Bottle court, near Nightingale lane 7  
 Cock and Hoop court, Addle hill 1  
 Cock and Magpye court, Hog la. 6  
 Cock and Wheatheaf court, Houndsditch 6  
 Cock's Head court, Golden lane 5  
 Cockpit court, Dean street, Soho 5  
 Cockpit court, Jewin street 5  
 Cockpit court, Shoe lane 4  
 Coffeehouse court, Moorfields 5  
 Coffin court, St. Dunstan's hill 1  
 College court, Cow cross 5  
 College court, Stable yard 2  
 College court, Warwick lane 1  
 Coleman's court, Castle lane 8  
 Collier's court, Hart street, Cripple-gate 1  
 Collins's court, Bloomsbury market 4  
 Collins's court, Farmer street 7  
 Comber's court, Blackman street 8  
 Comes's court, Noble street 1  
 Compter court, near Tooley street 8  
 Comptinghouse court, Christ's hospital 1  
 Conduit court, Long acre 3  
 Conduit close, Phoenix street 6  
 Cony court, Gray's inn 4  
 Connaway's court, Limehouse 7  
 Cook's court, Camomile street 1  
 Cook's court, Searle's street 4  
 Copthall court, Throckmorton str. 1  
 Coptick's court, Popping's alley 4  
 Corbet's court, Brown's lane 6  
 Corbet's court, Gracechurch str. 1  
 Coroner's court, Fols lane 3  
 Coventry court, Coventry street 3  
 Cow cross, near West Smithfield 5  
 Cowper's



Cowper's court, East Smithfield	7	Denmark court, in the Strand	3	Flower de luce court, Fleet street	4	Greaves's court, George yard, White-chapel	6
Cowper's court, Portpool lane	4	Devereux court, Basinghall street	1	Flower de luce court, Houndsditch	6	Green Arbour court, French alley	5
Cox's court, Aldersgate street	5	Devereux court, in the Strand	4	Flower de luce court, Parish Garden lane	3	Green Arbour court, Little Moorfields	5
Crab court, New Gravel lane	7	Devonshire court, Pickax street	5	Flower de luce court, St. Michael's lane	1	Green Arbour court, Little Old Bailey	5
Crab court, Ratcliff highway	7	Diamond court, Tite's alley	7	Flower de luce court, Tooley street	8	Green Dragon court, Cow lane	5
Crab court, Woolpack alley	6	Dick's court, Crown alley	6	Flying Horse court, Fleet street	4	Green Dragon court, Foul lane	8
Cradle court, Aldersgate street	5	Dickens's court, Quaker street	6	Flying Horse court, Grub street	5	Green Dragon court, Old Change	1
Cradle court, Fore street	5	Dizzell's court, Beach lane	5	Flying Horse court, Maiden lane, Wood street	1	Green court, Marshall street	8
Cradle court, Golden lane	5	Dogwell court, White friars	4	Fogwell court, Charterhouse lane	5	Green court, Little Minories	7
Cradle court, Redcross street	5	Dolbin's court, Black Eagle street	6	Founders court, Fore street	5	Greenwood's court, Nightingale la.	7
Cradle court, St. Mary Ax.	1	Dolbin's court, Monkwell street	1	Founders court, Lothbury	1	Greg's court, Goodman's yard	7
Craig's court, Charing cross	3	Dolphin court, Gun street	6	Fountain court, Aldermanbury	1	Gregory's court, High Holborn	4
Crane court, Fleet street	4	Dolphin court, High Holborn	4	Fountain court, Cheapside	1	Greyhound court, Aldersgate str.	5
Crane court, Lambert hill	1	Dolphin court, Little Distaff lane	1	Fountain court, in the Minories	7	Greyhound court, Chick lane	5
Crane court, Old Change	1	Dolphin court, Ludgate hill	5	Fountain court, St. Martin's lane	3	Greyhound court, Lamb street	6
Creechurch court, Creechurch la.	1	Dolphin court, Noble street	1	Fountain court, Chandos street	3	Greyhound court, Milford lane	4
Craven court, Craven street	3	Dolphin court, St. Catharine's la.	7	Fountain court, Shoe lane	4	Greyhound court, Moor str. Soho	3
Crooked Billet court, Long alley	6	Dolphin court, Tower street	1	Fountain court, in the Strand	4	Greyhound court, St. Catharine's lane	7
Cross court, Carnaby street	3	Dorset court, Canon row	2	Four Dove court, St. Martin le Grand	1	Gresham College court, Bishopsgate street	1
Cross court, London wall	1	Dorset court, Dorset gardens	4	Fox court, Gray's inn lane	4	Gresham college Garden court	1
Crossby's court, Charterhouse str.	5	Dorset court, Gunpowder alley	4	Fox court, St. James's street	3	Gridiron court, High Holborn	4
Cross'd Daggers court, Grub str.	5	Double Hand court, Thames str.	1	Fox court, Snow hill	5	Guy of Warwick's court, Duke str.	3
Cross Harper's court, Whitecross street	5	Dove court, Addle hill	1	Fox and Crown court, Barbican	5	Guy of Warwick's court, Upper Ground	8
Cross'd Keys court, Chick lane	5	Dove court, Gutter lane	1	Francis's court, Bartlet street	5	Hackett's court, Coleman street	1
Cross'd Keys court, Little Britain	5	Dove court, Leather lane	4	Franshaw's court, Leadenhall str.	1	Hain's court, Swallow street	3
Cross'd Keys court, Watling street	1	Dove court, Old Fish street	1	Freestone court, Beach lane	5	Hairbrain'd court, Anchor alley	7
Cross'd Keys court, Whitechapel	6	Dove court, Old Jewry	1	French court, Artillery lane	6	Halfmoon court, Aldersgate str.	5
Cross'd Keys court, Whitecross str.	5	Dove court, St. Swithin's lane	1	French court, Cock lane	6	Halfmoon court, Bow lane	1
Crowfoot's court, Rosemary lane	7	Draper's court, Princes str. Lothb.	1	French court, Harrow alley	6	Halfmoon court, Ludgate hill	5
Crown court, Aldersgate street	5	Drew's court, Peter street, Westminster	2	French court, Little Broad street	1	Halfmoon court, Mountage	7
Crown court, Bank side	8	Duck's court, Curfitor street	4	French Ordinary court, Crutched friars	1	Halfmoon and Seven Stars court, Old street	5
Crown court, Broad street	1	Dudley's court, Hog lane	3	Friars court, Three Maid lane	7	Halfmoon court, Portpool lane	4
Crown court, Butcherhall lane	1	Duffeur's court, Little Broad street	1	Frogget's court, Thieving lane	2	Halfmoon court, Wilshire lane	7
Crown court, Butcher row	4	Duffin's court, King street	2	Fry's court, Tower hill	1	Half pay'd court, Dorset street	4
Crown court, St. Catharine's lane	7	Duke's court, Crown alley	6	Fuller's court, East Smithfield	7	Hall's court, Compton street	3
Crown court, Chancery lane	4	Duke's court, Little Almonry	2	Furnival's Inn court, Holborn	4	Hall's court, Deadman's place	8
Crown court, Cheapside	1	Duke's court, St. Martin's lane	3	Garden court, Clement's inn	4	Hammond's court, Hay market	3
Crown court, Chick lane	5	Dun Cow court, Little Cock lane	6	Garden court, Clifford's inn	4	Halley's court, Blackman street	8
Crown court, Cock lane	6	Dunstan's court, Little Old Bailey	5	Garden court, Furnival's inn	4	Hand court, Petticoat lane	6
Crown court, Cow lane	5	Dunster's court, Mincing lane	1	Garden court, Lincoln's inn	4	Hand court, Thames street	1
Crown court, Crown alley	6	Durham court, Trinity lane	1	Garden court, Middle Temple	4	Hand and Crown court, Chiswell street	5
Crown court, Dancing Bridge la.	8	Dyer's court, Aldermanbury	1	Garden court, Petticoat lane	6	Hand and Crown court, Gravel la.	6
Crown court, Dean street	3	Dyer's court, Holborn	4	Garden court, Serjeant's inn	4	Hand and Crown court, Orchard	7
Crown court, Dorset gardens	4	Dyer's court, Holborn hill	4	Garden court, Sion college	1	Hand and Holybush court, St. Clement's	4
Crown court, Duke street	2	Eagle court, in the Strand	5	Garden court, Staples inn	4	Hand and Pen court, Barbican	5
Crown court, East Smithfield	7	Earle's court, Drury lane	3	Garden court, Star street	7	Hand and Pen court, Leadenhall street	1
Crown court, French alley	5	Earle's court, Little Newport str.	3	Garden court, Thavie's inn	4	Harling Sword court, Fleet str.	4
Crown court, Gerrard street	3	Eden court, New street	4	Gardiner's court, Gardiner's lane	2	Harling court, Grub street	5
Crown court, Golden lane	5	Edmund's court, Princes str. Soho	3	Garland court, Stepney	7	Harling court, Houndsditch	6
Crown court, Grub street	5	Edward's court, Oxendon street	3	Garland court, Trinity lane	1	Harling court, in the Minories	7
Crown court, Horsleydown	8	Elephant court, Whitechapel	7	Garter court, Barbican	5	Hare court, Aldersgate street	5
Crown court, King John's court	6	Elliot's court, Little Old Bailey	5	George court, Bennet's hill	1	Hare court, Inner Temple	4
Crown court, King street	7	Elm court, Elm street	4	George court, East Smithfield	7	Hare court, Little Knightriders str.	1
Crown court, Knaves acre	3	Elme court, Middle Temple	4	George court, George street	6	Harrison's court, Brook street	7
Crown court, Little Moorfields	5	Ely court, Holborn	4	George court, George street	8	Harris's court, Ratcliff highway	7
Crown court, Little Pearl street	6	Effex court, Middle Temple	4	George court, Gravel lane	6	Harold's court, Coal yard	4
Crown court, Little Ruffel street	3	Effex court, Whitechapel	6	George court, Little St. Thomas Apofiles	1	Harrow corner, Deadman's place	8
Crown court, Long acre	3	Effex court, White friars	4	George court, Prince's street	3	Harrow court, Bennet's hill	1
Crown court, Long walk	5	Eunuch court, near Goodman's yard	7	George court, St. John's lane	5	Harrow court, Fleet lane	5
Crown court, Newgate street	1	Evans's court, Basinghall street	1	George court, Seacon lane	5	Harrow court, Long alley	6
Crown court, Newington butts	8	Exeter Change court, Exeter str.	3	Gibson's court, Marybon street	3	Hart court, Little Knightriders str.	1
Crown court, Old Change	1	Falcon court, Codpiece row	5	Gibson's court, Narrow wall	8	Harthorn court, Golden lane	5
Crown court, Petticoat lane	6	Falcon court, Fleet street	4	Gilham's court, Rotherhithe wall	8	Hartshorn court, Moor lane	5
Crown court, Portpool lane	4	Falcon court, Lothbury	1	Gingerbread court, Lamb alley	6	Harvey's court, in the Strand	3
Crown court, Princes street, Soho	3	Falcon court, St. Margaret's hill	8	Gingerbread court, Old Change	1	Hawwood court, Blue Anchor al.	5
Crown court, Seething lane	1	Falcon court, Shoe lane	4	Glabenbury court, Rose street	3	Hedger's court, St. Thomas's	8
Crown court, Sun Tavern fields	7	Falcon court, White street	8	Globe court, Seven Stars alley	7	Helmet court, in the Butcher row	7
Crown court, St. Giles's broad way	3	Falconbridge court, Hog lane	3	Globe court, Sheer lane	4	Helmet court, Fore street	5
Crown court, Thieving lane	2	Fan court, St. Michael's lane	1	Glocester court, Beer lane	1	Helmet court, London wall	1
Crown court, Threadneedle street	1	Farmer's court, Ivy street	3	Glocester court, Black friars	1	Helmet court, in the Minories	7
Crown court, Trinity lane	1	Faustin's court, Vinegar yard	3	Glocester court, Whitecross street	3	Helmet court, in the Strand	3
Crown court, Turnagain lane	5	Feathers court, Drury lane	3	Godfrey's court, Milk street	1	Helmet court, in Thame. street	1
Crown court, Warwick lane	1	Feathers court, Fox court, Gray's inn lane	4	Golden Ball court, Wild street	4	Helmet court, Worward street	1
Crown court, White's alley	1	Feathers court, High Holborn	4	Golden Cross court, Cocaton str.	1	Hemlock court, Carey street	4
Crown court, Whitecross street	5	Feathers court, Milk street	1	Golden Key court, Basinghall postern	5	Hen court, Golden lane	5
Crown court, White friars	4	Fencherilston's court, Fencherilston's street	5	Golden Leg court, Cheapside	1	Hen and Chickens court, Fleet str.	4
Crown court, White's yard	7	Fell court, Fell street, Wood str.	1	Golden Lyon court, Aldersgate str.	5	Herald's Office court, Bennet's hill	1
Crown and Sceptre court, St. James's street	3	Fen court, Fenchurch street	1	Goldsmiths court, Goldsmiths alley	5	Hemitage court, Three Maid la.	7
Crown and Sheers court, Rosemary lane	7	Fenwick's court, High Holborn	4	Goldsmiths court, New street	4	Hickford's court, Fenchurch str.	1
Culver court, Fenchurch street	1	Field's court, Illington	5	Golfon's court, Drury lane	4	Hickman's court, Mill street	8
Curll's court, in the Strand	3	Fig Tree court, Barbican	5	Goodwin's court, Oxford street	3	Hie's court, Noble street	1
Cushion court, London wall	1	Fig Tree court, Inner Temple	4	Goodwin's court, St. Martin's la.	3	Hilliard's court, Old Gravel lane	7
Cushion court, Little Broad street	1	Fireball court, Houndsditch	6	Gould's court, Woodrose lane	1	Hind court, Drury lane	4
Customhouse court, Beer lane	1	Fisher's court, Eagle street	4	Grange court, Grey street	4		
Darby court, Canon row	2	Fishmarket court, Bloomsbury	4	Gravel court, Old Gravel lane	7		
David and Harp court, Grub str.	5	Fitch's court, Noble street	1	Gray's court, Duke street, Piccadilly	3		
Day's court, Gutter lane	1	Five Inkhorn court, Petticoat lane	6	Gray's court, Fenchurch street	1		
Dean's court, Bedfordbury	3	Fore court, Bridewell	4	Great Black Horse court, Aldersgate street	5		
Dean's court, Dean's street	4	Fore court, Clement's Inn	4	Great Montague court, Little Brit.	5		
Dean's court, Dean's street, Soho	3	Fleece court, Rose and Crown court, Moorfields	6	Great St. Helen's court, Bishop's str.	1		
Dean's court, Great Carter lane	1	Fleet street court, Fleet street	4				
Dean's court, Little Old Bailey	5	Fletcher's court, Bembridge street	3				
Dean's court, New Round court, Strand	3	Fletcher's court, Mainhard street	3				
Dean's court, St. Martin le Grand	1	Flower de luce court, Black friars	1				
Deioe's court, New Broad street	3	Flower de luce court, Cow cross	5				
Denman's court, East Smithfield	7						



Hind court, Fleet street	4	Kirby's court, Foul lane	8	Mafon's court, Prick lane	6	New Round court, in the Strand	1
Hobbin's court, Long lane, South- work	8	Knight's court, behind St. Cle- ments	4	Mafon's court, Newington green	6	Newton's court, Vine street	1
Hockenhuil's court, Black Eagle street	6	Knowles's court, Little Carter la.	1	Maul's court, Fore street	5	Nichol's court, Rosemary lane	7
Holborn court, Barnard's inn	4	Labour in Van court, Old Fish street	1	Maxin's court, Moonfields	6	Nichol's court, Rosemary lane	7
Holborn court, Furnival's inn	4	Lad's court, Gardiners lane	8	Maze court, Tooley street	8	Northumberland court, Strand	1
Holborn court, Gray's inn	4	Lamb court, Abchurch lane	1	Mead's court, Bond street	3	Norwich court, East Smithfield	1
Holborn court, Staple's inn	4	Lamb court, Clerkenwell	5	Mead's court, Wandour street	3	Nottingham court, East Smithfield	1
Holborn court, Thavie's inn	4	Lamb court, Lamb alley	6	Meetinghouse court, Black street	1	Nuns court, Aldersgate street	1
Holand's court, Back alley, Wap- ping	7	Lamb court, Red Lion court	6	Mercers court, Bartholomew lane	1	Nuns court, New Church lane	1
Holiwell court, Holiwell lane, Shore ditch	6	Lamb's Chapel court, Monkwell street	1	Mercers court, St. Mary hall	1	Oakey's court, Fleet street	6
Holiday's court, Blue Anchor alley	7	Lancaster court, New Bond street	3	Mercers court, Tower street	1	Ogden's court, Wych street	1
Holiday's court, Narrow wall	8	Lancaster court, in the Strand	3	Mermaid court, Charing cross	3	Old Boyle court, Chancery lane	1
Honeyfuckle court, Grub street	5	Lane's court, Cold Bath square	5	Mermaid court, Pater-noster row	1	Old Comber's court, Black street	1
Horn court, Basing lane	1	Lee's court, Hockley in the hole	5	Mermaid court, St. Margaret's hill	8	Old Round court, in the Strand	1
Horn court, Beer lane, Tower str.	1	Leg court, Peter street	2	Metcalf's court, Jacob's street	8	Olive court, Gravel lane	6
Horn Tavern court, St. Margaret's lane	2	Leigh's court, St. Catharine's lane	7	Middle court, Barnard's inn, Hol- born	4	Olive court, St. Catharine's lane	7
Horfeshoe court, Clement's lane	4	Leopard's court, Baldwin's gardens	4	Middle court, Clement's inn	4	Oram's court, Water lane, Tower street	1
Horfeshoe court, Cock lane	5	Limehouse corner, Limehouse	7	Middlesex court, Drury lane	3	Orange court, Chancery lane	1
Horfeshoe court, Fashion street	6	Lime court, Narrow wall	8	Middlesex court, Little Bartholomew close	5	Orange court, King's cross, Tower	1
Horfeshoe court, Fleet street	4	Little Bartholomew close	5	Miller's court, Aldermanbury	1	Orange court, Vine street	1
Horfeshoe court, Giltspur street	5	Lion's Inn court, Holiwell street	4	Mitchel's court, Milk street	1	Overman's court, New Church lane	1
Horfeshoe court, Seething lane	1	Linton's court, near New Church lane	7	Mitre court, Aldgate street	1	Oxley court, Fleet street	1
Hucker's court, St. Nicholas lane	1	Little court, St. Mary Overie's Churchyard	8	Mitre court, Cheapside	1	Palmer's court, Fleet street	1
Hudson's court, Tower hill	1	Little Black horse court, Aldersgate street	1	Mitre court, Cornhill	1	Palmer's court, Fleet street	1
Huet's court, in the Strand	3	Little Bennet's court, Aldersgate street	1	Mitre court, Fenchurch street	1	Paradise court, Wych street	1
Hugh's court, Water lane	1	Little Bennet's court, Aldersgate street	1	Mitre court, Fleet street	4	Park Prospect court, Fleet street	1
Hunt's court, Castle street	3	Little court, Duke's place	1	Mitre court, Milk street	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Hunt's court, Hunt's street	6	Little Dean's court, St. Martin le grand	1	Mitre court, St. Paul's Church yard	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Hunt's court, St. Martin's lane	3	Little Duke's court, or place, Fleet denhall street	1	Mitre court, St. John street	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Hydon square court, Hydon square	7	Little Flower de luce court, Cow cross	5	Montague close, in Southwark	8	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Jackson's court, Black friars	1	Little Gloucester court, Chequer alley	5	Montague court, in Bishopgate str.	6	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Jacob's court, Cow cross	5	Little King's Head court, near Shoe lane	4	Montague court, Montague street	6	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Jacob's court, Peter street	5	Little Minories court, Little Mi- nories	7	Montague court, Petticoat lane	6	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
James court, James street	5	Little Montague court, Little Bri- tain	5	Monmouth court, Hedge lane	3	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
James court, James street	4	Little New court, Lamb alley	6	Monmouth court, High Holborn	4	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Jenkins's court, Ropemakers field	7	Little Rider's court, Little Newport street	3	Monmouth court, Monmouth str.	3	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Jerusalem court, St. John street	5	Little Rutland court, Addle hill	1	Moor court, Fore street	5	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Jerusalem court, Shad Thames	8	Little St. Helen's court, Bishopgate street	1	Morrison's court, New lane	8	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Jews-harp court, Angel alley	6	Lloyd's court, Hog lane	3	Mosley's court, Philpot lane	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Ingram's court, Fenchurch street	1	Lodier's court, Saltpetre bank	7	Mountford's court, Fenchurch str.	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Inner court, Barnard's inn	4	London court, London street	7	Mudd's court, Broad street, Rat- cliff	7	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Inner court, Bridewell	4	Long court, near Whitechapel	6	Mulberry court, Bermondsey	8	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
John's court, Cable street	7	Longcellar court, Lower East Smith- field	7	Mulberry court, White's alley	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
John's court, East Smithfield	7	Long's court, Leicester fields	3	Mulberry court, White's alley	6	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
John's court, John's street	3	Looker's court, King street, Oxford street	3	Mumford's court, Milk street	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
John's court, Hannoway street	3	Love court, George alley, Shoe la.	4	Mufcovy court, Tower hill	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Johnson's court, Fleet street	4	Love court, Gravel lane	5	Mutton court, Maiden lane, Wood street	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Jolley's court, Durham yard, Strand	3	Love court, Love lane Mutton la.	6	Nag's Head court, Bartholomew la.	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Jones's court, Nightingale lane	7	Love court, Old Hockleydown	8	Nag's Head court, Golden lane	5	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Joyner's court, Jacob street	8	Lovet's court, Pater-noster row	1	Nag's Head court, Gracechurch str.	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Irish court, Whitechapel	7	Lumber court, West street, Soho	3	Nag's Head court, Great Tower hill	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Julian's court, Angel alley	6	Lunn's court, White's yard	7	Nag's Head court, Snow hill	5	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Kemp's court, Berwick street	3	Maggot's court, Piccadilly	3	Nag's Head court, Three Colt str.	7	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Kennington common	8	Magnus's court, Butcher row	7	Nag's Head court, Wentworth str.	6	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Key court, Little St. Thomas A- postles	1	Magpye court, Fleet lane	5	Naked Boy court, Ludgate hill	5	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Kill court, St. John street	5	Maidenhead court, Aldersgate str.	5	Naked Boy court, in the Strand	4	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Killegrew court, Scotland yard	3	Maidenhead court, Cartwright str.	7	Nelson's court, Drury lane	3	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's court, Nightingale lane	7	Maidenhead court, Chiswell street	5	Nelson's court, Rosemary lane	7	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Arms court, Basinghall str.	1	Maidenhead court, Church lane	7	Nettleton's court, Aldersgate str.	5	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Arms court, Bank side	8	Maidenhead court, Great Eastcheap	1	Nevis court, near the Upper Ground	8	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Arms court, King John's co.	8	Maidenhead court, Grub street	5	Newcastle court, Butcher row	4	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Arms court, Ludgate hill	5	Maidenhead court, London wall	1	New Black Raven court, near Chif- well street	5	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King David's court, Whitechapel	6	Maidenhead court, Moor lane	5	New Bosville court, Carey street	4	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Barnaby street	8	Maidenhead court, St. Catharine's	7	New court, Angel alley	6	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Beach lane	5	Maidenhead court, St. Ermin's hill	2	New court, Bow lane	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Borough	8	Maidenhead court, Saltpetre bank	7	New court, Bowling alley	5	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Cock lane	6	Maidenhead court, Wheeler street	6	New court, Brown street	5	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Drury lane	4	Maid court, Maiden lane, Bow la.	1	New court, Canon row	4	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Fetter lane	4	Mainhard's court, Anchor and Hope alley	7	New court, Carey street	4	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Golden lane	5	Mallaga court, Nightingale lane	7	New court, George yard	6	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Gravel lane	6	Mallet's court, Blackboy alley	5	New court, Gravel lane	6	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Gravel lane	8	Mallet's court, Buckridge street	3	New court, Hand alley	8	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Gutter lane	1	Maltmill court, Whitecross street	5	New court, Harrow alley	6	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Hand alley	6	Manchester court, Canon row	2	New court, High Holborn	4	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Holborn	4	Marigold court, in the Strand	3	New court, Kent street	8	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, King street	8	Marlborough court, Berwick str.	3	New court, Knightbridge	3	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Little Carter la.	1	Marlborough court, Petticoat la.	6	New court, Lamb alley	6	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, New Fish str.	1	Marham court, Hog lane	3	New court, Little Broad street	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Petticoat lane	6	Martin's court, Chick lane	5	New court, Little Newport street	3	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, St. Clements	4	Martlet's court, Bow street	3	New court, Middle Temple	4	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, St. Martin le Grand	1			New court, Moor lane	5	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Shoe lane	4			New court, Narrow str. Ratcliff	7	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Shoreditch	6			New court, Newington Butts	8	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Southampton buildings	4			New court, New street	4	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Stanhope str.	4			New court, St. Catharine's court	7	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, in the Strand	3			New court, St. Margaret's hill	8	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Vine street	3			New court, St. Swin's lane	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Whitecross str.	5			New court, Throckmorton street	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Head court, Wood street	2			New court, White Horse yard	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King John's court, Holiwell lane	6			New court, Wentworth street	6	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
King's Square court, Dean street	3			New Inn court, Wych street	4	Parson's court, Prick lane	1
Kimhavy's court, St. Martin's la.	3			Newman's court, Cornhill	1	Parson's court, Prick lane	1



Pump court, White's alley	1	Round court, Old Bedlam	6	Stone court, Aldersgate street	5	Three Kings court, Minories	7
Punch court, Thral street	6	Round court, Onslow street	4	Stone court, Lower East Smithfield	7	Three Kings court, Chandos str.	3
Purse court, Old 'Change	1	Round court, St. Martin le Grand	1	Stonecutters court, Gutter lane	1	Three Kings court, Whitecross str.	5
Quality court, Chancery lane	4	Round court, Sharp's alley, Cow	5	Stonecutters court, Pallmall	3	Three Legs court, Whitecross str.	5
Queen's court, St. Catharine's la.	7	cross	5	Strawberry court, Tower Royal	1	Three Mariners court, Fore street	8
Queen's Arms court, Upper ground	8	Round Hoop court, Whitecross str.	5	Streud's court, St. James's	3	Three Moulds court, Cherry Tree	5
Queen's Head court, Fleet street	4	Roswell court, Great White Lion	4	Stroud's court, Leather lane	4	alley	5
Queen's Head court, Gray's Inn	4	street	3	Sugarloaf court, Angel alley	6	Three Pigeons court, Barbican	5
Queen's Head court, High Hol-	4	Royal Oak court, Kent street	8	Sugarloaf court, Catharine-wheel	6	Three Pigeons court, Jewin street	5
born	4	Royal Oak court, Peak street	3	alley	6	Three Stills court, Bishopsgate str.	6
Queen's Head court, King street, Co-	4	Russel court, Blue Anchor alley	7	Sugarloaf court, Dorset street	4	Three Tuns court, Crooked lane	1
vent garden	3	Russel court, Cleveland row	3	Sugarloaf court, Goodman's yard	7	Three Tuns court, Halfmoon all.	6
Queen's Head court, Pye corner	5	Russel court, Drury lane	3	Sugarloaf court, Garlick hill	1	Three Tuns court, Hart street	1
Queen's Head court, Turnagain la.	5	Russel court, Ratcliff Highway	7	Sugarloaf court, Halfmoon alley	6	Three Tuns court, Ivy lane	1
Queen's Head court, Great Wind-	5	Rutland court, Charterhouse squ.	5	Sugarloaf court, Holiwell street	6	Three Tuns court, Moorfields	6
mill street	3	Rutland court, Thames street	1	Sugarloaf court, Lamb alley	6	Three Tuns court, Nightingale la.	7
Racket court, Fleet street	4	Rycant's court, Morgan's lane	8	Sugarloaf court, Leadenhall street	1	Three Tuns court, Redcross str.	5
Ragdale court, Millman street	4	Sadler's court, Milford lane, Strand	4	Sugarloaf court, Little Dittaff la.	1	Three Tuns court, St. Margaret's	3
Ragged Staff court, Drury lane	3	Sadlers Hall court, Cheapide	1	Sugarloaf court, Little Elbow la.	1	hill	8
Ram's Head court, Moor lane	5	St. Andrew's court, Holborn hill	4	Sugarloaf court, Moor lane	5	Three Tuns court, St. Michael's la.	1
Ratcliff cross, Ratcliff	7	St. Ann's court, Dean street	3	Sugarloaf court, Whitecross street	5	Three Tuns court, Threadneedle str.	1
Red Bull court, Fore street	5	St. Catharine's court, St. Catharine's	7	Sun court, Cock lane	5	Tichburn's court, Vineyard	8
Red Bull court, Red Bull alley	1	St. Christopher's court, Threadneedle	1	Sun court, Cornhill	1	Tidewaiters court, Little Minories	7
Red Cow court, Church lane	7	street	1	Sun court, Deadman's place	8	Tobacco Roll court, Gracechurch	1
Red Cow court, Rotherhithe wall	8	St. Dunstan's court, Fleet street	4	Sun court, East Smithfield	7	street	6
Red Cross court, Cow lane	5	St. George's court, Newington	8	Sun court, King street, Covent gar-	3	Tobacco Roll court, Long alley	6
Red Cross court, in the Minories	7	caufeway	8	den	3	Tothill court, Tothill street	2
Red Cross court, in the Old Bailey	5	St. Giles's court, St. Giles's Broad	3	Sun court, Petticoat lane	6	Tower Royal court, Tower Royal	1
Red Cross court, Redcross street	5	street	3	Sun court, Saffron hill	4	Trinity court, Aldersgate street	5
Red Gate court, in the Minories	7	St. John's court, Cow lane	5	Sun court, Sutton street	5	Trinity court, Little Trinity lane	1
Red Hart court, Fore street	5	St. John's court, Little Hart street	3	Sun court, Threadneedle street	1	Tryon's court, Red Lion street	6
Red Lion court, Addle hill	1	St. John's court, Stepney	7	Sutton's court, Bishopsgate street	1	Tuttle court, Barnaby street	8
Red Lion court, Barnaby street	8	St. Martin's court, St. Martin's la.	3	Sutton's court, Bishopsg. street with-	6	Twelve Bells court, Bow lane	1
Red Lion court, Benet's hill	1	St. Paul's Bakehouse court, Good-	1	out	6	Tyger court, Whitecross street	5
Red Lion court, Benet's street	8	man's street	1	Sutton's court, Lincoln's Inn fields	4	Union court, Broad street	1
Red Lion court, Brick lane	6	Salisbury court, Dorset street	4	Swale court, Playhouse yard	5	Union court, Scroop's court	4
Red Lion court, Castle yard	4	Salisbury court, Salisbury street	8	Swan court, Bartholomew lane	1	Usher's court, Seething lane	1
Red Lion court, Charterhouse la.	5	Salter's court, Piccadilly	3	Swan court, Butcher row	4	Vaux Hall court, Little Chapel str.	2
Red Lion court, Cock lane	5	Salter's Hall court, St. Swithin's l.	1	Swan court, Grub street	4	Villars court, St. James's court	3
Red Lion court, Drury lane	3	Salutation court, St. Giles's Broad	3	Swan court, King street, Oxford	3	Vincent's court, Silver street	1
Red Lion court, Fleet street	4	way	3	street	3	Vine court, Bishopsgate street	6
Red Lion court, Grub street	5	Sandy's court, Houndsditch	6	Swan court, Mansel street	7	Vine court, Brook's street	7
Red Lion court, Holiwell lane	6	Savage's court, Widgate street	6	Swan court, Narrow wall	8	Vine court, Chequer alley	6
Red Lion court, Kingsland road	6	Saw court, Fore street	5	Swan court, Petticoat lane	6	Vine court, Golden lane	5
Red Lion court, London wall	1	Sawyers court, Houndsditch	6	Sweed's court, Great Trinity lane	1	Vine court, Gravel lane	6
Red Lion court, Red Lion alley	7	Scollop court, Creed lane	1	Sweedland court, Bishopsgate str.	6	Vine court, Harp alley	4
Red Lion court, Red Lion street	6	Scroop's court, Holborn hill	4	Sweedland court, Little Tower hill	7	Vine court, Lamb street	6
Red Lion court, Long alley	6	Serjeants Inn court, Fleet street	4	Sweet Apple court, Bishopsgate str.	6	Vine court, Moor lane	5
Red Lion court, St. Catharine's la.	7	Seven Stars court, Moor lane	5	Sweet Apple court, Dunning's all.	6	Vine court, Narrow street, Lime-	7
Red Lion court, Silver street	1	Seymour's court, Little Chandos	3	hill	5	house	7
Red Lion court, Watling street	1	street	3	Talbot court, Gracechurch street	1	Vine court, Shoemakers row, Ald-	1
Red Lion court, Wheeler street	6	Shaw's court, St. Margaret's hill	8	Talbot court, Little Eastcheap	1	gate	1
Red Lion court, White Hart yard	3	Sheldon's court, Bedfordbury	3	Tanfield court, Inner Temple	1	Vine court, Three Crane lane	1
Red Lion court, Windmill hill	6	Shepherd's court, Hockley in the	5	Tash court, Tash street	4	Vine court, Vine street, Minories	7
Red Lion back court, Charterhouse	5	hole	5	Tavistock court, Tavistock street	3	Vine court, Vine yard, Horleydown	8
lane	5	Ship court, in the Old Bailey	5	Taylor's court, Bow lane	1	lane	8
Red Cross court, Tower street	1	Shooter's court, Basinghall street	1	Tennis court, Church entry	1	Virginia court, Artichoke lane	7
Rendee court, in the Strand	3	Shorter's court, Throckmorton str.	1	Tennis court, Middle row, Hol-	4	Virginia court, Butcher row	7
Richard's court, Lime street	1	Shrewsbury court, Stoney lane	6	born	4	Wake's court, Five Feet lane	8
Rich Ball court, Red Lion street	4	Shrewsbury's court, Whitecross str.	5	Territ's court, Duck lane	5	Walingford court, Throgmorton str.	3
Richington's court, Coleman str.	1	Silver court, Oxford street	3	Territ's court, Islington	5	Walker's court, Berwick street	3
Rider's court, Little Newport str.	3	Sion College court, London	1	Thackett's court, Bishopsgate str.	6	Walnut Tree court, Whitechapel	7
Rising Sun court, St. John street	5	Sion court, Philip lane	1	Thackham's court, Vine street	3	Ward's court, Goswell street	5
Robin Hood's court, Bell alley	5	Six Bells court, Six Bells alley	1	Thatch'd House court, St. James's	3	Warden's court, Clerkenwell close	5
Robin Hood's court, Bow lane	1	Six Gardens court, Paul's alley	5	street	3	Wardrobe court, Great Carter lane	1
Robin Hood's court, Fleet street	4	Slaughter's court, Blue Anchor all.	7	The Great Almonry, Westminster	2	Warwick court, High Holborn	4
Robin Hood's court, in the Strand	3	Slipper court, Hand alley	6	Theobald's court, in the Strand	3	Warwick court, Warwick lane	1
Robin Hood's court, Thames str.	1	Smith's court, Aldersgate street	5	Theobald's court, Theobald's row	4	Warwick court, Warwick street	3
Robin Hood's court, Tooty street	8	Smith's court, Brackley street	5	The Fore court, Doctors Commons	1	Webb's court, Red Lion alley	7
Rolls court, Chancery lane	4	Smith's court, Holborn	4	The Inner court, Doctors Com.	1	Well court, Queen street	1
Rose court, Aldermanbury	1	Snade's court, Brick street	3	Three Bowl court, Houndsditch	6	Well court, Shoe lane	4
Rose court, Goddard's rents	6	Snader's court, Moorfields	6	Three CCC court, Garlick hill	1	Well and Bucket court, Old street	5
Rose court, Rochester street	3	Southampton court, Southampton	4	Three Colt court, Three Colt str.	7	Westminster Hall court, Dunning's	6
Rose court, Thieving lane	2	buildings	4	Three Crown court, Borough	8	alley	6
Rose court, Tower street	1	Southampton court, Southampton	4	Three Crown court, Castle street	6	Westmorland court, Bartholomew	5
Rose court, Wheeler street	6	row	4	Three Crown court, Foster lane	1	close	5
Rose and Ball court, Addle hill	1	South Sea court, Lombard street	8	Three Crown court, Minories	7	Westmorland court, Noble street	1
Rose and Crown court, Church la.	7	Spark's court, Duke's place	1	Three Crown court, Poor Jewry	7	Whalebone court, Little Old Bailey	5
Rose and Crown court, Fashion str.	6	Spread Eagle court, Gray's Inn	4	lane	1	Whalebone court, Lothbury	1
Rose and Crown court, Foster la.	1	lane	4	Three Crown court, Wheeler str.	6	Wharton's court, Churchyard all.	7
Rose and Crown court, Holiwell	6	Spread Eagle court, Hand alley	6	Three Crown court, White's alley	5	Wharton's court, Lambeth hill	1
street	6	Spread Eagle court, Threadneedle	1	Three Daggers court, Fore street	5	Wharton's court, Holborn	4
Rose and Crown court, Houndf-	6	street	1	Three Daggers court, Old 'Change	1	Whittler's court, Salter's Hall court	1
ditch	6	Stanbury's court, Piccadilly	3	Three Diamonds court, Hosier la.	5	White court, Peter lane	5
Rose and Crown court, Moorfields	6	Star court, Bread street	1	Three Falcons court, Fleet street	4	White Bear court, Addle hill	1
Rose and Crown court, Rosemary	7	Star court, Bread street hill	1	Three Foxes court, Clement's la.	1	Whitecomb's court, Hedge lane	3
lane	7	Star court, Butcher row	4	Three Foxes court, Long acre	3	Whitehall court, Westminster	2
Rose and Crown court, St. Catha-	7	Star court, Castle street	3	Three Herring's court, St. Tho-	8	White Hart court, Barnaby street	8
rine's	7	Star court, Chancery lane	4	mas's	8	White Hart court, Bishopsgate str.	6
Rose and Crown court, Shoe lane	4	Star court, Cheapide	1	Three Herring's court, Long acre	3	White Hart court, Cat alley	5
Rose and Crown court, Sutton str.	5	Star court, Cross lane, Parker's la.	4	Three Herring's court, Redcross str.	5	White Hart court, Cattle street	3
Rose and Rainbow court, Aldersgate	5	Star court, Grub street	5	Three Horsehoes court, Chick la.	5	White Hart court, Old street	5
street	5	Star court, Little Britain	5	Three Horsehoes court, Giltspur	5	White Hart court, Whitechapel	7
Round court, Black friars	1	Star court, London wall	1	street	5	White Hind court, Bishopsgate str.	6
Round court, Black Lion yard	6	Star court, Old Fish street	1	Three Horsehoes court, Long la.	5	White Hind court, Coleman str.	1
Round court, Blue Boar's Head	5	Stationers court, Ave-mary lane	1	Three Horsehoes court, Long la.	5	White Horn court, near new Gravel	7
court	5	Steel's court, Bread street	1	Three Kings court, Clement's la.	1	lane	7
Round court, Butlers alley	5	Stevens's court, New Palace yard	2	Three Kings court, Fleet street	4	White Horse court, Addle hill	1
Round court, Moses and Aaron all.	6	Stichbone's court, High Holborn	4	Three Kings court, Lombard str.	1	White Horse court, Kent street	8
		Stockwell common	8			White Horse court, King street	2



White Lion court, Barbican 5  
White Lion court, Barnaby street 8  
White Lion court, Charterhouse la. 5  
White Lion court, Cornhill 1  
White Lion court, Fleet street 4  
White Lion court, London wall 1  
White Lion court, New street 8  
White Lion court, Newton's la. 4  
White Lion court, in the Savoy 3  
White Lion court, Throckmorton street 1  
White Lion court, Tower street 1  
White Lion court, White Lion all. 1  
White Rose court, Coleman street 1  
White Swan court, Newgate street 1  
Wickham's court, Wild street 4  
Wigan's court, Church lane, Lime house 7  
Wild court, Wild street 4  
Williams's court, New Gravel la. 7  
Willow Tree court, Charterhouse la. 5  
Wilson's court, Rosemary lane 7  
Winchester court, Monkwell str. 1  
Windmill court, Black friars 1  
Windmill court, Pie corner 5  
Windmill court, Snow hill 5  
Windfor court, Drury lane 3  
Windfor court, Monkwell street 1  
Windfor court, in the Strand 3  
Wine Office court, Fleet street 4  
Wingfield's court, Three Colts str. 7  
Wife's court, Wheeler street 6  
Wiseman's court, Gardiners lane 2  
Wood's court, Oxford street 3  
Woodstock court, Charing cross 3  
Worley's court, Red Gate court 7  
Wrestley's court, London wall 1  
Wych's court, Wych street 4  
Wynam's court, Great Russell str. 3  
Yeats's court, Clement's lane 4  
Yeats's court, Redcross street 8  
Young's court, Basinghall street 1  
Young's court, Nightingale lane 7  
Yorkshire court, Whitechapel 6

*Ditches, Docks, Entries, Fairs, Fields, Frieries, Gardens, Greens, Grounds, Hills, Holes, and Islands.*

**A**DDLE Hill, Thames street 1  
Agnes the Clear fields 6  
Artillery ground, Westminster 2  
Artichoke hill, Ratcliff highway 7  
Back hill, Leather lane 4  
Baldwin's gardens, Leather lane 4  
Bains's hill, Upper Shadwell 7  
Bear garden, Bank side 8  
Bednal green 6  
Bennet's hill, Thames street 1  
Black fields, Horsleydown 8  
Black friars, Ludgate 1  
Black Mary's hole 5  
Blewgate field, Ratcliff highway 7  
Blossom's Inn entry 1  
Boarded entry, Surrey street 4  
Boarded entry, London wall 1  
Booker's gardens, Leadenhall str. 1  
Bread street hill, Thames street 1  
Brewers green, Tothill side 2  
Bowling green field, Blue Maid's al. 8  
Bridgewater gardens, Bridgewater square 5  
Brown's gardens, Hog lane 3  
Brown's gardens, Monmouth street 3  
Brown's gardens, St. Giles's in the fields 3  
Causabon's grounds, Maiden la. 8  
Chelsea Water-works fields 3  
Church entry, Austin friars 1  
Church entry, Black friars 1  
Church hill, Black friars 1  
Clerkenwell green, Clerkenwell 5  
Cloth fair, West Smithfield 5  
Cock hill, Ratcliff 7  
College hill, Thames street 1  
Corn hill, Gracechurch street 1  
Cotes's garden, Shoreditch 6  
Cox's Quay entry, Thames street 1  
Crutched friars 1  
Dark entry, Shoemaker row, Aldgate 1  
Dirty hill, near Little Gray's Inn lane 4  
Ditch side, Collingwood street 8  
Ditch side, Cuckolds point 8  
Dorset garden, Salisbury court 4  
Dowgate hill, Thames street 1

Drying grounds, New Bond street 3  
Farthing fields, New Gravel lane 7  
Farthing fields, Old Gravel lane 7  
Fleet ditch 4  
Friery, in Pallmall 3  
Gardiners ground, Collingwood str. 8  
Garlick hill, Thames street 1  
German's fields, Bennet street 8  
Glasshouse fields, Cock hill 7  
Grey friars, Newgate street 1  
Great garden, St. Catharine's la. 7  
Great Tower hill 1  
Hackney fields 6  
Haggerston, Shoreditch fields 6  
Herbert's grounds, Bandy-leg walk 8  
Holborn hill, Holborn 4  
Hop garden, St. Martin's lane 3  
Hoxton fields, Hoxton 6  
Hoxton gardens, Hoxton 6  
Hummerton fields, Hackney 6  
Hurst's gardens, St. George's fields 8  
Islington fields 5  
Kingsland common, Kingsland 5  
Lambeth fields, Lambeth 8  
Lambeth green, Lambeth 8  
Lambert hill, Thames street 1  
Laurence Pulteney hill 1  
Limekiln hill, Limehouse 7  
Lifsham green, near Paddington 3  
Little island, New Gravel lane 7  
Little Moorfields, Fore street 5  
Little New street hill, near Shoe la. 4  
Little Tower hill, Minories 7  
London field, Hackney 6  
Long ditch, Westminster 2  
Lower street, East Smithfield 7  
Ludgate hill, Fleet bridge 5  
May fair, near Hide park 3  
Middle Moorfields 6  
Mile end green, in Bow road 7  
Moorfields quarters 3  
Marybon fields, St. Mary la bon 6  
Nan's hole, Angel street 1  
New Fish street hill 1  
Newington green, part thereof 5  
New Rag fair, East Smithfield 7  
New River fields, Islington 5  
New street hill, Shoe lane 4  
Old Fish street hill, Thames street 1  
Old Packthread ground, Grange la. 8  
Packthread ground, Coleman's alley 5  
Packthread ground, Gravel lane 8  
Peter's hill, Thames street 1  
Pesthouse fields, near Old street 5  
Potters fields, Back lane 8  
Privy garden, Whitehall 2  
Pruson's island, near New Gravel lane 7  
Puddle dock, Thames street 1  
Puddle dock hill, Great Carter la. 1  
Rag fair, Rosemary lane 7  
Ropemakers fields, Limehouse 7  
Rotherhithe fields, Rotherhithe 8  
Saffron hill, Field lane 4  
St. Augustin friars 1  
St. Dunstan's hill, Thames street 1  
St. George's fields, Southwark 8  
St. Mary hill, Thames street 1  
St. Mary Overy's dock 8  
Savage gardens, Tower hill 1  
Shadwell dock, Shadwell 7  
Short's gardens, Drury lane 3  
Snow fields, Barnaby street 8  
Snow hill, Holborn bridge 5  
South Sea dock, Red house 8  
Spaw field, near the New River head 5  
Spring garden, Charing cross 3  
Stamford hill, near Stoke Newington 6  
Stepney fields, Stepney 7  
Stepney green, in Bow road 7  
Stockwell fields 8  
Stratton's grounds, Westminster 2  
Stroud green 5  
Sun Tavern fields, Shadwell 7  
Swallow's gardens, Rosemary lane 7  
Tenter grounds, Curtain row 6  
Tenter grounds, Gravel lane 8  
Tenter grounds, Hog lane 6  
Tothill fields, Westminster 2  
Town ditch, Christ's hospital 5  
Upper East Smithfield 7  
Upper Moorfields 6  
Well's gardens, New Gravel lane 7  
Whetstler ground, Mill bank 2  
Whetstler's ground, Peter street 2  
White Friars dock 4  
White friars, Fleet street 4  
White's ground, Crucifix lane 8  
Willifried's fields, Shad Thames 8

Windmill hill, Hatton wall 4  
Windmill hill, Moorfields 6

*Lanes.*

**A**Bchurch lane, Lombard str. 1  
Allhallows lane, Thames st. 1  
Artichoke lane, near the Hermitage 7  
Artichoke Head lane, near the Hermitage 7  
Artillery lane, Bishopsgate street 6  
Artillery lane, Fair street 8  
Ave-Mary lane, Ludgate street 1  
Back lane, Hackney 6  
Back lane, Bednal green 6  
Back lane, Islington 5  
Back lane, Lambeth marsh 8  
Back lane, near Rag fair 7  
Bagnio lane, Newgate street 1  
Bartholomew la. Threadneedle str. 1  
Basing lane, Bread street 1  
Baynard's Castle la. Thames str. 1  
Beach lane, Whitecross street 5  
Bear lane, Gravel lane 8  
Bear lane, Leicester fields 3  
Bearbinder lane, Swithin's lane 1  
Beer lane, Thames street 1  
Bell lane, Lifsham green 3  
Bell lane, Spital fields 6  
Bennets Bridge la. Upper Ground 8  
Bevis lane, Duke's place 1  
Billiter lane, Leadenhall street 1  
Bingle's lane, Poplar 7  
Birching lane, Cornhill 1  
Botolph lane, Thames street 1  
Bow lane, Cheapside 1  
Bow lane, New Gravel lane 7  
Bow lane, Poplar 7  
Bowling-green la. Bridewell walk 5  
Brewers lane, Thames street 1  
Brewhouse lane, Salisbury court 4  
Brewhouse lane, Wapping 7  
Bride lane, Fleet street 4  
Brick lane, Old street 5  
Brick lane, Spital fields 6  
Brickhill lane, Thames street 1  
Broad Bridge lane, Shadwell 7  
Brooks Wharf lane, High Timber street 1  
Brown's lane, Spital fields 6  
Bull lane, Stepney 7  
Bull stairs lane 8  
Bull wharf lane, Thames street 1  
Bush lane, Canon street 1  
Butcherhall lane, Newgate street 1  
Carey lane, Foster lane 1  
Cattle lane, Cattle street 8  
Cattle lane, Westminster 2  
Champion lane, Thames street 1  
Chancery lane, Fleet street 4  
Charterhouse la. Charterhouse sq. 5  
Cherry garden lane, Rotherhithe 8  
Chick lane, West Smithfield 5  
Church lane, Dyet street 3  
Church lane, Houndsditch 6  
Church lane, Blington 5  
Church lane, Newington butts 8  
Church lane, Ropewalk, Limehouse 7  
Church lane, St. Mary Overy's 8  
Church lane, in the Strand 3  
Church lane, Thames street 1  
Church lane, Whitechapel 7  
Church la. Wood str. Cheapside 1  
Clements lane, Clare market 4  
Clements lane, Lombard street 1  
Clifford's Inn lane, Fleet street 4  
Cloak lane, Dowgate hill 1  
Coal-harbour lane, Camberwell 8  
Cock la. Swan fields, Shoreditch 6  
Cock lane, Snow hill 5  
Cold-harbour lane, Thames street 1  
Compter lane, St. Margaret's hill 8  
Corporation lane, Bridewell walk 5  
Couzens lane, Thames street 1  
Cow lane, Stepney 7  
Cow lane, Snow hill 7  
Cow la. Trinity str. Rotherhithe 8  
Cut-throat la. Cock hill, Ratcliff 7  
reechurch lane, Leadenhall str. 1  
Creed lane, Ludgate street 1  
Crooked lane, Mint street 8  
Crooked lane, New Fish street 1  
Cros lane, Bush lane 1  
Cros lane, Cartwright street 7  
Cros lane, Hawthorn lane 3  
Cros lane, Marygold street 8  
Cros lane, Parker's lane, Drury lane 4  
Cros lane, St. Dunstan's hill 1

Cros lane, St. Mary hill 1  
Cros lane, Shad Thames 8  
Crucifix lane, Barnaby street 8  
Dancing Bridge lane 8  
Darkhouse lane, Thames street 1  
Devils lane, Islington Parish 5  
Dice Quay lane, Thames street 1  
Dirty lane, Blackman street 8  
Dirty lane, Brewers street 3  
Dirty lane, High Holborn 4  
Dirty lane, Hoxton 6  
Dirty lane, Old Palace yard 2  
Dirty lane, Stoney street 8  
Dog lane, Five Feet lane 8  
Drury la. St. Giles's in the Fields 3  
Duck lane, Peter street 2  
Duck lane, West Smithfield 5  
Dutchy lane, in the Strand 3  
Duxford lane, Thames street 1  
East lane, Rotherhithe wall 8  
Ebbgate lane, Thames street 1  
Elbow lane, New Gravel lane 7  
Elder lane, Upper Mill bank 2  
Emperor's Head la. Thames street 1  
Fetter lane, Fleet street 4  
Field lane, Holborn hill 4  
Finch lane, Cornhill 1  
Five Feet lane, Barnaby street 8  
Five Feet lane, Thames street 1  
Fleet lane, Old Bailey 5  
Foster lane, Cheapside 1  
Foul lane, in the Borough 8  
Fox lane, Upper Shadwell 7  
Freeman's lane, Horsleydown 8  
Friars lane, Thames street 1  
Frog lane, Islington 5  
Gardiners lane, High Timber str. 1  
Gardiners lane, King street 2  
Gardiners lane, Maiden lane 8  
Gardiners lane, Neathouse lane 2  
Gardiners lane, Petty France 2  
Golden lane, Old street 5  
Grange lane, Bermondsey 8  
Gravel lane, near the Falcon 8  
Gravel lane, Houndsditch 6  
Gray's Inn lane, Holborn 4  
Great Carter lane, Paul's Chain 1  
Great Dittaff lane, Old Change 1  
Great Elbow lane, College hill 1  
Great St. Ann's lane, Westminster 2  
Great St. Thomas Apostles lane 1  
Great Trinity lane, Bow lane 1  
Green lane, Lambeth 8  
Green Lettice lane, Canon street 1  
Greyhound lane, Whitechapel 6  
Gun lane, Three Colts street 7  
Gutter lane, Cheapside 1  
Harp lane, Tower street 1  
Hartthorn lane, in the Strand 3  
Hedge lane, Charing cross 3  
Hennage lane, Duke's place 1  
Hog lane, Norton falgate 6  
Hog lane, St. Giles's pound 3  
Hollowell lane, Shoreditch 6  
Honey lane, Cheapside 1  
Hornley lane 5  
Horseferry lane, Fore street 8  
Horsleydown new lane 8  
Horsleydown old lane 8  
Horsemongers lane, Newington 8  
Hosier lane, West Smithfield 5  
Huggen lane, Thames street 1  
Idol lane, Tower street 1  
Inner Temple lane, Fleet street 4  
Ironmonger lane, Cheapside 1  
Island Head lane, Wapping 7  
Ivy lane, Newgate street 1  
Ivy Bridge lane, in the Strand 3  
King's College lane, Bristol street 1  
King David's lane, Upper Shadwell 7  
King David's Fort lane 7  
Kennington lane, Vaux hall 8  
Kennington Common lane 8  
Lad lane, Wood street 1  
Land'bf Promise lane, Hoxton 6  
Laurence lane, Cheapside 1  
Laurence la. High str. St. Giles's 3  
Leather lane, Holborn 4  
Lillypot lane, Noble street 1  
Linton's lane, Newington butts 8  
Little Almonry, Westminster 2  
Little Brick lane, Nichol's street 6  
Little Bush lane, Thames street 1  
Little Carter lane, Old Change 1  
Little Dittaff lane 1  
Little Drury lane, in the Strand 3  
Little Elbow lane, Thames street 1  
Little Gray's Inn lane 4  
Little Ivy lane, Ivy lane 1  
Little Nightingale la. Bur street 7



Little Minories, in the Minories	7	Sheer lane, Temple bar	4	Afs park, Wheeler str. Spitalfields	6	Bagshaw's rents, Portpool lane	4
Little St. Ann's lane	2	Seething lane, Tower street	1	Bailey's place, Little Tower hill	7	Bakers row, Whitechapel	6
Little St. Martin's lane	3	Sermon lane, Little Carter lane	1	Bathingall street postern	5	Bank side row, Mill bank	2
Little St. Thomas Apostles lane	1	Sherburn lane, Lombard street	1	Barlam's mewse, New Bond street	3	Bank side row, Southwark	8
Little Trinity Lane, Thames str.	1	Shoe lane, Fleet street	4	Bartlet's buildings passage, Fetter la.	4	Barker's rents, Paul's alley, Redcross street	5
Little Sheer lane, Sheer lane	4	Shug lane, near Piccadilly	3	Bedford passage, Southampton str.	3	Barnaby street road	8
Little Sanctuary lane	2	Staining lane, near Wood street	1	Blackburn's mewse, Grosvenor str.	3	Barrat's rents, Stepney caufeway	7
Lock lane, Newington butts	8	Stew lane, High Timber street	1	Blackwell hall pass. Cateaton str.	1	Barrow's rents, Windmill hill	6
Long lane, Aldersgate street	5	Stoney lane, Old Horsleydown la.	8	Bridgeyard passage, Tooty street	8	Barton's rents, Shoreditch	6
Long lane, Barnaby street	8	Stoney lane, Petticoat lane	6	Bridgewater pass. Bridgewater sq.	5	Bafshaw's rents, Love lane	8
Love lane, Bank side, Southwark	8	Strand lane, in the Strand	4	Brook's mewse, Brook's street	3	Batt's rents, Whitechapel common	6
Love lane, Broad sanctuary	2	Suffolk lane, Thames street	1	Bull Head pass. Gracechurch street	1	Beck's rents, Ropemakers fields	7
Love lane, Old Gravel lane	7	Sugarbaker's lane, Duke's place	1	Byfields passage, Gravel lane	8	Bedford row, Jockey field row	4
Love lane, Rotherhithe wall	8	Temple lane, White friars	4	Chapel passage, Gray's Inn	4	Bell's rents, Mint street	8
Love lane, Thames street	1	The Folly lane, Neckinger lane	8	Crabtree orchard, Clare market	4	Bembridge's rents, Moor lane	5
Love lane, Wood street	1	Thieving lane, King street	2	Clark's orchard, Rotherhithe wall	8	Bewley's rents, Holiwell court	6
Lower Turning lane, Shadwell	7	Three Colts lane, Hare street	6	Church passage, Cloth fair	5	Biggs's rents, Rosemary lane	7
Lukeners lane, Drury lane	4	Three Cranes lane, Thames street	1	Church passage, Dorset street	4	Boddy's rents, Gravel lane	8
Maiden lane, Church street, Lambeth	8	Three Oaks lane, Horsleydown	8	Church passage, Piccadilly	3	Bond's rents, Marygold street	8
Maiden lane, Deadman's place	8	Tower Royal lane, Budge row	1	Cox's quay, near Thames street	1	Brewers rents, Whitechapel	6
Maiden lane, Halfmoon street	3	Townsend la. Hockley in the hole	5	Cranbourn passage, Cranbourn all.	3	Bosville's rents, George street	6
Maiden lane, Queen street	1	Trig lane, Thames street	1	Crofsby square pass. St. Mary Ax	1	Bratt's rents, Ducking-pond row	6
Maiden lane, Wood street	1	Turnagain lane, Snow hill	5	Deadman's place, Southwark	8	Bray's rents, Rag fair	7
Marigold lane, Upper ground	8	Turnwheel lane, Canon street	1	Deans passage, Huggen lane	1	Brazile's rents, East Smithfield	7
Mark lane, Tower street	1	Tyburn lane, Hide park road	3	Dice quay pass. Thames street	1	Bridewell rents, Vine street	4
Market lane, Pallmall	3	Vauxhall stairs lane, Vauxhall	8	Dunhill mewse, near Hedge lane	3	Broad sanctuary row, Westminster	2
Middle Shadwell lane	7	Vigo lane, Swallow street	3	East Smithfield double pass. Tower hill	7	Brockley's rents, Artillery row	5
Middle Temple lane, Fleet street	4	Wallbrook la. near the Mansion h.	1	Earl's pass. Earl str. Seven Dials	3	Brook's rents, Fore street	5
Middle Turning lane, Shadwell	7	Warwick lane, Newgate street	1	Gentee's passage, Nibbs's pound	3	Broughton's rents, Harrow alley	6
Milford lane, in the Strand	4	Water lane, Black friars	1	Gilbert's passage, Clare market	4	Brown's rents, Brick lane	6
Mill lane, Tooty street	8	Water lane, Fleet street	4	Goat yard passage, Horsleydown	8	Buck's rents, Rosemary lane	7
Millpond Bridge lane, Rotherhithe	8	Water lane, Mill street	8	Gray's Inn pass. Red Lion street	4	Bucklers rents, Red Cow court	8
Mincing lane, Fenchurch street	1	Water lane, Tower street	1	Grosvenor's mewse, Grosvenor str.	3	Budge row, Wallbrook	1
Moor lane, Fore street	5	Watermens lane, White friars	4	Grosvenor's pass. Grosvenor street	3	Bull's rents, Freeman's lane	8
Morgan's lane, Old Horsleydown lane	8	Weavers lane, Horsleydown	8	Hare marsh, Hare street	6	Bull's rents, Lambeth marsh	8
Mourning lane, Hackney	6	West lane, Rotherhithe wall	8	Herbert's pass. Beaufort buildings	3	Bunhill row, Bunhill fields	5
Metton lane, Clerkenwell	5	White Hart lane, Broad way	2	Hide park	3	Burton's rents, Holiwell street	6
Neathouse lane, Upper Mill bank	2	White Horse lane, Mile end	7	Holiwell mount, Holiwell lane	6	Bushie's rents, St. John's court, Cow lane	5
Nickinger lane, Rotherhithe wall	8	White Horse lane, White Horse str. Ratcliff	7	Horseshoe pass. Blowbladder street	1	Butcher row, East Smithfield	7
New lane, Shad Thames	8	Whitfers lane, Vine street	8	Hospital pass. Butcherhall lane	1	Butcher row, Ratcliff	7
New Cock lane, Swan fields, Shore-ditch	6	Wilderness lane, Salisbury court	4	Hoxton square passage, Hoxton	6	Butcher row, Temple bar	4
New Gravel lane, Shadwell	7	Wiltshire lane, East Smithfield	7	Hungerford stairs passage	3	Byfield's rents, Petticoat lane	6
New street square lane	4	Windmill lane, Whitechapel	7	Jerusalem pass. Ailbury street	5	Cadd's row, Islington	5
Nightingale lane, East Smithfield	7	Woodrofe lane, Crutched friars	1	King John's court pass. Barnaby str.	8	Camberwell road, Newington butts	8
Nightingale lane, Limehouse	7	Woolstaple lane, New Palace yard	2	King street pass. Little Tower hill	7	Canon row, Westminster	2
Nightingale turning, Hermitage	7	Worcester Place lane, Thames str.	1	Lamb's conduit pass. Red Lion str.	4	Carter's rents, Brick lane	6
Oat lane, Noble street	1			Lambeth marsh, Lambeth	8	Chandler's rents, Black friars	1
Old Bargehouse stairs lane	8			Maidenhead pass. Berwick street	3	Chapman's rents, Barnaby street	8
Old Bedlam lane, Bishopsgate str.	6			Market passage, Lime street	1	Charles's rents, St. George's fields	8
Old Change lane, Cheapside	1			Market passage, Oxford street	3	Chelsea road	3
Old Gravel lane, Ratcliff highway	7			Market pass. Pater-noster row	1	Chelsea road, Pemblico	3
Old Horsleydown lane	8			Marlborough mewse, Oxford str.	3	Cheshire's rents, Fleet lane	4
Old Jewry lane, in the Poultry	1			Marybon passage, Oxford street	3	Cheshire's rents, Shipwright str.	8
Old Market lane, Brook's street	7			Military mewse, Princes str. Soho	3	Chichester rents, Chancery lane	4
Old Swan lane, Thames street	1			Mount passage, Mount street	3	Church row, Whitechapel	6
Oliphant's lane, Rotherhithe	8			New Inn passage, Horton street	4	Clark's rents, Grub street	5
Oxford Arms inn lane, Warwick la.	1			Olivers mount, David street	3	Clayton's rents, King street	7
Pancras lane, Queen street	1			Ormond's mewse, Duke street, Piccadilly	3	Cleveland row, St. James's	3
Paul's Chain lane, Paul's Church yard	1			Park place, St. James's street	2	Club row, Cock lane	6
Parish Garden lane, Upper Ground	8			Playhouse passage, Bridges street	3	Cock's rents, St. Catharine's	7
Parker's lane, Drury lane	4			Playhouse passage, Drury lane	3	Codpiece row, Hockley in the hole	5
Peter lane, St. John street	5			Rathbone place, Oxford street	3	Cold Harbour row, Hackney road	6
Petticoat lane, Whitechapel	6			Red Lion mewse, Cavendish street	3	Collier's rents, White street	8
Philip lane, London wall	1			Red Lion passage, Fetter lane	4	Collins's rents, High Holborn	4
Philpot lane, Fenchurch street	7			Red Lion market passage, Whitecross street	5	Collins's rents, Upper Shadwell	7
Pillory lane, Butcher row	7			Reeve's mewse, Audley street	3	Collins's rents, White street	8
Poor Jewry lane, Aldgate	1			Royal mewse, Charing cross	3	Common stairs, Puddle dock	1
Portpool lane, Leather lane	4			Royal mewse, St. James's	3	Cooper's rents, Three Colt street	6
Printing house lane, Black friars	1			St. James's park	3	Cowden's rents, Little Trinity lane	1
Pudding lane, Thames street	1			St. James's place, St. James's str.	3	Cowley's rents, Long all. Moorfields	6
Pie corner lane, West Smithfield	5			Ship Tavern passage, Gracechurch street	1	Cowper's rents, East Smithfield	7
Red Maid lane, near the Hermitage	7			Savoy place, in the Strand	3	Cox's rents, Crow alley	5
Robin Hood's lane, Poplar	7			Skinners str. pass. Bishopsgate street	6	Crofs row, Islington	5
Rood lane, Fenchurch street	1			Smart's quay, Billingsgate	1	Crowder's rents, Narrow street, Ratcliff	7
Rose lane, Spitalfields	6			Sommer's quay, near Thames str.	1	Curtain row, Hog lane	6
Rose la. White Horse str. Ratcliff	7			Spital square passage, Lamb str.	6	Crown-office row, Inner Temple	4
Rosemary lane, in the Minories	7			Storey's passage, Long ditch	2	Cutters rents, Gravel la. Houndfd.	6
St. Ann's lane, Aldersgate	1			The orchard, Broad str. Ratcliff	7	Cutter's rents, St. Martin le Grand	1
St. Catharine's lane, East Smithfield	7			The orchard, Limehouse caufeway	7	Dart's rents, Long all. Moorfields	6
St. George's lane, Botolph Lane	1			The orchard, New str. Shadwell	7	Dave's rents, Kent street	8
St. John's lane, St. John's street	5			The orchard, in Wapping	7	Dawson's rents, Old Gravel lane	7
St. Laurence Pulteney's lane	1			The orchard, near Wapping	7	Deptford road, Kent street	8
St. Margaret's la. Old Palace yard	2			Whetston's park, Lincoln's Inn fi.	4	Deptford road, Rotherhithe	8
St. Martin's lane, Canon street	1			Wild's passage, Drury lane	4	Digby's rents, Minories	7
St. Martin's lane, Charing cross	3			Turnpike passage, King street	4	Digg's rents, Blue Anchor alley	6
St. Mary Ax lane, Leadenhall str.	1			Woodstock passage, Woodstock str.	3	Ditch side row, Holiwell lane	6
St. Michael's lane, Great Eastcheap	1			Worcester place, Thames street	1	Dobblins's rents, Whitechapel	6
St. Nicholas lane, Lombard street	1					Dock Head row	8
St. Paul's lane, Budge row	1					Dodwell's rents, Barnaby street	8
St. Stephen's lane, Canon street	1					Dog row, Mile end	6
St. Thomas's lane, Drury lane	4					Dolittle's rents, Fashion street	6
St. Thomas's lane, Rotherhithe wall	8					Drew's rents, Upper Ground	8
St. Thomas's lane, White Horse street, Ratcliff	7					Drury's rents, Hermitage	7
St. Thomas's lane, Trook's street	7					Ducking-pond row, Whitecha. com.	6
St. Thomas's lane, St. Paul's	5					Durham row, Stepney Ch. yard	7
						Dutch Furlong row, Clerkenwell	5
						Edward's rents, Islington	5



Elliot's rents, Stepney causeway	7	Nut-makers rents, New Gravel lane	7	Water Side row, Upper Ground street	8	Arlington street, Piccadilly	3
Essex stairs, Essex street	4	Painters rents, Ratcliff cross	7	Watts's rents, St. Catharine's lane	7	Artillery street, Spitalfields	6
Evans's rents, Grub street	5	Pantons rents, Chiswell street	5	Watson's rents, Angel alley	6	Arundel street, in the Strand	4
Harr's rents, Rotherhithe wall	8	Paper Buildings row, Inner Temple	4	Weatherby's rents, Whitecross str.	5	Audley street, Grosvenor square	3
Forfan's rents, Marigold lane	8	Paradise row, Brook's street	3	Wells's row, Islington	5	Austin's street, Shoreditch	6
Forster's rents, King John's court	8	Paradise row, Lambeth	8	Weston's rents, Houndsditch	6	Ayliff street, Goodman's fields	7
Forster's rents, Liquorpond street	4	Parish rents, Portpool lane	4	Wharton's rents, New Gravel lane	7	Back street, Cloth fair	5
Friers rents, Blackman street	8	Parker's rents, Whitecross street	5	White Hart row, Bakers row	6	Back street, Horsleydown	8
Friers rents, Fishmongers alley	8	Parrot's rents, Chequer alley	6	White Hart row, Bell lane	6	Back street, Lambeth	8
Fullwood's rents, High Holborn	4	Parson's rents, Cow lane	5	White Hart row, Hackney road	6	Back street, St. Clement's Danes	4
Garden row, Inner Temple	4	Pater-noster row, Cheap side	1	White's rents, Fore street, Limehouse	7	Bacon street, Spitalfields	6
Garden row, Lower str. Islington	5	Pater-noster row, Spital fields	6	Wild's rents, Long lane, Southwark	8	Bainham street, Southwark	8
Garden row, Unicorn alley, Shoreditch	6	Pavement row, Moorfields	5	William's rents, Mill lane	8	Baldwin's street, Old street	5
Garret's rents, Coleman's alley	5	Pemberton's rents, Hand alley	6	Windmill Hill row, Upper Moorfields	6	Balfover street, Oxford street	3
Glazier's rents, Fore str. Limehouse	7	Pemberton's rents, New street	4	Wright's rents, Barnaby street	8	Barbican street, Aldersgate street	5
Goddard's rents, Holwell street	6	Perkins's rents, Peter street	2	Wright's rents, Ratcliff highway	7	Barnaby street, Southwark	8
Goldby's rents, Golden lane	5	Pethouse row, near Old street	5	Worrell's rents, Cherry Tree alley, Golden lane	5	Bartlet's street, Red Lion street	5
Gonson's rents, Bluegate fields	7	Philips's rents, Maze Pond street	8			Barton street, Westminster	2
Good's rents, Minories	7	Pierpoint's rents, Islington	5			Basinghall street, Cateaton street	2
Goodyear's rents, Wapping	7	Pierpoint's row, Islington	5			Bateman's street, May fair	3
Goslop's row, Green alley	8	Plowman's rents, Cow cross	5			Bath street, Cold Bath fields	5
Grange road, Bermondsey	8	Poplar road, Limehouse	7			Beak street, Swallow street	3
Great stone stairs, Ratcliff	7	Poltern row, Tower hill	1			Bear street, Leicester fields	3
Green's rents, Bride lane	4	Primrose row, Primrose alley	6			Beauchamp street, Leather lane	4
Greenhill's rents, Smithfield bars	5	Quiet row, Red Lion street	6			Bedford street, Covent garden	3
Guttridge's rents, Whitechapel	6	Read's rents, Long lane	8			Bedford street, Liquorpond street	4
Gosling's rents, Swordbearer's all.	5	Rickman's rents, Narrow str. Limehouse	7			Bedford street, Red Lion street	4
Hall's rents, Helmet court, St. Catharine's	7	Reddith row, Red Maid's lane	7			Bembridge street, St. Giles's pound	3
Ham's rents, Ratcliff highway	7	Robert's rents, Brick lane	6			Benjamin street, Cow cross	5
Harris's rents, Rosemary lane	7	Rocheffer row, Tothill fields	2			Benjamin street, Westminster	2
Helmet row, Old street	5	Rotherhithe Grange road	8			Bennet street, Long ditch	2
Hemmings's row, St. Martin's lane	3	Rotten row, Goswell street	5			Bennet street, near the Upper ground	8
Hermitage, Dock side	7	Rugrow, Cloth fair	5			Bennet street, St. James's street	3
Hide park road, Piccadilly	3	Royal row, Lambeth marsh	8			Bentinck street, Berwick street	3
Highgate road, Islington	5	St. Catharine's stairs, St. Catharine's	7			Berkley street, Hide Park road	3
Hind's rents, Maze pond street	8	Sampson's rents, Green walk	8			Berry street, Piccadilly	3
Hobbs's rents, Marigold street	8	Sandy's rents, Coverly's fields	6			Berwick street, Old Soho	3
Hodge's rents, Nightingale lane	7	Satchell's rents, Shoreditch	6			Bett's street, Ratcliff highway	7
Holwell row, Horseshoe alley	6	Satchell's rents, Whitecross street	5			Bird's street, Brook's street	3
Hopkins's rents, Crown alley, Tooley street	8	Savage's rents, Black friars	1			Bird's street, Orchard	7
Hopkins's row, near Petty France	2	Shoemaker row, Aldgate	1			Bishopgate street, within	1
Horseferry road, Tothill fields	2	Shoemaker row, Black friars	1			Bishopgate street, without	6
Horsleydown stairs, Horsleydown	8	Shreeve's rents, Duke street, Bloomsbury	3			Blackman street, Southwark	8
Hubbard's rents, Houndsditch	6	Simmonds's rents, East Smithfield	7			Black Eagle street, Spitalfields	6
Huet's rents, Grub street	5	Skinner's rents, Old Market lane	7			Blackmoor street, Drury lane	4
Hummerton row, Hackney	6	Small's rents, Petticoat lane	6			Blenheim street, Oxford street	3
Hunt's rents, Goswell street	5	Smart's rents, Lamb alley	6			Blossoms street, White Lion street	6
Jerusalem row, Church street, Hackney	6	Smith's rents, Bank side	8			Blowbladder street, Cheap side	1
Jockey field row, near Gray's Inn	4	Smith's rents, Barnaby street	8			Bluecross street, Hedge lane	3
Ironmonger row, Old street	5	Smith's rents, Catharine-wheel alley	6			Blue Gate str. Ratcliff highway	7
Islington road, Mountmill	5	Smith's rents, Five Feet lane	8			Bond street, Piccadilly	3
Islington road, St. John street	5	Smith's rents, Kent street	8			Booth street, Spitalfields	6
Kennington road, Knightbridge	3	Smith's rents, Petty France	2			Borough street, Southwark	8
Kilbourn road, Paddington	3	Snart's rents, Goswell street	5			Boitwick's street, Old Gravel lane	7
King's road, Gray's Inn lane	4	Soaper's row, Bloomsbury	4			Boulton street, Hide Park road	3
King's rents, Shad Thames	8	Snow's rents, White Lion yard	6			Bow street, Covent garden	3
King Edward's row, Coverly fields	6	Southampton row, Queen street	4			Bow street, Long ditch	2
King Edward's stairs, Wapping	7	Southwick's rents, Betts's street	7			Bow street, St. Giles's Broad street	3
King James's stairs, Wapping wall	7	Staples's rents, Love lane	8			Bow str. Sutton str, Hog lane	3
Kingland road, Shoreditch	6	Stanton's rents, Rotherhithe wall	8			Brackley street, Litton street	5
King's rents, Whitecross street	5	Stebbing's rents, Portpool lane	4			Bread street, Cheap side	1
Lambert's rents, Petticoat lane	6	Stepney rents, Shoreditch	6			Brewers str. Bow street, St. Giles's	3
Lambeth road, Kennington	8	Sterry's rents, Minories	7			Brewers street, Old Soho	3
Langley's rents, Whitecross street	5	Sommers's rents, Old Gravel lane	7			Briant street, Shoreditch	6
Limehouse road, White Horse str.	7	Stubbs's rents, Charterhouse lane	5			Brick street, Hide Park road	3
Little Thompson's rents, Halfmoon alley	8	Stubbs's rents, Saffron hill	4			Bridgwater str. Bridgwater square	5
Little Stone stairs, Ratcliff	7	Sutton's rents, Chequer alley	6			Bridges street, Russel street	3
Lovel's rents, Gravel lane	6	Swan's rents, Turnmill street	5			Bristol street, Puddle dock	1
Lowman's Pond row, Southwark	8	Sweeting's rents, Threadneedle street	1			Broad street, London wall	1
Marlborough row, Marlborough market	3	Tanner's row, Montague street	6			Broad str. near Old Gravel lane	7
Martin's rents, Queen street	7	Taxter's rents, Rotherhithe wall	8			Broad street, Poland street	3
Marybon road, Oxford street	3	Teems's rents, Cow cross	5			Broad street, Ratcliff	7
Maudlin's rents, Nightingale lane	7	Theobald's row, Red Lion street	4			Brook street, Holborn	4
Merchant Taylors rents, Moor lane	5	Thomas's rents, Fore street, Limehouse	7			Brook street, New Bond street	3
Messengers rents, Still alley	6	Thompson's rents, Halfmoon alley	6			Brook street, Ratcliff	7
Middle Moorfields	6	Thompson's rents, London wall	1			Brown's street, near Brook street	3
Middle row, High Holborn	4	Thwait's rents, Newington causeway	8			Brown's street, near Bunhill fields	5
Middlesex row, St. Giles's Broad way	3	Tooley stairs, Tooley street	8			Brownlow street, Drury lane	3
Miles's rents, Dog lane	8	Tooley Water-gate stairs, Tooley street	8			Brownlow street, High Holborn	4
Miles's rents, Powell's alley, Beech lane	5	Tottenham court road, St. Giles's	3			Bruden street, New Bond street	3
Milford stairs, Milford lane	4	Tothill side, Tothill fields	2			Buckingham street, in the Strand	3
Millpond row, Rotherhithe	8	Tower stairs, Tower of London	7			Buckle street, Red Lion street	7
Morgan's rents, Green walk	8	Twig's rents, Blue Anchor alley	7			Buckeridge street, Dyot street	3
Mould-maker row, St. Martin le Grand	1	Virginia row, Shoreditch	6			Bull and Mouth street, St. Martin le Grand	1
Mullins's rents, Shoe lane	4	Upper Moorfield row, Moorfields	6			Bur street, Lower East Smithfield	7
Nag's Head row, Hackney road	6	Wade's rents, Gunpowder alley	4			Burden's street, David's street	3
Neckinger road, Neckinger lane	8	Wallis's rents, Shoreditch	6			Burleigh street, in the Strand	3
Newington Causeway row	8	Wapping Dock stairs, Wapping	7			Burlington str. Great Swallow str.	3
New rents, Compter lane	8	Water-gruel row, Hackney	5			Bury street, Duke's place	1
New rents, St. Martin le Grand	1					Butts street, Lambeth	8

## Squares.

BALDWIN's square, Baldwin's gardens	4
Billiter square, Billiter lane	1
Bloomsbury square, Bloomsbury	4
Bridgewater square, Barbican	5
Cavendish square, near Oxford str.	3
Charles's square, Hoxton	6
Charterhouse square, near Smith field	5
Cold Bath square, Cold Bath fields	5
Covent Garden square	3
Cowper's square, Goodman's fields	7
Cox's square, Spital fields	6
Crossby square, Bishopsgate street	1
Devonshire square, Bishopsgate str.	6
Golden square	3
Gough's square, near Fleet street	4
Gould's square, Woodroffe lane	1
Grosvenor square	3
Gulston's square, Gulston's street	6
Haberdashers square, Grub street	5
Hanover square	3
Hoxton square, Hoxton	6
Hydon square, Minories	7
Jeffrey's square, St. Mary Ax	1
King's square, Soho	3
Leicester Fields square	3
Lime street square, Lime street	1
Lincoln's Inn fields square	4
Mint square, Southwark	8
New street square, near Shoe lane	4
Nixon's square, near Jewin street	5
Old street square, Old street	5
Panton square, Oxendon street	3
Petticoat square, Petticoat lane	6
Plumb Tree square, Plumb Tree street	3
Prince's square, Ratcliff highway	7
Queen square, Little Bartholomew close	5
Queen square, Ormond street	4
Queen square, St. James's park	2
Ratcliff square, Ratcliff	7
Red Lion square, Red Lion street	4
St. James's square, Pallmall	3
St. John's square, Clerkenwell	5
Searle's square, Lincoln's Inn	4
Smith's square, Westminster	2
Spital square, Bishopgate street	6
Stepney square, Stepney	7
Union square, Minories	7
Warren's square, Wapping	7
Webb's square, Shoreditch	6
Wellclose square, Rosemary lane	7

## Streets.

ADDLE street, Wood street	1
Ailsbury street, St. John str.	5
Ainger street, York street	3
Air street, Leather lane	4
Air street, Piccadilly	3
Albemarle street, Piccadilly	3
Albemarle street, St. John street	5
Aldgate High street, within	1
Aldgate street, without	6 & 7
Aldersgate street, Aldersgate	5
Allen street, Goswell street	5
Anchor street, Spitalfields	6
Angel street, St. Martin le Grand	1
Anonymous New street, Coverlead's fields	6
Archer's street, Great Windmill str.	3
Bur street, Lower East Smithfield	7
Burden's street, David's street	3
Burleigh street, in the Strand	3
Burlington str. Great Swallow str.	3
Bury street, Duke's place	1
Butts street, Lambeth	8
Cable street, Rag fair	7
Cambridge heath, Hackney road	6
Cambridge street, Broad street	3
Canomile street, Bishopgate street	1
Canon street, in the Mint	8
Canon street, Ratcliff highway	7
Canon street, Wallbrook	1
Carey street, Lincoln's Inn fields	4



Carnaby street, Silver street	3	Denmark street, St. Giles's	3	Great Peter street	3	Kennington, Part thereof	8
Carriers street, Buckridge street	3	Derby street, Rosemary lane	7	Great Pulteney street	3	Kent street, Southwark	8
Carthusian street, Pick Ax street	5	Devonshire street, Bishopsgate str.	6	Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn	3	King's street, Bartholomew's hospital	5
Cartwright street, Westminster	2	Devonshire street, Queen square	4	fields	4	King's street, Cheapside	1
Cartwright street, Rosemary lane	7	Doghous street, Old street	5	Great Queen street, Westminster	2	King's street, Covent garden	3
Castle street, Air street	3	Dorlston, near Hackney	6	Great Rider street, St. James's str.	3	King's street, High Holborn	4
Castle street, Bloomsbury	4	Doddington street, Leather lane	4	Great Russel street, Bloomsbury	4	King's street, Hoxton	6
Castle street, Cavendish market	3	Dorington street, Cold Bath fields	5	Great Russel str. Covent garden	3	King's street, Little Tower hill	7
Castle street, near Long acre	3	Dorset street, Fleet street	4	Great St. Andrew's street, Seven	3	King's street, Lowman's street	8
Castle street, in the Park	8	Dorset street, Spitalfields	6	dials	3	King's street, in the Mint	8
Castle street, near the Royal	3	Dover street, Piccadilly	3	Great Swallow street, Piccadilly	3	King's str. near Grosvenor square	3
Mewse	3	Down's street, Hyde Park road	3	Great Wardour street, Oxford str.	3	King's street, near Monmouth str.	3
Castle street, Saffron hill	4	Drake street, Red Lion square	4	Great White Lion street, Seven	3	King's street, New Gravel lane	7
Castle street, Shoreditch fields	6	Duke street, Brook's street	3	dials	3	King's street, Old Soho	3
Castle street, Spitalfields	6	Duke street, Gravel lane	8	Great Wild street	4	King's street, Old street square	5
Castle street, Thames street	1	Duke street, Great Russel street	3	Great Winchester str. Broad street	1	King's street, Oxford street	3
Cateaton street, Aldermanbury	1	Duke street, Grosvenor square	3	Great Windmill str. Piccadilly	3	King's street, Prince's street, Soho	3
Catharine street, in the Strand	3	Duke street, Lincoln's Inn fields	4	Great York street, Spitalfields	6	King's street, Ratcliff highway	7
Cavendish street, Oxford street	3	Duke street, in the Mint	8	Greek street, Soho	3	King's street, Rosemary lane	7
Cecil street, in the Strand	3	Duke street, Piccadilly	3	Green street, Leicester fields	3	King's street, Rotherhithe wall	8
Chambers street, Goodman's fields	7	Duke street, Spitalfields	6	Green street, near Grosvenor str.	3	King's street, St. James's square	3
Chambers street, Upper Shadwell	7	Duke street, Westminster	2	Green street, Theobald's row	4	King's street, Spitalfields	6
Chandler's street, Duke street	3	Duke street, York buildings	3	Griffin street, Shadwell dock	7	King's street, Upper Moorfields	6
Chapel street, Audley street	3	Downing street, Westminster	2	Grosvenor street, New Bond street	3	King's street, Westminster	2
Chapel street, Red Lion street	4	Dyot str. St. Giles's Broad street	3	Grove street, Hackney	6	King's street, Wood's close	3
Chapel street, Westminster	2	Eagle street, Piccadilly	3	Grub street, Fore street, Moorgate	5	King Edward's street, Wapping	7
Charles street, Bridgewater gardens	5	Eagle street, Plumb Tree street	3	Grub street, Market street	2	King's Gate street, High Holborn	4
Charles street, Grosvenor square	3	Eagle street, Red Lion street	4	Gulston street, Whitechapel	6	Kingland, near Kingland road	6
Charles street, Hoxton	6	East street, Red Lion street	4	Gun street, Spitalfields	6	King Tudor's street, Bridewell	4
Charles street, Long acre	3	East street, Spitalfields	6	Halfmoon street, Hyde Park road	3	Knightbridge, Hyde park	3
Charles street, Oxford street	3	East Harding street, New street	4	Halfmoon street, in the Strand	3	Knitneedle street, Bucklersbury	1
Charles street, Russel street	3	Edward's street, Berwick street	3	Half Nicol street, Shoreditch fields	6	Knockfergus, East of Cable str.	7
Charles street, St. James's square	3	Edward's street, Hare street	6	Hamilton street, Hyde Park road	3	Labour in Vain street, Lower Shad-	7
Charles street, Westminster	2	Elder street, White Lion street	6	Hanover street, Hanover square	3	well	7
Charterhouse street, Long lane	5	Ellman's street, Long acre	3	Hanover street, Long acre	3	Lamb street, Spitalfields	6
Cheapside street, Pater-noster row	1	Elm street, Gray's Inn lane	4	Hanover street, Rotherhithe wall	8	Lambert, street, Goodman's fields	7
Cherry Garden street, Rotherhithe	8	Essex street, in the Strand	4	Hannoway street, Tottenhamcourt	3	Langley street, Long acre	3
wall	8	Essex street, White friars	4	road	3	Leadenhall street, Cornhill	1
Chigwell street, Ratcliff highway	7	Ewer's street, Gravel lane	8	Hare street, Shoreditch	6	Lee's street, Red Lion square	4
Chiswell street, Whitecross street	5	Exeter street, Catharine street	3	Hart street, Bloomsbury	3	Leicester street, Leicester fields	3
Church street, Bembridge street	3	Fair street, Horsleydown	8	Hart street, Cripplegate	1	Leicester street, Liquorpond street	4
Church street, Hackney	6	Farthing street, Phoenix street	6	Hart street, Duke street	3	Leicester street, Warwick street	3
Church street, Hoxton	6	Farmers street, Shadwell	7	Hart street, Mark lane	1	Lemon street, Goodman's fields	7
Church street, Lambeth	8	Fashion street, Spitalfields	6	Hart Row street, without Newgate	5	Leydon street, Shadwell market	7
Church street, Long acre	3	Featherstone street, Bunhill fields	5	Hatfield street, Goswell street	5	Lime street, Fenchurch street	1
Church street, in Coverley's fields	6	Fell street, Little Wood street	1	Hatton street, vulg. Hatton garden	4	Limehouse Fore street, Limehouse	7
Church street, Mill-bank	2	Fenchurch street, Gracechurch str.	1	Heddon street, Swallow street	3	Limehouse Hole str. Limehouse	7
Church street, Rotherhithe	8	Fisher's street, Red Lion square	4	Henrietta street, Cavendish square	3	Liquorpond street, Leather lane	4
Church street, Shoreditch fields	6	Fleet street, Fleet bridge	4	Henrietta street, Covent garden	3	Little street, Prince's street, Soho	3
Church street, Soho	3	Fleet street, Spitalfields	6	Henry street, Old street	5	Litchfield street, Soho	3
Church street, Spitalfields	6	Flower and Dean str. Spitalfields	6	Hermitage street, Wapping	7	Little Ayliff str. Goodman's fields	7
Church street, Stepney causeway	7	Flower de luce street, Elder street	6	Hide street, Bloomsbury	7	Little Bacon street, brick lane	6
Church street, Swan fields	6	Fore street, Lambeth	8	Hide Park street, Hide Park	3	Little Booth str. Coverley's fields	6
Cinnamon street, near Wapping	7	Fore street, Moorgate	5	High street, Coverley's fields	6	Little Britain, Alderigate street	5
Clapton, near Hackney	6	Fort street, Spitalfields	6	High Holborn, Holborn	4	Little Broad street, Broad street	1
Clarges street, Hyde Park road	3	Francis street, Golden square	2	High street, St. Giles's	3	Little Brooks str. Grosvenor square	3
Clare street, Clare market	4	Free Schoolhouse street, Horsley-	8	High Timber str. Broken wharf	1	Little Bur street, Nightingale lane	7
Clifford street, New Bond street	3	down	8	Hockley in the Hole street	5	Little Catharine street	3
Clink street, near Deadman's place	8	Friday street, Cheapside	1	Holand street, Black friars	1	Little Chapel street, Great Wardour	3
Cockpit street, Whitehall	2	Friars street, Black friars	1	Holand str. Great Wardour street	3	street	3
Cockspur street, Pallmall	3	Fullers street, Hare street	6	Holborn street, Holborn hill	4	Little Chapel street, Westminster	2
Colchester street, Red Lion street	7	Garrat street, Shoreditch	5	Holding street, Rotherhithe	8	Little Earl street, Seven Dials	3
Colchester street, Woodrofe row	1	Gate street, Lincoln's Inn fields	4	Holiwell street, in the Strand	4	Little Essex street, Essex street	4
Coleman street, London	1	George street, Cambridge heath	6	Holiwell street, Shoreditch	6	Little Eastcheap, Gracechurch str.	1
Coleman street, New Gravel lane	7	George street, Foster lane	1	Hollis street, Clare market	4	Little Friday street, Friday street	1
College street, Narrow wall, Lam-	8	George street, Hanover square	3	Hollis street, Oxford street	6	Little George street, Spitalfields	6
beth	8	George street, in the Mint	8	Homerton street, near Hackney	3	Little Grosvenor str. Grosvenor sq.	3
College street, Westminster	2	George street, near Tothill side	2	Hopkins street, Broad street	3	Little Hart str. near Covent garden	3
Collingwood street, Maze pond	8	George street, Pallmall	3	Hopton street, Berwick street	3	Little John street, David's street	3
Compton street, Mount mill	5	George street, Spitalfields	6	Houghton street, Clare market	4	Little Jermain street	3
Compton street, Soho	3	George street, Windfor street	6	Houndsditch str. Bishopsgate street	6	Little King str. St. James's street	3
Conduit street, New Bond street	3	George street, York buildings	3	Howard street, Norfolk street	4	Little Kirby street, Hatton garden	4
Conduit street, Red Lion street	4	Gerrard street, Prince's str. Soho	3	Hoxton, Old street	6	Little Knight rider street	1
Cork street, Burlington gardens	3	Gilbert street, Bloomsbury	5	Hungerford street, in the Strand	3	Little Lombard str. Lombard str.	1
Court street, Whitechapel road	6	Giltspur street, without Newgate	3	Hunt street, Spicer street	6	Little Maddox str. New Bond str.	3
Coventry street, Hay market	3	Glasshouse street, Swallow street	3	Husband's street, near Berwick str.	3	Little Marlborough str. Carnaby str.	3
Cowley street, Westminster	2	Gloucester street, Liquorpond str.	4	Jacob str. Mill str. Rotherhithe	8	Little Maze pond str. in the Maze	8
Craven street, in the Strand	3	Gloucester street, Queen square	4	Jamaica street, Rotherhithe	8	Little Minorities	7
Cranebourn street, Leicester fields	3	Godliman street, St. Paul's Chain	1	James street, Brooks street	3	Little Montague str. Spitalfields	6
Crispin street, Spitalfields	6	Gold street, near New Gravel lane	7	James street, Bunhill fields	5	Little New street, New street	4
Crofs street, Carnaby street	3	Goldsmiths street, Wood street	1	James street, Golden square	3	Little Newport str. Newport str.	3
Crofs street, Hatton garden	4	Grafton street, Soho	3	James street, Hay market	3	Little Nottingham str. Dyot street	3
Crofs street, Islington	5	Grange street, Chapel street	4	James street, Hoxton	6	Little Old Bailey, Fleet lane	5
Crofs street, King street, Oxford	3	Gracechurch street, Cornhill	1	James street, Long acre	3	Little Ormond street, Southampton	4
street	3	Gravel street, Brooks street	4	James street, near Jockey field	4	row	4
Crofs street, Rotherhithe	8	Grey Eagle street, Spitalfields	6	row	4	Little Ormond str. Red Lion str.	4
Crow's street, Hoxton	6	Goswell street, Old street	5	James street, Petty France	2	Little Pearl street, Spitalfields	6
Cullum street, Fenchurch street	1	Great Chapel street, Oxford street	3	Jermain street, near Piccadilly	3	Little Peter street, Little Windmill	3
Cupid's street, Coverley's field	6	Great Earl street, Seven dials	3	Jerusalem street, St. John street	5	street	3
Curfitor street, Chancery lane	3	Great Eastcheap, Canon street	1	Jewin street, Alderigate street	5	Little Princes street, near High Hol-	4
Dacre's street, New Tothill street	2	Great Hart street, near Long acre	3	John's street, David's street	3	born	4
Dartmouth street, Tothill street	2	Great Hermitage street, Hermitage	7	John's street, Golden square	3	Little Princes street, Old Soho	3
David street, Grosvenor square	3	Great Kirby street, Hatton garden	4	John's street, Ratcliff highway	7	Little Queen str. Dean str. Soho	3
Deal street, Coverley's fields	6	Great Knight riders street	1	John's street, Westminster	2	Little Queen str. High Holborn	4
Dean street, Fetter lane	4	Great Maddox street	3	John's street, Windmill street	7	Little Queen street, Westminster	2
Dean street, High Holborn	4	Great Marlborough street	3	Johnson's street, Old Gravel lane	3	Little Rider str. St. James's street	3
Dean street, Little Cock hill	7	Great Montague street	6	Joiners street, Tooley street	8	Little Russel str. Bloomsbury	3
Dean street, Soho	3	Great Newport street	3	Ivy street, Dyot street	3	Little Russel street, Drury lane	3
Delahay street, Westminster	2	Great Nottingham street	3	Kent street, Spitalfields	6	Little St. Andrew's str. Seven dials	3
Denmark str. Ratcliff highway	7	Great Pearl street, Spitalfields	6	Kennington, Newington butts	8	Little	Little



Little Suffolk str. Hay market	3	New North street, Theobald row	4	Prince's street, Threadneedle str.	1	Spur street, Leicester fields	3
Little Swallow street, Swallow str.	3	New Paradise street, Rotherhithe	8	Prince's street, Upper Moorfields	6	Stacey's street, Monmouth street	3
Little Tower str. Tower street	1	New Pye street, Westminster	2	Prince's street, Whitecomb street	3	Stafford street, Bond street	3
Little Wardour str. Tweed street	3	New Queen street, Oxford street	3	Pulteney street, Knaves acre	5	Stanhope street, Clare market	4
Little Warner str. Cold Bath fields	5	New Thames street, Bank side	8	Quakers str. Swan fields, Shored	6	Stangate street, Lambeth	8
Little Warwick str. Cockspur str.	3	New Tothill street, Westminster	2	Queen street, Bloomsbury	3	Star street, Wapping wall	7
Little White Lion str. Seven dials	3	New Turville street, Virginia row	6	Queen street, Cheap side	3	Steedwell street, Hog lane	7
Little Wild street, Wild street	4	New Tyler street, Carnaby street	3	Queen street, Great Windmill str.	3	Stepney street, Stepney	7
Little Winchester str. London wall	1	Newington butts	8	Queen street, Hog lane	6	Steward's street, Spitalfields	6
Little Windmill street	3	Newington, East of the Ware road	6	Queen street, Hoxton	6	Stockwell	8
Little Wood street, Cripplegate	1	Newton street, High Holborn	4	Queen street, Long ditch	2	Stonecutters street, Shoe lane	4
Little York street, Cock lane, Shore-	6	Nichol's street, Shoreditch	6	Queen str. near New Gravel lane	7	Stoney str. near Deadman's place	8
ditch	6	Noble street, Fother lane	1	Queen street, in the Mint	8	Strand street, Charing cross	4
Liton street, Golden lane	5	Noble street, Mountmill street	5	Queen street, in the Park	8	Strand Head street, Temple bar	4
Lombard str. Coverley's fields	6	Norris street, in the Hay market	3	Queen street, Ratcliff	7	Strangeways street, Saffron hill	4
Lombard str. Gracechurch street	1	Norris street, Spitalfields	6	Queen street, Rosemary lane	7	Stretton street, Hide Park road	3
Lombard street, in the Mint	8	Noel street, Burlington gardens	3	Queen street, Rotherhithe	8	Stretton street, Westminster	2
Lombard street, White friars	4	Norfolk street, in the Strand	4	Queen street, Seven dials	3	Suffolk street, Cockspur street	3
London street, Fenchurch street	1	North street, Poplar	7	Queen street, Oxford street	3	Suffolk street, in the Mint	8
London str. Mill str. Rotherhithe	8	North street, Spitalfields	6	Queen square street, Westminster	2	Summer street, near Leather lane	4
London street, Ratcliff	7	North street, Westminster	2	Rag street, Hockley in the Hole	5	Sun street, Bishopsgate street	6
London Bridge street	1	Northampton str. Wood's clove	5	Ratcliff Highway street, Shadwell	7	Surrey street, in the Strand	4
London Wall street	1	Norton falgate, Bishopsgate street	6	Ratcliff street, Ratcliff highway	7	Sutton street, Hog lane, Soho	3
Long Acre street	3	Nottingham str. Plumb Tree str.	3	Redcross street, Fore street	5	Sutton street, St. John street	5
Lothbury, behind the R. Exchange	1	Oakey street, Thomas street	6	Redcross street, in the Park	8	Swan str. Swan fields, Shoreditch	6
Lower street, Islington	5	Ocean street, Stepney	7	Redcross street, Nightingale lane	7	Tail street, Gray's Inn lane	4
Lower street, Shadwell	7	Old Bailey street, Ludgate hill	5	Red Lion street, in the Borough	8	Tattle str. Little Gray's Inn lane	4
Lowman's street, Gravel lane	8	Old Belton street, Brownlow street	3	Red Lion street, Clerkenwell	5	Tavistock str. near Covent garden	3
Lucas street, Rotherhithe	8	Old Fish str. Knight rider street	1	Red Lion street, High Holborn	4	Tenderdown str. Hanover square	3
Ludgate street, Ludgate	1	Old George street, Wentworth str.	6	Red Lion str. St. George's fields	8	Tench str. Bird str. Wapping	7
Macclesfield street, Garrard street	3	Old Montague str. Spitalfields	6	Red Lion street, Spitalfields	6	The Grange, in Bermondsey fields	8
Maddox street, Swallow street	3	Old North str. Red Lion square	4	Red Lion street, Wapping	7	Threadneedle str. Bishopsgate str.	1
Maidenhead street, Dyot street	3	Old Paradise street, Rotherhithe	8	Red Lion street, Whitechapel	7	Three Colt street, Limehouse	7
Mainhard street, Bembridge street	3	Old Pye street, Westminster	2	Richmond street, Old street	5	Three Crane street, Thames street	1
Manfel street, Goodman's fields	7	Old Soho street	3	Richmond str. Princes street, Soho	3	Thames street	1
Margaret's street, Cavendish square	3	Old street, Gofwell street	5	Rivers street, Savage gardens	7	Thomas's street, Coverley's fields	6
Mare street, Hackney	7	Onflow str. Vine str. Hatton wall	4	Rose street, Brick lane, Old street	5	Thomas street, Shoreditch fields	6
Marigold street, Rotherhithe wall	8	Orange street, Castle street	3	Rose street, Gravel lane	8	Thorley's street	3
Mariners street, Shadwell	7	Orange street, Lowman's street	8	Rose street, Hog lane	3	Thral street, Spitalfields	6
Market street, Jermain street	3	Orange street, Red Lion square	4	Rose street, Long acre	3	Tothill street, Westminster	2
Market street, Newport street	3	Orange street, Sun Tavern fields	7	Rose street, Newgate street	1	Tower of London	1
Market street, Westminster	2	Orange street, Swallow street	3	Rose street, Newport market	3	Tower street, Tower hill	1
Marsh street, Ratcliff highway	7	Orchard street, Westminster	2	Rose street, Spitalfields	6	Tower street, Hackney	6
Marsh street, Maiden lane	8	Orchard street, Windmill street	3	Rotherhithe wall, Rotherhithe	8	Tower street, Soho	3
Marshall street, Silver street	3	Ormond street, Red Lion street	4	Rupert street, Coventry street	3	Tooly street, Southwark	8
Marshall street, Westminster	2	Oxendon street, Coventry street	3	Rupert street, Goodman's fields	7	Thrift street, Soho	3
Marybon str. near Warwick street	3	Oxford street, St. Giles's pound	3	Sackville street, Piccadilly	3	Throgmorton street	1
May Fair str. near Hide park	3	Pallmall street, St. James's street	3	St. Alban's street, Pallmall	3	Thrum street, King street	1
Meard's str. Dean street, Soho	3	Panton street, Hay market	3	St. Catharine's str. St. Catharine's	7	Trinity street, Rotherhithe	8
Maze street, Tooley street	8	Park street, Westminster	2	St. Giles's street or Broad way	3	Tudor street, Bridewell Precinct	4
Maze Pond street, Southwark	8	Park str. Little Grosvenor street	3	St. James's street, Pallmall	3	Tufton street, Westminster	2
Merrick street, New Bond street	3	Parish street, Horsleydown	8	St. John's street	5	Turner street, Derby street	7
Middle street, Cloth fair	5	Patience street, Spitalfields	6	St. John's street, Spitalfields	6	Turnball or Turnmill street	5
Milk street, Cheap side	1	Paulin's street, Hanover street	3	St. Margaret's Hill str. Southwark	8	Turville street, Shoreditch fields	6
Mill street, Rotherhithe wall	8	Peak or Beak street, Swallow str.	3	St. Martin le Grand, Newgate str.	1	Tweed street, Berwick street	3
Mill's street, Conduit street	3	Pearl street, Silver street	7	St. Martin's street, Leicester fields	3	Tyler's street, King street	3
Millman street, near Red Lion str.	4	Pearl street, Spitalfields	6	St. Mary le Bone	3	Tysen's street, Shoreditch fields	6
Minories (street) Whitechapel	7	Pear Tree street, Brick lane	5	St. Thomas's street, Southwark	8	Union street, King street	2
Mint street, alias Cheap side	8	Pedlars street, New Bond street	3	Salisbury street, Rotherhithe wall	8	Union street, New Bond street	3
Mint street, St. George's fields	8	Pelham street, Spitalfields	6	Salisbury street, in the Strand	6	Upper Ground street, Southwark	8
Mitchel street, Brick lane	5	Pennington's street, Old Gravel la.	7	Sandy's street, Widegate street	3	Upper street, Islington	5
Monkwell street, Silver street	1	Pennyfield street, Poplar	7	Sarah's street, New Gravel lane	7	Upper Shadwell street, Shadwell	7
Monmouth street, Seven dials	3	Pepper street, Duke street	8	Satchell's street, Shoreditch fields	6	Vauxhall, near Lambeth	8
Monmouth street, Spitalfields	6	Perrinkle street	7	Saville street, Burlington gardens	3	Vere street, Beer street	3
Montague street, Spitalfields	6	Peter street, Bloomsbury	3	Sclater's street, Brick lane	6	Vere street, Clare market	4
Moor's street, Soho	3	Peter street, Halfmoon alley	6	Searle's street, Carey street	4	Vere street, Oxford street	3
Mount's street, David's street	3	Peter street, in the Mint	8	Shacklewell, near Hackney	6	Villars street, in the Strand	3
Mountmill street	5	Peter street, Turnmill street	5	Shacklewell str. Shoreditch fields	6	Vine street, Fore street, Limehouse	7
Narrow street, Limehouse	7	Peter str. Vere str. Clare market	4	Shad Thames street, Horsleydown	8	Vine street, Hatton wall	4
Narrow street, Ratcliff	7	Peter street, Westminster	2	Shandos street, Bedford street	3	Vine street, Maiden lane	8
Nassaw street, Gerrard street	3	Petty France, Westminster	2	Sheffield street, Clare market	4	Vine street, Mill bank	2
Neptune street, Wellclose square	7	Phoenix street, Dyot street	3	Shepherd's street, Oxford street	3	Vine street, Minories	7
Newgate street, Newgate	1	Phoenix street, Hog lane	3	Sherwood's str. near Golden square	3	Vine street, Narrow wall	8
New street, Bishopsgate street	6	Phoenix street, Spitalfields	6	Ship str. near New Gravel lane	7	Vine street, St. Giles's street	3
New street, Cloth fair	5	Piccadilly street, Hay market	3	Shipwrights street, Rotherhithe	8	Vine street, Chandos street	3
New street, Dyot street, St. Giles's	3	Pickax street, Aldersgate street	5	Shoreditch street, Shoreditch	6	Vine street, Warwick street	3
New street, Fore street, Lambeth	8	Pickle Herring str. near Horsleyd.	8	Shorter's street, Cable street	7	Virginia street, Ratcliff highway	7
New street, Fox's lane, Shadwell	7	Pig str. Threadneedle street	1	Sidney's street, Leicester fields	3	Walworth, near Newington butts	8
New street, Horsleydown	8	Pitfield street, Hoxton	6	Silver street, Bloomsbury	3	Wapping street, Hermitage	7
New street, Lower Shadwell	7	Plow street, Whitechapel	7	Silver street, Bridgewater square	5	Wapping Dock street, Wapping	7
New street, Old street	5	Plumb Tree street, St. Giles's	3	Silver street, near Golden square	3	Warner street, Cold Bath fields	5
New street, St. Martin's lane	3	Poland street, Oxford street	3	Silver str. Green alley, Tooley str.	8	Warwick street, near Golden sq.	3
New street, St. Thomas's, South-	8	Pollin's street, Hanover street	3	Silver street, Hare street	6	Water street, Arundel street	4
wark	8	Poplar street, Poplar	7	Silver street, near New Gravel la.	7	Water street, Black friars	1
New street, Shoe lane	4	Porter's str. near Newport market	3	Silver street, White friars	4	Water street, Bridewell Precinct	4
New street, Shoemaker row	1	Porters Block str. West Smithfield	5	Silver street, Wood street	1	Watling str. St. Paul's Churchyard	1
New street, Upper Shadwell	7	Portugal street, Piccadilly	3	Skinner street, Bishopsgate street	6	Weaver street, Spitalfields	6
New Belton street, near Long acre	3	Portugal street, Searle's street	4	Smith's street, Marham street	2	Weddon street, Chancery lane	4
New Bond street, Oxford street	3	Poultry street, Cheap side	1	Smithfield Bars street	5	Well street, Coverley's fields	6
New Broad street, London wall	3	Prescot street, Goodman's fields	7	Snow street, Snow fields	8	Well street, East Smithfield	7
New Broad street, Marshall street	6	Prince's street, Barbican	5	Somerfet street, Whitechapel	7	Well street, Hackney	6
New Broad street, Moorfields	6	Prince's street, Drury lane	4	South Lambeth	8	Well Bank str. Marybon fields	3
Newcastle street, Seacoal lane	5	Prince's street, Duke street	4	South street, Audley street	3	Wentworth street, Spitalfields	6
New Fish street	1	Prince's street, Hanover square	3	South street, Spitalfields market	6	West street, Soho	3
New George street, near Bethnal	6	Prince's street, Little Queen street	4	Southampton str. High Holborn	4	West street, Spitalfields market	6
green	6	Prince's street, Oxford street	3	Southampton street, in the Strand	3	West Harding street, Fetter lane	4
New George street, St. John street	6	Prince's street, Queen street	3	Southmoulton street	3	Wheeler street, Spitalfields	6
Newmarket street, Wapping	7	Prince's street, Red Lion square	4	Spicer street, Spitalfields	6	Whitcomb street, Hedge lane	3
New Martan str. near E. Smithfield	7	Prince's street, Rotherhithe wall	8	Spital street, Spitalfields	6	White street, Blackman street	8
New Nicol street, Swan fields	6	Prince's street, Spitalfields	6	Spring street, Middle Shadwell	7	Whitechapel str. Whitechapel	6 & 7



Whitecross street, Cripplegate	5	Rope walk, near Whitechapel	6	Baldwin's yard; Narrow alley, Stoney lane	7	Brewers yard, Barnaby street	8
Whitecross street, Spitalfields	6	Rope walk, near Nightingale lane	7	Ball yard, Golden lane	5	Brewers yard, Cow cross	5
Whitehall street, Whitehall	3	Rope walk, near Shad Thames	8	Bannister's yard, Water lane, Black friars	1	Brewers yard, Giltspur street	5
White Hart street, Kent street	3	St. Botolph's wharf, near Billingsgate	1	Barge yard, Bucklersbury	1	Brewers yard, King street	2
White Hart street, Warwick lane	1	Scot's wharf, White friars	4	Bartram's yard, Nightingale lane	7	Brewers yard, in the Strand	3
White Horse str. Hide Park road	3	Shaysbee's walk, Upper Shadwell	7	Buteham's Bridge yard, Upper Ground	8	Brewers yard, Shoe lane	4
White Horse street, Queen street	8	Shoulder of Mutton walk, Hackney	6	Bear yard, Fore street, Lambeth	8	Brewers yard, Windmill court, Pye corner	5
White Horse street, Ratcliff	7	Stanton's wharf, near Stoney lane	8	Bear yard, Long walk, King John's court	8	Brewhouse yard, Battle bridge	8
White Lion str. Norton falgate	6	Three Coney walk, Butts street, Lambeth	8	Bear yard, Silver street	1	Brewhouse yard, Fox lane	7
White Lion street, Rag fair	7	Three Crane wharf, Three Cranes	1	Bear yard, Vere street, Clare market	4	Brewhouse yard, at the Hermitage	7
White Lion str. St. George's fields	8	Ten Feet way, Nightingale lane	7	Bear and ragged Staff yard, Whitecross street	5	Brewhouse yard, Leather lane	4
Widgate street, Bishopsgate street	6	Tonson's wharf, Puddle dock	1	Beggars Bush yard, Gravel lane	8	Brewhouse yard, Saffron hill	4
Wigmore street, Welbank street	3	Upper Holloway, Highgate road	5	Bell yard, Barnaby street	8	Brewhouse yard, White's ground, Crucifix lane	8
Willow street, Bank side	8	Vauxhall walk, Butt str. Lambeth	8	Bell yard, Coleman street	1	Bridgeman's yard, Water lane, Black friars	1
Wimple street, Henrietta street	3	Wapping wall, Shadwell	7	Bell yard, Fleet street	4	Broad yard, Coleman's alley, Brown street	5
Winchester str. St. Mary Overy's	8	Warwick's wharf, near the Strand	4	Bell yard, Gracechurch street	1	Broad yard, Crow alley, Whitecross street	5
Windmill street, Tottenhamcourt road	3	Wash way, Kennington common	8	Bell yard, King street, Westminster	2	Broad yard, Dirty lane, Blackman street	8
Wood street, Cheapside	1	Waterhouse wharf, London bridge	1	Bell yard, Little St. Martin's lane	3	Broad yard, Swan alley, Golden lane	5
Wood street, Hare street	6	White Swan stairs, near Thames str.	1	Bell yard, Long alley, Moorfields	6	Broad yard, Green Dragon alley, Wapping	7
Wood street, North street	2	Wilday's wharf, Ratcliff	7	Bell yard, New Fish street hill	1	Broad yard, Holiwell court, Holiwell lane	6
Wood street, Spitalfields	6	Wood wharf, Hartthorn lane	3	Bell yard, Old Fish street hill	1	Broad yard, Islington	5
Woodstock street, Oxford street	3	Wood wharf, near Broken wharf	1	Bell yard, Rosemary lane	7	Broad yard, Soper's alley, Whitecross street	5
Worcester street, Old Gravel lane	7	Wood wharf, Mill bank	2	Bell yard, Stoney lane	8	Broad yard, Upper Ground street	8
Worcester street, in the Park	1			Bell yard, Whitechapel	6	Brown's yard, in the Minories	7
Wormwood street, Bishopsgate str.	8			Bell yard, White Horse street	7	Brown's yard, Whitecross street	5
Wych street, Drury lane	4			Bell Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8	Brown's yard, Woodrofe lane	1
York street, Bridges street	3			Bell Inn yard, in the Strand	4	Bull yard, Goswell street	5
York street, Jermain street	3			Bell Savage Inn yard, Ludgate hill	5	Bull yard, Dunning's alley	6
Zoar street, Gravel lane	8			Bellows yard, in the Minories	7	Bull yard, Kingsland road, Shoreditch	6
				Billet yard, Billiter lane	1	Bull yard, Old Horsleydown lane	8
				Bird's yard, Chick lane	5	Bullock's yard, Shoreditch	6
				Black Boy yard, in the Minories	7	Burial yard, Mill yard, Rag fair	7
				Black Boy yard, Saltpetre bank	7	Butler's yard, Monkwell street	1
				Black Bull yard, Whitechapel	6	Cabbage yard, Cock lane, Swan fields	6
				Black Dog yard, Shoreditch	6	Car yard, Moor lane	5
				Black Horse yard, Green street, Leicester fields	3	Car yard, Redcross street	7
				Black Horse yard, in the Curtain, Hog lane	6	Car yard, White's yard, Rosemary lane	7
				Black Horse yard, Gravel lane	6	Carman's yard, Pepper alley	8
				Black Horse yard, Gray's Inn la.	4	Carpenters yard, Deadman's place	8
				Black Horse yard, Nightingale la.	7	Carpenters yard, Peter street	2
				Black Horse yard, Pickax street	5	Carpenters yard, Poor Jewry lane	1
				Black Horse yard, Poor Jewry la.	1	Carpenters yard, Skinner street	6
				Black Horse yard, Tottenhamcourt road	3	Carpenters yard, Town ditch, Little Britain	5
				Black Horse yard, Town ditch, Little Britain	5	Carpenters yard, Upper Ground str.	8
				Black Horse yard, Tower hill	1	Cattle yard, Cattle alley, Cornhill	1
				Black Horse yard, Whitechapel	6	Cattle yard, Harrow corner, Deadman's place	8
				Black Lion yard, Bedfordbury	3	Cattle yard, Holborn	4
				Black Lion yard, Stoney lane	6	Cattle yard, Houndditch	6
				Black Lion yard, Whitechapel	6	Cattle yard, Pennyfield street	7
				Blacksmiths yard, Upper Ground	8	Cattle Inn yard, Alderfgate street	5
				Black Swan yard, in the Borough	8	Catharine-wheel yard, Bishopsgate street	6
				Black Swan yard, Newington butts	8	Catharine-wheel and George yard, Bishopsgate street	6
				Black Swan yard, Ropemakers fields, Limehouse	7	Catharine wheel yard, West Smithfield	5
				Black Swan Inn yard, Holborn	4	Catharine-wheel Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8
				Blackwall yard	7	Cat's Hole yard, Tower ditch	7
				Blackwell Hall yard, Basinghall str.	1	Catlick yard, Gray's Inn lane	4
				Blake's yard, Old street	5	Chapman's yard, Goodman's fields	7
				Blanch yard, Great Pearl street	6	Charing Cross yard, Back street, Lambeth	8
				Bland's yard, in the Minories	7	Chequer yard, Dowgate hill	1
				Blossom's Inn yard, Honey lane market	1	Chequer yard, Golden lane	5
				Blue yard, Gravel lane	8	Chequer yard, Old street	5
				Blue Anchor yard, St. Catharine's lane	7	Chequer yard, St. Martin's lane	3
				Blue Ball yard, Fell street	1	Chequer yard, Whitechapel	7
				Blue Boar yard, Field lane	4	Christopher's Inn yard, Barnaby str.	8
				Blue Boar yard, Great Russell str.	3	Christopher's Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8
				Blue Boar Inn yard, Whitechapel	6	Cife yard, Whitechapel	6
				Blue Boar's Head Inn yard	2	Clerkenwell Church yard, Clerkenwell	5
				Bluegate yard, Carter's rents	6	Clink yard, Clink street	8
				Bluegate yard, Harrow yard, Whitechapel	7	Cloth yard, Dunning's alley	6
				Boar's Head yard, Petticoat lane	6	Coach yard, High Holborn	4
				Boar's Head yard, West Smithfield	5	Coach yard, Portpool lane	4
				Boar's Head Inn yard, Compter la.	8	Coach yard, Redcross street	5
				Boatbuilders yard, Bank side	8	Coach and Horses yard, Cross str.	4
				Boatbuilders yard, College street	8	Coach and Horses yard, St. John square	5
				Boddy's Bridge yard, Upper Ground	8	Coal yard, High Holborn	4
				Bond's yard, White Horse street	7	Cobb's yard, Petticoat lane	6
				Bond Stables yard, near Fetter la.	4	Cock yard, Falconer's all. Cow cross	5
				Bottle yard, Bottle alley, Bishopsgate street	6		
				Bottle of Hay yard, Islington road	5		
				Row Church yard, Cheapside	1		
				Rowl yard, St. Giles's Broad way	3		
				Bowyer's yard, Quakers street	6		
				Bowyer's yard, Wapping	7		
				Branch's yard, Nightingale lane	7		
				Brazil Warehouse yard, Trinity la.	1		



Cock yard, Jacob's street	8	Fumblers yard, Priests alley, Tower	1	Hamilton's yard, Upper Shadwell	7	Little Howard's yard, Angel alley	6
Cock yard, Parish street	8	freet	1	Hampshire yard, Whitechapel	7	Little Marsh yard, near Wapping	7
Cock yard, Thacket's court, Bishopsgate street	6	Gapp yard, Stepney causeway	7	Hampstead yard, Gray's Inn lane	4	Little Moor yard, St. Martin's lane	3
Cock and Hoop yard, Houndsditch	6	Garter yard, Ratcliff highway	7	Handcock's yard, Brown's lane	6	Little Ormond yard, Ormond str.	4
Codlin yard, Virginia street	7	George yard, Beer lane, Tower	1	Hand in Hand yard, Old Horsleydown lane	8	Little Scotland yard, Whitehall	3
College yard, Compter lane	8	George yard, Bow lane	1	Hare yard, Hoxton	6	Lock's yard, Blackman street	8
College yard, near the Hermitage	7	George yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Harp yard, Black Horse yard, Fleet street	4	Lock's yard, Rosemary lane	7
Colour yard, Worcester street	8	George yard, Cable street	7	Harrow Dunghill yard, Old Horsleydown lane	8	Lockwood's yard, Saffron hill	4
Cooper's yard, Petticoat lane	6	George yard, Dean street, Soho	3	Harwood's yard, Holiwell court	6	Logdown's yard, Middle row, Holborn	4
Corbet's yard, Back street, Lambeth	8	George yard, Dorset garden, Fleet street	4	Hicks's yard, Angel alley, Little Moorfields	5	London Bridge yard, Tooley street	8
Cotes's yard, Skinner street	6	George yard, Fore street, Lambeth	8	Hog yard, East Smithfield	7	London House yard, Aldersgate street	5
Couzens's yard, Blue Anchor alley	7	George yard, Golden lane	5	Hog yard, Kent street	8	London House yard, St. Paul's Churchyard	1
Cow yard, Artichoke lane	7	George yard, High Holborn	4	Hog yard, White's yard, Rosemary lane	7	London Prentice yard, Minories	7
Cow yard, Liquorpond street	4	George yard, Islington	5	Hog Island, Liquorpond street	4	London Workhouse yard, Bishopsgate street	6
Craven yard, Drury lane	4	George yard, Kent street	8	Heron's yard, Marsham street	2	Long's yard, East Smithfield	7
Craven Wood yard, Maypole alley, Wych street	4	George yard, King street, Westminster	2	Hill's yard, Shoreditch	6	Long's yard, in the Green walk	8
Crofs Keys yard, Crofs Keys court	5	George yard, Little Britain	5	Hitchcock's yard, Newington causeway	8	Love's yard, Old Horsleydown lane	8
Crofs Keys Inn yard, Whitecross street	5	George yard, Little Tower hill	7	Hole in the Wall yard, Goddard's rents	6	Lower's yard, Long walk, King John's court	8
Crown yard, Nightingale lane	7	George yard, Lombard street	1	Holiday's yard, Creed lane	1	Lucas's yard, Cock alley, Wapping	7
Curriers Arms Inn yard, Fann's alley	5	George yard, Long acre	3	Honesty's yard, St. John's court, Chick lane	5	Lyon yard, Virginia street	7
Cutting's yard, New North street	4	George yard, Old street	5	Hoop yard, Little Swan alley	5	Main's yard, Cattle lane, Southwark	8
Denham's yard, Drury lane	3	George yard, Plow yard, Broad way	2	Hoop yard, in the Strand	3	Man in the Moon yard, Chiswell street	5
Dentry's yard, Well street, Spitalfields	6	George yard, Redcross street	5	Hoop yard, New Fish street hill	1	Marth yard, Wapping	7
Devil Tavern yard, Charing cross	3	George yard, Saffron hill	4	Horns yard, Cloth fair	5	Martin's yard, New Gravel lane	7
Dodd's yard, Nightingale lane	7	George yard, Seacoal lane	5	Horns yard, Kent street	8	Mary Clark's yard, Gravel lane	8
Dog yard, Bear Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8	George yard, Shoreditch	6	Horns yard, Peter street	2	Mary Gray's yard, Harrow alley	7
Dog and Porridge yard, Old str.	5	George yard, Snow hill	5	Horns yard, Stoney lane	8	Mason's yard, Newington green	6
Dog Tavern yard, Thames street	1	George yard, Thames street	1	Horns yard, Whitechapel	7	May's yard, Barnaby street	8
Doleman's yard, Holiwell street, Shoreditch	6	George yard, Tower hill	7	Hook's Hole yard, Upper Ground street	8	Meetinghouse yard, Broad street	7
Dolphin yard, Butcher row	7	George yard, Whitechapel	6	Horse and Cart yard, St. John street	5	Meetinghouse yard, Deadman's place	8
Dolphin yard, Wapping	7	George Inn yard, in the Borough	8	Horsehoe yard, Old Gravel lane	7	Meetinghouse yard, Devonshire square	6
Dolphin yard, West Smithfield	5	Glasfhouse yard, Black friars	1	Hot Water yard, Parish Garden lane	8	Meetinghouse yard, Little St. Helen's	1
Dolphin and Three Colts yard, Crutched friars	1	Glasfhouse yard, Goodman's fields	7	Howard's yard, Angel alley	6	Meetinghouse yard, Old Horsleydown lane	8
Dolphin Inn yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Glasfhouse yard, Old Bedlam	6	Howard's yard, Back street, Lambeth	8	Meetinghouse yard, Old Jewry	1
Driver's yard, Old street	5	Glasfhouse yard, Pickax street	5	Howard's yard, Clerkenwell clove	5	Meetinghouse yard, St. Michael's lane	1
Drum yard, Whitechapel	7	Glasfhouse yard, Red Maid lane	7	Hydon yard, Minories	7	Meetinghouse yard, Silver street	1
Dunhorse yard, Coleman street	1	Glasfhouse yard, White friars	4	Jack Straw's Castle yard, Saltpetre bank	7	Meetinghouse yard, Wentworth street	1
Durham yard, Chick lane	5	Glasfhouse yard, Willow street	8	Jane Shore's yard, Shoreditch	6	Meetinghouse yard, West lane	8
Durham yard, in the Strand	3	Globe yard, Blackwall	7	Jericho yard, Jerusalem alley	1	Middle Scotland yard, Whitehall	3
Dyers yard, Church lane, Whitechapel	7	Globe yard, New Fish street hill	1	Jeyes's yard, Three Colts street, Limehouse	7	Milk yard, Popping's alley	4
Dyers yard, Old Bedlam	6	Globe yard, Old Bedlam	6	John Devers's yard, Seething lane	1	Milk yard, New Gravel lane	7
Dyers yard, Whitechapel	7	Globe yard, Schoolhouse lane, Ratcliff	7	Johnson's yard, Three Needle alley, Moorfields	6	Milk yard, Rag fair	7
Eagle and Child yard, Broad St. Giles's	3	Globe yard, Wapping	7	Jones's yard, Stoney lane, Petticoat lane	6	Mills's yard, Rotherhithe wall	8
Eccles's yard, in the Minories	7	Glovers yard, Beech lane	5	Jones's yard, Little Swan alley	1	Mitre yard, Shoemaker row, Aldgate	1
Emms's, now Horn's yard, Broad street, Ratcliff	7	German's yard, Stepney rents, Shoreditch	6	Ireland yard, Black friars	1	Money Bag yard, Anchor alley	7
Evans's yard, Church street, Rotherhithe	8	Goat yard, Horsleydown	8	Kebb's yard, in the Minories	7	Monument yard, New Fish street	1
Falcon yard, Kent street	8	Goat yard, in the Maze, Tooley street	8	Kent's yard, Angel alley	6	Moor's yard, Fashion street	6
Falcon yard, Shoemaker row, Aldgate	1	Goat yard, Whitecross street	5	King's yard, Barnaby street	8	Moor's yard, Old Fish street	1
Falcon Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8	Goat Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8	King's yard, Leather lane	4	Morgan's yard, Green walk	8
Farriers yard, in the Minories	7	Goodman's yard, in the Minories	7	King's Arms yard, Coleman street	1	Musickhouse yard, Upper Shadwell	7
Fighting Cocks yard, Hoxton	6	Gough's yard, Back street, Lambeth	8	King's Arms yard, Fore street	8	My Lady's yard, Harrow alley, Whitechapel	7
Fig Tree yard, Maudlin's rents	7	Grange yard, Bermondsey fields	8	King's Arms yard, Lothbury	1	Nag's Head yard, Golden lane	5
Finbury yard, Chiswell street	5	Great yard, Parish street, Horsleydown	8	King's Arms yard, Shoreditch	6	Nailer's yard, Silver street	3
Finbury yard, Moorfields	5	Great Dean's yard, Westminster	2	King's Arms yard, Whitechapel	6	Naked Boy yard, Back street, Lambeth	8
Fish yard, St. Margaret's lane	2	Great Moor yard, St. Martin's lane	3	King's Arms Inn yard, Holborn bridge	5	Naked Boy yard, Deadman's place	8
Fleece yard, Cornhill	1	Great Ormond yard, Ormond street	4	King's Head yard, King's street, New Gravel lane	7	Nan's hole or yard, Angel street	1
Flemish Church yard, Tower ditch	7	Green yard, Basinghall postern	5	King's Head yard, Moorfields	6	Navy Office yard, Crutched friars	1
Flower de luce yard, Gray's Inn lane	4	Green yard, Goswell street	5	King's Head yard, Tooley street	8	Neal's yard, Great St. Andrew street	3
Flower de luce yard, Parish Garden lane	8	Green yard, Green bank, Wapping	7	King's Head yard, Wiltshire lane	7	Nevil's yard, Church street, Lambeth	8
Flower de luce yard, Tooley street	8	Green yard, Milk yard, New Gravel lane	7	King Henry's yard, Nightingale lane	7	New yard, Fenchurch street	1
Flying Horse yard, Bartholomew clove	5	Green yard, Pepper alley	8	Kirk's yard, East Smithfield	7	New Inn yard, Holiwell street, Shoreditch	6
Flying Horse yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Green yard, Upper Ground street	8	Kinnerley's yard, Ratcliff highway	7	New Packthread yard, Barnaby street	8
Flying Horse yard, Dolphin alley	5	Green yard, White's yard, Rosemary lane	7	Kirby's yard, Curtain row, Hog lane	6	New Palace yard, Westminster	2
Flying Horse yard, Halfmoon alley	6	Green Dragon yard, Whitechapel	7	Knave of Clubs yard, Old street	5	New Swan yard, Rag street	5
Flying Horse yard, Houndsditch	6	Greyhound yard, Upper Ground street	8	Knolley's yard, Hog lane	6	Newington Butts Church yard	8
Flying Horse yard, Mare street, Hackney	6	Greyhound Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8	Korby's yard, Hand alley	6	Oakley's yard, Tower ditch	7
Fore Cloyster yard, Westminster	2	Grocers Hall yard, Grocers alley	1	Lamb's yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Oatmeal yard, Barnaby street	8
Fox yard, Duke's street, Great Rufel street	3	Gun yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Leatherdresser's yard, Paul's alley	5	Old Hog yard, Peter lane, St. John street	5
Fox and Hounds yard, Bishopsgate street	6	Gun yard, Houndsditch	6	Lemon Tree yard, Bedfordbury	3	Old Palace yard, Westminster	2
Freeman's yard, Cornhill	1	Gun yard, Maiden lane	8	Lester's yard, Blue Gate fields	7	Old Park yard, Queen street	8
French yard, Artichoke lane	7	Gun yard, Pepper alley	8	Leveridge's yard, Nightingale lane	7	Old Swan yard, Rag street	5
French yard, Spital square	6	Gun yard, Petticoat lane	6	Lewis yard, Green bank, Wapping	7	One Swan yard, Bishopsgate str.	9
Fryingpan yard, Back street, Lambeth	8	Gun yard, Rosemary lane	7	Lion's yard, Whitecross street	5		
		Gun yard, Sugarloaf alley, Moor lane	5	Little Cheapside yard, Three cranes	1		
		Gun yard, Tower ditch	7	Little Dean's yard, Westminster	2		
		Guildhall yard, King street	1				
		Guy's yard, Vinegar yard, Drury lane	3				
		Hackney Coach yard, Hackney	6				
		Ham's yard, Brook street	3				
		Ham's yard, Great Windmill str.	3				



Oxford Arms yard, in the Hay market	3	Rider's yard, Kent street	8	Stone yard, Lower East Smithfield	7	Vinegar yard, Sun yard, Nightingale lane	7
Page's yard, Brewhouse lane, Wapping	7	Rocheſter yard, Dirty lane	8	Stonecutters yard, Blackman street	8	Viſtualling-Office yard, Little Tower hill	7
Pain's yard, Swan alley, Eaſt Smithfield	7	Rocheſter yard, Stoney ſtreet	8	Stonecutters yard, Mill bank	2	Vine yard, Old Horſleydown lane	8
Parker's yard, Caſtle lane	8	Rofe yard, Catharine-wheel alley	6	Stonecutters yard, Poor Jewry la.	1	Vine yard, Pick Ax ſtreet	5
Parker's yard, Little Bartholomew cloſe	5	Rofe yard, Newington butts	8	Stonecutters yard, St. Martin's la.	3	Vine yard, Redcrofs ſtreet	7
Parrot yard, Parrot alley, Eaſt Smithfield	7	Rofe yard, White Horſe ſtreet	7	Storehouſe yard, Ratcliff	7	Vine yard, Tooly ſtreet	8
Parſons yard, Fore ſtreet, Lambeth	8	Rofe and Crown yard, Long alley	6	Storehouſe yard, New Rag fair	7	Waite's yard, Blackman ſtreet	8
Parſons yard, Shoreditch	6	Rofe and Crown yard, Rotherhithe	8	Strype's yard, Petticoat lane	6	Walnut Tree yard, Biſhopsgate ſtreet	6
Peacock yard, Iſlington	5	Rofewell's yard, Barnaby ſtreet	8	Sugarbakers yard, Duke's place	1	Warehouſe yard, London Bridge yard	8
Peacock yard, Whitecrofs ſtreet	5	Royal Oak yard, Barnaby ſtreet	8	Sugarhouſe yard, Butcher row	7	Warehouſe yard, Mincing lane	1
Peacock yard, White Horſe alley, Cow crofs	5	Royal Oak yard, Whitecrofs ſtreet	5	Sugarloaf yard, Holiwell lane	6	Waſhers yard, White's yard, Roſemary lane	7
Pead's yard, Bank ſide, Southwark	8	Royal Vine yard, St. James's park	2	Sun yard, Biſhopsgate ſtreet	6	Watch Houſe Bridge yard, Old Horſleydown lane	8
Peal yard, Mint ſtreet	8	St. Antolin's Church yard, Budge row	1	Sun yard, Brown ſtreet, Bunhill fields	5	Weavers Arms yard, Booth ſtreet	6
Peas yard, Nightingale lane	7	St. Antolin's Church yard, Budge row	1	Sun yard, Ivy lane, Newgate ſtreet	1	Webb's yard, Vine yard, Old Horſleydown lane	8
Peter's yard, Deadman's place	8	St. Botolph's Biſhopsgate Church yard	6	Sun yard, Nightingale lane	7	Well yard, Church yard alley, Roſemary lane	7
Perkins's yard, Blackman ſtreet	8	St. Botolph's Biſhopsgate Church yard	6	Sun yard, Stepney rents, Shoreditch	6	Well yard, Little Britain	5
Peter's yard, in the Minories	7	St. Bride's Church yard, St. Bride's lane	4	Sun yard, Swan alley, Golden lane	5	Wells's yard, Mainhard ſtreet	3
Peght's yard, Caſtle lane	8	St. Bride's Church yard, St. Bride's lane	4	Sun and Gun yard, Narrow ſtreet, Limehouſe	7	Wench's yard, in the Minories	7
Petty Wales yard, Halfmoon alley	5	St. Catharine's Church yard, St. Catharine's, Tower	7	Swan yard, Blackman ſtreet	8	Wheel yard, Stoney lane	8
Philips's yard, Still alley, Houndſditch	6	St. Clement's Church yard, in the Strand	4	Swan yard, Holiwell ſtreet, Shoreditch	6	Wheeler's yard, Redcrofs ſtreet	7
Picture yard, Back lane, near Rag fair	7	St. Dionis Church yard, Lime ſtreet	8	Swan Inn yard, Holborn bridge	5	White Hart yard, Gracechurch ſtr.	1
Playhouſe yard, Black friars	1	St. Margaret's Church yard, Weſtminſter	2	Swan yard, Newgate ſtreet	1	White's yard, Green walk, Southwark	8
Playhouſe yard, Whitecrofs ſtreet	5	St. Martin's Church yard, St. Martin's lane	3	Swan yard, Old Soho	3	White's yard, Lamb alley	6
Plow yard, Barnaby ſtreet	8	St. Mary Abchurch yard, Abchurch lane	1	Swan yard, Nightingale lane	7	White's yard, Whitecrofs ſtreet	5
Flow yard, Brown's gardens, St. Giles's	3	St. Mary Aldermary Church yard, Bow lane	1	Swan yard, Ratcliff crofs	7	White Bear yard, Holiwell ſtreet	6
Flow yard, Fetter lane, Holborn	4	St. Mary Magdalen's Church yard, Bermondſey	8	Swan and two Necks yard	2	White Hart Inn yard, in the Borough	8
Flow yard, Holborn	4	St. Mary Overy's Church yard	8	Swan yard, in the Strand	3	White Hart yard, Broad way	2
Flow yard, Ilia flora lane	3	St. Paul's Church yard, Covent garden	3	Switch yard, Upper Ground ſtreet	8	White Hart yard, Drury lane	3
Flow yard, Harrow yard, Green bank	8	St. Paul's Church yard, Ludgate ſtreet	1	Tabernacle yard, Petticoat lane	6	White Hart yard, Fore ſtreet	5
Flow yard, Seething lane	1	St. Thomas's Church yard, Southwark	8	Tabernacle yard, Wheeler ſtreet	6	White Hart yard, Iſlington	5
Flow yard, Tower ditch	7	Sawyers yard, Tower ſtreet	1	Talbot Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8	White Hart yard, Long acre	3
Pope's Head yard, in the Minories	7	School yard, Ailſbury ſtreet	5	Tan yard, Whitecrofs ſtreet	5	White Hart yard, Lower Eaſt Smithfield	7
Porters yard, Holiwell lane, Shoreditch	6	Schoolhouſe yard, Roſe ſtreet	3	Tanners yard, Five Feet lane	8	White Hart yard, Newington butts	8
Porters yard, Whitecrofs ſtreet	5	Scot's yard, Buſh lane	1	Tanners yard, Marſham ſtreet	2	White Hart yard, Red Lion Back court	5
Poultry Compter yard, in the Poultry	1	Scot's yard, Mill bank	2	Tarplet's yard, Narrow ſtreet, Limehouſe	7	White Hind yard, Hoxton	6
Powel's yard, Upper Ground ſtreet	8	Scot's yard, Stoney lane, Southwark	8	The Pipe yard, Briſtol ſtreet	1	White Horſe yard, Blackman ſtr.	8
Preston's yard, in the Minories	7	Scot's yard, Whitecrofs ſtreet	5	The Pond yard, Bank ſide	8	White Horſe yard, Berry ſtreet	1
Priests yard, Dancing lane	8	Scotland yard, Whitehall	3	The Steel yard, Thames ſtreet	1	White Horſe yard, Coleman ſtr.	1
Printinghouſe yard, Black friars	8	Setters yard, Deadman's place	8	The Wood yard, Long acre	3	White Horſe yard, Drury lane	4
Printinghouſe yard, White's alley	1	Shepherd's yard, Shoreditch	6	Thomſon's yard, Upper Ground	8	White Horſe yard, Duke ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn fields	4
Probin's yard, Blackman ſtreet	8	Ship yard, Biſhopsgate ſtreet	6	Three Colts yard, Three Colts ſtreet	7	White Horſe yard, Eaſt Smithfield	7
Providence yard, Peter ſtreet	2	Ship yard, in the Borough	8	Three Crown yard, St. Bride's lane	4	White Horſe yard, Fetter lane	4
Pump yard, King John's court	8	Ship yard, Green bank, Wapping	7	Three Fox yard, Narrow ſtreet, Ratcliff	7	White Horſe yard, Iſlington road, St. John ſtreet	5
Pump yard, Newington Butts	8	Ship yard, King ſtreet, New Gravel lane	7	Three Griffin yard, Aldgate ſtreet	1	White Horſe yard, King ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet	3
Pump yard, in the Orchard, Ratcliff	7	Ship yard, Phoenix ſtreet	6	Three Hoop yard, Holiwell ſtreet	6	White Horſe yard, London wall	1
Pump yard, in Queen ſtreet, Ratcliff	7	Ship yard, Redcrofs ſtreet	5	Three Ton yard, Cloth fair	5	White Horſe yard, Love lane	7
Pump yard, Pump alley, Chequer alley	5	Ship yard, without Temple bar	4	Throwſters yard, Lamb alley	6	White Horſe yard, Lower Eaſt Smithfield	7
Pump yard, Three Colts ſtreet	7	Ship Back yard, in the Minories	7	Tobacco Pipe yard, Old Gravel lane	7	White Horſe yard, Roſemary lane	7
Pump yard, White Horſe alley, Cow crofs	5	Shoemakers yard, Deadman's place	8	Tobacco Roll yard, Sun yard, Nightingale lane	7	White Horſe yard, Seething lane	1
Queen's Head yard, Gray's Inn lane	4	Shoulder of Mutton yard, Butcher row	7	Tokenhouſe yard, Leadenhall ſtr.	1	White Horſe Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8
Queen's Head yard, White Horſe ſtreet	7	Skin Market yard, Bank ſide	8	Tokenhouſe yard, Lothbury	1	White Lion yard, Barnaby ſtreet	8
Rampant Lion yard, Nightingale lane	7	Sky yard, Swan alley	1	Tongues yard, Whitechapel	7	White Lion yard, Upper Shadwell	7
Rangers yard, York ſtreet, Jermain ſtreet	3	Smith's yard, Blue Anchor alley	7	Tooly's Gate yard, Tooly ſtreet	8	White Swan yard, Shoreditch	6
Red Bull yard, Ailſbury ſtreet, Clerkenwell	5	Smith's yard, Maiden lane	8	Townſend's yard, Queen ſtreet, in the Park	8	Willow Tree yard, Maudlin's rents	7
Red Bull yard, Iſlington	5	Smith's yard, Ratcliff highway	7	Trance's yard, Kent ſtreet	8	Wincheſter yard, Wincheſter ſtreet	8
Red Horſe yard, Glaſhouſe yard	5	Smith's yard, Ratcliff highway	7	Trinity yard, Broad ſtr. Ratcliff	7	Windmill yard, Coleman ſtreet	1
Red Lion yard, Church ſtreet, Lambeth	8	Somerſet ſtable yard, in the Strand	3	Trumball's yard, Queen ſtreet, Windmill ſtreet	3	Wine yard, Long alley, Moorfields	6
Red Lion yard, Houndſditch	6	Sope yard, Harrow corner	8	Trumpet yard, Whitechapel	6	Wood yard, Back ſtreet, Lambeth	8
Red Lion yard, Long acre	3	Sopers yard, St. Mary Ax	1	Trype yard, Catharine-wheel alley	6	Wood's yard, Norton falgate	6
Red Lion yard, Long lane	5	Southweſt yard, Spitalfields market	6	Trype yard, Dunning's alley	6	Wood's yard, Redcrofs ſtreet	7
Red Lion yard, Lower Shadwell	7	Sparrow's Neſt yard, Oxford ſtreet	3	Trype yard, Petticoat lane	6	Woolham's yard, Gray's Inn lane	4
Red Lion yard, Red Lion ſtreet	5	Spread Eagle yard, Kingſland road	6	Tumbull's yard, White's alley, Long ditch	2	Woolpack yard, Kent ſtreet	8
Red Lion yard, Star ſtreet, Clerkenwell	5	Spur Inn yard, St. Margaret's hill	8	Turret yard, Little Sanctuary	2	Worceſter yard, Peter ſtreet	2
Red Lion Inn yard, Biſhopsgate ſtreet	6	Stable yard, Jockey fields, near Gray's Inn	4	Two Brewer yard, in the Curtain, Hog lane	6	Worley's yard, Field lane	4
		Stable yard, near Smith's ſtreet	2	Two Swan yard, Garland alley	6	World's End yard, Old Horſleydown lane	8
		Stable yard, Northumberland alley	1	Unicorn yard, Butcher row	7	Wright's yard, New Martin ſtreet	7
		Stable yard, St. James's ſtreet	3	Unicorn yard, Old Horſleydown lane	8	York yard, Long yard, Eaſt Smithfield	7
		Stable yard, Warner ſtreet	5	Vinegar yard, Barnaby ſtreet	8	Yorkſhire yard, Biſhopsgate ſtreet	6
		Stanley's yard, Stoney lane	6	Vinegar yard, Blue Anchor alley	7	Yorkſhire yard, Back lane, Spitalfields	6
		Star yard, Barnaby ſtreet	8	Vinegar yard, Bowl alley, St. Giles's	3		
		Star yard, Kingſland road	6	Vinegar yard, Drury lane	3		
		Starch yard, Old Gravel lane	7	Vinegar yard, George ſtreet	8		
		Still yard, Liqueurpond ſtreet	4	Vinegar yard, St. John's lane	5		
		Still yard, Maze Pond ſtreet	8				
		Stockdon's yard, Vine yard, Horſleydown lane	8				



The Sum Total of all the Streets, Squares, Lanes, &c. above specified; together with the Numbers Total of all the Brew-houses, Inns, Taverns, Coffee-houses, Bakers, Butchers, Cheesemongers, Fishmongers, Poulterers, Alehouses, Herbstalls and Brandyshops therein contained.

Sum Total of Houses.

Streets,&c.	Houses.	Brewh.	Inns.	Tav.	Coffee.	Bakers.	Butch.	Cheese.	Fishm.	Poul.	Aleh.	Herbst.	Bran.
5099	95968	171	207	447	551	1072	1515	411	159	217	5975	1244	805

The Number of Houses within the City of London and Bill of Mortality appearing in this Account to be Ninety-five thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-eight, I am fully persuaded, that after the strictest Inquiry, they will not be found to amount to more, notwithstanding the numerous conjectural Accounts to the contrary.

Wine-Office Acc.

Besides the Free Vintners of this City, which are included in the above-mentioned Number of Taverns, there were in the Year 1728 Eleven hundred and Forty-eight other Houses within the Bill of Mortality that sold Wine by Retail, as appear'd by the Account of Wine Licences then extant, which I receiv'd, by Order of the Honourable Board of Commissioners of the Wine Licences, from their Secretary Mr. Nicol.

After so positive a Declaration as the above-mention'd, of my having taken the Number of Houses in each Parish, Precinct and Liberty (exclusive of Two) from their respective Books, the Reader may justly be surpriz'd, by my Survey, to find, that they are increas'd to a much greater Number than the said Books contain; 'twill therefore be necessary to acquaint him, that many Landlords of small Places, paying all Taxes for the same, they are in the Publick Books only reckon'd as so many single Houses, though each of them contains divers.

Beadles Report.

And that the Ninety-five thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-eight Houses aforesaid is the full Number within the Bill of Mortality, I think is in a great measure corroborated by the Reports of the Beadles of the Number of Houses taken by them in the several Wards of this City in the Year 1725, when they amounted to Nineteen thousand One hundred and Forty-eight: But that Account not being so carefully taken as it ought, the Numbers defective in several of the great Wards amount to Four hundred and One Houses. And as the Liberties of the Tower of London, St. James's Duke's Place, St. Anne's Blackfriars, St. Bartholomew's the Great, St. Bartholomew's the Less, St. Martin's le Grand, Whitefriars and Bridewell Precinct have no Suffrage in the City Elections, (Blackfriars being since taken into the Freedom) they are precluded the Beadles Lists, but as they are all within the City and Liberty thereof, they must not be excluded this Account; therefore their several Numbers of Houses making Sixteen hundred and Ninety-six, and that of the defective Number of Four hundred and One in the Wards aforesaid, being added to the Beadles Account, the Number Total of all the Houses within the City and Liberty of London will then appear to be Twenty-one thousand Two hundred and Forty-five; (that which has increas'd the Number of Houses within the City and Liberty of London in the Sum Total of the Parishes to Twenty-four thousand Two hundred and Sixty, is owing to my having added East-Smithfield

Liberty, St. Catherine's, &c. as having formerly belong'd to the Ward of *Portoken*) which, by the Bill of Mortality, appears to be much above a Fifth Part of the City and Suburbs: This of itself is sufficient to demonstrate, that the Number of Houses within the Bill of Mortality cannot be greater than as above specified.

Having discover'd the Number of Houses in this great City and Suburbs; I shall now attempt, not only to shew their constructive Value, but likewise the annual Amount of their Rents.

The Number of Houses within the Bill of Mortality, at present insur'd in the Hand in Hand Fire Office, amounting to 42676, the same are insur'd at 9,231,400*l.* and the Number within the said District, in the *Westminster* Fire Office, being 7852, they are insur'd at 2,059,121*l.* which makes the Number of Houses 50528, and the Sum insur'd thereon 11,290,521*l.* I endeavour'd to obtain Accounts from the other Fire Offices, but not succeeding, I shall, by the Help of the above, attempt to shew the constructive Value of all the Houses within the Bill of Mortality.

But first, 'twill be necessary to acquaint the Reader, that the several Fire Offices, to prevent their being impos'd upon, insure (at most) only Three Fourths of the Value of each House; which Fourth Part uninsur'd being added to the aforesaid Sum, 'twill increase the same to 15,054,028*l.* which is the constructive Value of all the said Houses. But as the Number Total of all the Houses within the Bill of Mortality amount to Ninety-five thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-eight; the Value of the said Houses, according to the aforesaid Method of Calculation, must amount to the Sum of Twenty-eight millions, Five hundred and Ninety-two thousand, Four hundred and Sixty-three Pounds, Sixteen Shillings and Ten Pence Half-penny.

And, in order to come at the Amount of the Rents of the said Houses, I shall compare a certain Number thereof in the chief Parts of the City, where the Rents are highest, with a like Number in the meanest Parts of the Suburbs, where the Rents are lowest; which is in the Liberty of *East Smithfield*, in the Parish of *St. Botolph Aldgate*. But that Liberty containing Fourteen hundred and Thirty Houses, I shall only insert such a Part thereof, as shall answer to the Number of Houses in the subjoin'd Wards: Which I shall deduct after this Manner:

The Number of Houses in *East Smithfield* Liberty, as already hinted, being 1430, and the Rents thereof 6337*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* per Ann. which, at a Medium, is Four Pounds Eight Shillings and Seven-pence Half-penny each; therefore the Rents of 1155 of the said Houses must amount to 5118*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.* by the Year; which being added

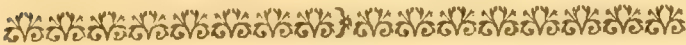
Their annual Rents.  
Rec. Hand Office.  
Rec. West. Office.



added to the Sum Total of the Rents of the said Wards, and the Aggregate thereof divided, it will appear, that the Rent of each House within the Bill of Mortality, upon a Medium, amounts to 26*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* per Annum.

	Houſes.	Rents.		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Cheap Ward — — —	362	17286	0	00
Cornhill Ward — — —	247	13912	0	00
Langbourn Ward — — —	546	24081	0	00
Part of Eaſt Smithfield Li- berty — — — }	1155	5118	1	10½
Sum Total — — —	2310	60397	1	10½
Rent of each Houſe, at a Medium, per Annum }		26	2	11

As by this Table it appears, that the Rents of the Houſes within this City and Suburbs, at a Medium, amount to the yearly Rent of 26*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* each; therefore, as the Number of Houſes within the Bill of Mortality is Ninety-five thouſand Nine hundred and Sixty-eight, the Rents of the Whole muſt be Two millions, Five hundred and Nine thouſand, One hundred and Sixty Pounds Three Shillings and Seven Pence per Annum. But as the Rents have of late fallen in ſeveral Parts of the ſaid Wards, I ſhall fix the Medium of the annual Rents of Houſes in this City and Suburbs at Twenty Pounds each; whereby the Sum Total will appear to be One million Nine hundred and Nineteen thouſand Three hundred and Eighty Pounds per Annum; which, I am of Opinion, is the loweſt they can juſtly be put at.



C H A P. III.

*Divers Accounts of the Bills of Mortality, ſhewing the great Increate of the City, with the Number of its Inhabitants.*

AS I flatter myſelf, that I have, in the preceding Chapter, diſcover'd the Number of Houſes in this great City and Suburbs, to the Satisfaction of the Reader; I ſhall now, by a Method entirely new, endeavour to find out the Number of their Inhabitants; both of which hitherto have been as wildly and falſely repreſented, as perhaps thoſe of any other City whatſoever, and that by Men who ought to have known better.

The Firſt Mention I find of the Number of the Inhabitants of this Metropolis, is, by William Fitz-Stephens, a romantick Monk, who acquaints us, That the City of London, at a great Muſter, in the Reign of King Stephen, ſent into the Field, of her own Citizens, Sixty thouſand Foot and Twenty thouſand Horſe. According to this Account, there muſt then have been in this City about treble the Number of Perſons there were in it in the Year 1631, (as I ſhall hereafter make appear); whereas it may be juſtly queſtion'd, whether the Number of Men, Women and Children in London, at that time, amounted to Fifty thouſand.

A modern Author of the ſame Stamp, with equal Veracity, acquaints us, That in the Year 1636, (miſtaken for 1631) King Charles the Firſt commanded the Lord-Mayor to return to him the Number of Papiſts (likewiſe a Miſtake, as I ſhall preſently evince) and Strangers, then in the City and Liberty of London: Whereupon the Lord-Mayor took the Opportunity of numbering the People; at which Time he found the Inhabitants within the Jurisdiction, or Bars of the City, to amount to above Seven hundred thouſand Souls: To which having added thoſe in the Out-parts, according to his own ridiculous Imagination, he reckons the Whole at Fifteen hundred thouſand Souls! which is about quadruple the Number calculated by an ingenious and judicious Author, in the ſame Year 1653.

The Method I have choſen to make uſe of, in giving an Account of the preſent Number of the Inhabitants of this vaſt City, is, by the Bills of Mortality, and the Number of Inhabitants taken in the Year 1631; and by placing the former in vicenary Accounts, with their Totals and proper Mediums, intend to ſhew the gradual Increate of the City, ſince the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century; but more eſpecially, from the Year 1636, when the laſt of the Out-Pariſhes in the Counties of Middleſex and Surrey were taken into the ſaid Bills.

But as neither the Pariſh Clerks Account, or that published by Mr. Graunt, take any notice of the Firſt Bill of Mortality publiſh'd in this City, for the Year 1562, nor of thoſe for the Years 1593, and 1603, I ſhall ſupply thoſe Defects from the great and valuable Library of Sir Hans Sloane, Baronet.

In the Year 1562, a grievous Peſtilence raged in this City; therefore, in order to know the Increate and Decreaſe of the ſame, 'twas judg'd neceſſary to take an Account of the Number of Burials; which being the Firſt of the Kind that ever was taken in London, it commenc'd on the firſt of January, Anno 1562, and ended the laſt of December 1563; whereby it appears that the Number Total buried within the City and Suburbs in that Year, amounted to 23,630, whereof of the Plague 20,136.

By the Bill of Mortality, beginning the 21ſt of December, Anno 1592, and ending the 22d of December 1593, there died 25,886, whereof of the Plague 15,003.

And by the Bill of Mortality, which commenc'd the 17th of December, Anno 1602, and ended December 1603, there died 42,042, whereof of the Plague 36,269.

Before I proceed, I ſhall, by way of Introduction, inſert a ſhort Extract from the Register belonging to the Company of Pariſh Clerks, which gives an Account of the Riſe, Growth and Progreſs of the Bill of Mortality, ſhewing its ſeveral Gradations before it attain'd to its preſent State.

“ The Weekly Bills of Mortality took their Original and Commencement the one and twentieth Day of December, Anno 1592, being a Year in Part of which was a very great Peſtilence, which continued until the Eighteenth Day of December 1595; in which Year the Plague cea-

Howell's  
Londinop.

Graunt's  
Nat. and  
Polit. Ob-  
ſervat.

How to  
find the  
Number of  
Inhabi-  
tants.

Ex Bibl.  
Sir Hans  
Sloane.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Par.Clerk.  
Regist.  
The Riſe  
and Pro-  
greſs of the  
Bills of  
Mortality.

“ ſing,

Fitzſteph.  
Deſcript.  
nobil. Ci-  
vit. Lond.



“sing, they were discontinued, and laid aside as  
“useless, until the One and Twentieth of *De-*  
“*cember, Anno 1603*; and although a particular  
“or weekly Accompt was then taken, yet the  
“same was not made publick, but a general or  
“whole Year’s Accompt thereof given as follow-  
“eth.

“A brief Report of all the Christenings and  
“Burials within the City of *London* and Liberties  
“thereof, for one whole Year past, that is to say,  
“from *Thursday* at Noon the One and Twentieth  
“of *December 1592*, unto the Twentieth Day of  
“*December, Anno 1593*, have been buried in all,  
“Seventeen thousand Eight hundred and Forty-  
“four, whereof have died of the Plague Ten  
“thousand Six hundred and Sixty-two. Chri-  
“sten’d this Year, Four thousand and Twenty-  
“one. Parishes clear of the Plague, None.

“In the Year 1594, the particular or weekly  
“Accompt of Christenings and Burials was first  
“made publick, as also the general or yearly  
“Accompt until the aforesaid Year 1595, in  
“which they were discontinu’d as aforesaid; but  
“here note, that the Bill of Mortality, now in its  
“Infancy, consisted but of One hundred and  
“Nine Parishes, which Parishes were then only  
“alphabetically set down, without making any  
“Distinction of any of the Out-Parishes from  
“those within the Walls; whereas it now com-  
“prehends One hundred and Thirty-two Pa-  
“rishes, and distinguishes them by the Four Di-  
“visions of the Ninety-seven, Sixteen, Fourteen  
“and Five Parishes, as by the present Bills may  
“appear.

“The Parishes that were then exempted were  
“these, *viz.* in the Ninety-seven Parishes, wanted  
“*St. James’s Duke’s Place*; in the Sixteen Parishes,  
“wanted *St. Bartholomew the Great, Bridewell*  
“*Precinct*, and *Trinity in the Minories*; which  
“Four (I conceive) being all Precincts, came  
“not into the Bill. The now Fourteen and Five  
“were then wholly exempt.

“Now to let you know by what Degrees the  
“Bills came to what they now are, note, that in  
“the Year 1604 were added to the Hundred and  
“Nine Parishes these under-named; to the Thir-  
“teen, the Three said to be wanting, making up  
“their Number Sixteen, and these Eight, name-  
“ly, *St. Clement’s Danes, St. Giles’s in the Fields,*  
“*St. James’s Clerkenwell, St. Katharine Tower, St.*  
“*Leonard Shoreditch, St. Mary Whitechapel, St.*  
“*Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, and St. Martin’s in*  
“*the Fields.*

“In the Year 1606 was added to these Eight  
“the Parish of *St. Mary Savoy*; and in the Year  
“1647 to them was likewise added *St. Paul’s*  
“*Covent Garden*, making up the Number of the  
“Ten Out-Parishes.

“The Bills having now gained Reputation,  
“the Company obtain’d a Decree or Act, under  
“the Seal of the High Commission Court or Star  
“Chamber, for the keeping a Printing Press in  
“their Hall, for printing the Weekly and Gene-  
“ral Bills within the City of *London* and Liberties  
“thereof, and the Nine Out-Parishes, bearing  
“Date *Anno 1625.*

“On the Eighteenth Day of *July* following, a  
“Printing Press was set up, and an Order then  
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“made, that the Two Masters and Upper War-  
“den should each of them have the keeping of a  
“Key to the Press-Room Door, and that from  
“thenceforth the weekly Reports of Christenings  
“within the Limits aforesaid should be printed  
“with the Number of Burials against every Pa-  
“rish, which till that Time was not done.

“In the Year 1626, the Parish or Precinct of  
“*St. James’s Duke’s Place* was added to the Nine-  
“ty-six, now Ninety-seven, Parishes within the  
“Walls; all which Parishes, ever since their se-  
“veral Additions, and the other ever since the  
“Year of our Lord 1604, brought to the Com-  
“pany of Parish Clerks, not only an Accompt of  
“all the Christenings and Burials, but also an  
“Accompt of all the Diseases and Casualties, al-  
“though no such Accompt was publish’d to the  
“World till the Year of our Lord 1629; in  
“which Year two Sorts of Bills were printed, one  
“Sort with the Diseases and Casualties on the  
“Backside, and the other without. In which  
“Year also was added the City of *Westminster*,  
“which brought in only the Number of the  
“Christenings, Burials and Plague, without ta-  
“king notice of, or specifying, any of the Dis-  
“eases or Casualties.

“And in the Year 1636, the Parishes of *Hack-*  
“*ney, Islington, Lambeth, Newington, Rotherhithe*  
“and *Stepney* were added, which likewise brought  
“in the Reports of the Christenings, Burials and  
“Plague in Manner and Form as the City of  
“*Westminster* before is said to do, so that now the  
“Bill consisted (by the aforesaid several Additi-  
“ons) of One hundred and Thirty Parishes.

“In the Year 1660, the Bills were new mo-  
“delled, and an Accompt of the several Diseases  
“and Casualties in the whole Hundred and Thir-  
“ty Parishes was brought in, and the then  
“Twelve Parishes lying in *Middlesex* and *Surrey*  
“were made a Division in the aforesaid Bill by  
“themselves, and the Five Parishes within the  
“City and Liberty of *Westminster* were made a  
“Division by themselves, whereas before they  
“were intermix’d with each other.

“In the Year 1670, the Parish of *St. Paul’s*  
“*Shadwell* (heretofore Part of the Parish of *Step-*  
“*ney*, and a Chapel of Ease to the same) as also  
“in the Year 1671, the Parish of *Christ-Church*  
“in *Surrey*, heretofore Part of the Parish of *St.*  
“*Saviour’s Southwark*, (both of which were made  
“Parochial by Act of Parliament) were added to  
“the Twelve Out-Parishes in *Middlesex* and *Sur-*  
“*rey*, which makes up the Number of the Pa-  
“rishes One hundred and Thirty-two, as in the  
“present Bills of the Year 1681.”

On the Fourteenth of *July, Anno 1685*, the Bill Mort.  
Parish of *St. James’s Westminster* was taken into  
the Bill, as was also that of *St. Anne’s Westminster*  
on the Sixth of *April 1686*, and likewise that of  
*St. John at Wapping* on the Seventeenth of *April*  
1694.

On the Twenty-eighth of *June 1726*, *St. Mary* Ibid  
*le Strand* was brought into the Bill of Mortality,  
as was also that of *St. George Hanover Square* on  
the seventh of *October 1729*, and likewise that of  
*St. Peter ad Vincula* in the Tower of *London* on  
the sixteenth of *December* following, together with  
the Parishes of *Christ-Church Spitalfields, St. George*  
Ratcliff-



Ratcliff-Highway, and St. George the Martyr in Queen's Square : But a Contest arising between the Inhabitants of the Tower Liberty without and those within the Tower, whether the Church of St. Peter ad Vincula was Parochial or not, the Merits thereof were try'd in the Court of King's-Bench at Westminster in the Year 1730, when it was determin'd in the Negative, which occasion'd its being left out of the Bill of Mortality soon after.

On the twenty-second of September, Anno 1730, the Parish of St. Anne's Limehouse was added to the aforesaid Bill, as on the thirteenth of April and third of August in the Year 1731 were those of St. George Bloomsbury and St. John the Evangelist at Westminster, as were likewise the Parishes of St. John in Southwark and St. Luke in Old-street on the twenty-first of August and twenty-seventh of November 1733, and of St. Matthew, Bethnal-Green, in 1744; which makes the present Number of Parishes in the Bill of Mortality amount to one hundred and forty-fix.

The above-mention'd Register belonging to the Company of Parish Clerks, commencing only in the Year 1664, the first Part thereof being lost, the Company are of Opinion, that the same was lent to Mr. Graunt, to enable him to write his *Natural and Political Observations*, but by some Accident never return'd. Besides, by the unpardonable Omissions of the Company's Clerk, there's a Chasm in the third Volume of their Register, from the second of November, Anno 1698, to the sixteenth of December 1701; both of which Defects I supply'd from the said Graunt's *Natural and Political Observations*, and the Bills of Mortality in the Library of the above-nam'd Sir Hans Sloane, as I likewise did from the said Bills supply the defective Accounts of Christenings in the Years 1664 and 1665.

In this Place 'twill be necessary to acquaint the Reader, that the two weekly Bills of Mortality above-mention'd did not long subsist; for that which contained the Diseases and Casualties being laid down about the Year 1660, both Accounts were printed in one Bill. However, the said Bills in Writings and Discourse are still made to subsist, by ignorantly reckoning the yearly Bill for one, whereas 'tis only a Recapitulation of the weekly. This Mistake may in some measure be owing to the several Acts of Parliament relating to the City and Suburbs, wherein the Plural is erroneously used instead of the Singular, viz. Bills, in place of Bill of Mortality.

The following Accounts of the Numbers total of the Christenings and Burials, as specified in all the Bills of Mortality hitherto published (exclu-

five of those above-mention'd) I have digested into Vicenary Accounts, with their Totals and proper Mediums : The Reader, by comparing the last of which, will at once perceive (allowing for the Plague) the gradual Increase of the Number of Inhabitants within the Bill of Mortality during the Time therein contained.

And for the Reader's greater Ease, 'twill be necessary to acquaint him, That the first Column of the three first Vicenary Accounts contains the Years; the second, third and fourth, the Numbers of Burials in the Ninety-seven Parishes within the Wall of the City, the Sixteen in the Liberty without, and those of the Out-Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey; the fifth and sixth, the Numbers of Persons that died of common Distempers, and the Plague; and the seventh and eighth, the Numbers total of the Christenings and Burials within the then Bills of Mortality in each of the said Years.

And the fourth, fifth and sixth Vicenary Accounts contain the Years, together with the Accounts of Christenings and Burials in each of the said Years, as specified in the present Bill of Mortality; but no Person in this City having died of the Plague since the Year 1679, I have in the fourth, fifth and sixth Vicenary Accounts, left out the Column of common Distempers; but that of the Plague in the fifth and sixth not being conveniently to be done, the same is continu'd with Cyphers.

Vicenary Accounts of the Bills of Mortality.

The First Vicenary Account.

Years.	Buried in 97 Parish.	Buried in 16 Parish.	Buried Out-Parish.	Died of com. Distem.	Died of the Plag.	Total Christened.	Total Buried.
1604	1518	2097	708	4323	896	5458	5219
1605	2014	2974	960	5948	444	6504	6392
1606	1941	2920	935	5796	2124	6614	7920
1607	1879	2772	1019	5670	2352	6582	8022
1608	2391	3218	1149	6758	2262	6845	9020
1609	2494	3610	1441	7545	4240	6388	11785
1610	2326	3791	1369	7486	1803	6785	9289
1611	2152	3398	1166	6716	627	7014	7343
1612	2473	3843	1462	7778	64	6986	7842
1613	2406	3679	1418	7503	16	6846	7519
1614	2369	3504	1494	7367	22	7208	7389
1615	2446	3791	1613	7850	37	7682	7887
1616	2490	3876	1697	8063	9	7985	8072
1617	2397	4109	1774	8280	6	7747	8286
1618	2815	4715	2066	9596	18	7735	9614
1619	2339	3857	1804	8000	9	8127	8009
1620	2726	4819	2146	9691	21	7845	9712
1621	2438	3759	1915	8112	11	8039	8123
1622	2811	4217	2392	9420	16	7894	9436
1623	3591	4721	2783	11095	17	7945	11112
Total.	48016	73675	31311	152519	14994	144229	167990
Medi.	2400	3683	1565	7625	749	7211	8399

Graunt's Nat. & Polit. Observ.



The Second Vicenary Account.

Graunt's  
Nat. &  
Polit. Ob.  
serv.

Years.	Buried in 97 Parish.	Buried in 16 Parish.	Buried Out- Parish.	Died com. Ditem.	Died of the Plag.	Total Christ- ened.	Total Buried.
1624	3385	5919	2895	12199	11	8299	12210
1625	5143	9819	3880	18848	35417	6983	54265
1626	2150	3285	1965	7400	134	6701	5734
1627	2325	3400	1988	7713	4	8408	7717
1628	2412	3311	2017	7740	3	8564	7743
1629	2536	3992	2243	8771	c	9901	8771
1630	2506	4201	2521	9228	1317	9315	10545
1631	2459	3697	2132	8288	274	8524	8562
1632	2704	4412	2411	9527	8	9584	9535
1633	2378	3936	2078	8392	0	9997	8392
1634	2937	4980	2982	10899	1	9855	10900
1635	2742	4966	2943	10651	0	10034	10651
1636	2825	6924	3210	12959	10400	9522	23359
1637	2288	4265	2128	8681	3082	9160	11763
1638	3584	5926	3751	13261	363	10311	13624
1639	2592	4344	2612	5548	314	10150	9862
1640	2919	5156	3246	11321	1450	10850	12771
1641	3248	5092	3427	11767	1375	10670	13142
1642	3176	5245	3578	11999	1274	10370	13273
1643	3395	5552	3269	12216	996	9410	13212
Total.	57704	98422	55282	210917	56423	186608	267832
Medi.	2885	4921	2764	10545	2821	9330	13391

The Third Vicenary Account.

Years	Buried in 97 Parish.	Buried in 16 Parish.	Buried Out- Parish.	Died of com. Ditem.	Died of the Plag.	Total Christ- ened.	Total Buried.
1644	2593	4274	2574	9441	1492	8104	10933
1645	2524	4639	2445	9608	1871	7966	11479
1646	2746	4872	2797	10415	2365	7163	12780
1647	2672	4749	3041	10462	3397	7332	14059
1648	2480	4288	2515	9283	611	6544	9890
1649	2865	4714	2920	10499	67	5825	10500
1650	2301	4138	2310	8749	15	5612	8764
1651	2845	5022	2597	10444	23	6071	10467
1652	3293	5719	2541	12588	16	6128	12574
1653	2527	4635	2919	10081	6	6155	10087
1654	3323	6063	3845	13231	16	6620	13247
1655	2781	5148	3439	11368	9	7004	11377
1656	3327	6573	4015	13915	6	7050	13921
1657	3014	5646	3770	12430	4	6685	12434
1658	3613	6935	4445	14979	14	6170	14993
1659	3432	7000	4318	14720	36	5690	14756
1660	3098	5656	6364	15104	14	6971	15118
1661	3804	7324	8643	19791	20	8855	19771
1662	3123	6104	4689	16542	12	10019	16554
1663	3002	5608	4269	15347	9	10292	15356
Total.	59363	109093	70079	249262	10203	142256	257058
Medi.	2968	5454	3503	12463	510	7112	12956

Graunt's  
Nat. &  
Polit. Ob-  
serv.

Bill Mort  
in Bibl.  
Sir H.  
Sloane.

The Fourth Vicenary Account.

Years.	Christ- ened in 97 Parish.	Buried in 16 Parish.	Christ- ened in 16 Parish.	Buried in 16 Parish.	Christ- ened in Out- Parish.	Buried in Out- Parish.	Christ- ened in West.	Buried in West.	Died of the Plag.	Christ- ened Males.	Christ- ened Females.	Buried Males.	Buried Females.	Total Christ- ened.	Total Buried.
1664	0	3448	0	7168	0	4885	0	2796	6	6041	5681	9369	8928	11722	18297
1665	0	15207	0	41351	0	28554	0	12194	68596	5114	4853	48569	48737	9967	97306
1666	1316	1977	3429	4543	2786	4465	1466	1753	1998	4678	4319	6487	6251	8997	12738
1667	440	761	4286	6428	4068	5610	2144	3043	35	5616	5322	8223	7619	10938	15842
1668	446	796	4517	6865	4272	6521	2398	3096	14	6073	5560	9111	8167	11633	17275
1669	604	1489	4665	7501	4662	7219	2404	3223	3	6506	5829	10206	9226	12335	19432
1670	788	1890	4718	7808	4092	6892	2399	3608	0	6278	5719	10614	9584	11997	20198
1671	1038	1723	4715	5938	4242	5358	2515	2710	5	6449	6061	8475	7254	12510	15729
1672	1327	2237	4655	6790	2214	6140	2367	3063	5	6443	6120	9560	8670	12563	18230
1673	1419	2307	4230	6306	3909	5707	2331	3184	5	6073	5822	9302	8202	11895	17504
1674	1560	2801	3873	7525	4091	7017	2327	3858	3	6113	5738	11005	10196	11851	21201
1675	1650	2555	3903	5986	3846	5677	2376	3026	1	6058	5717	8434	8310	11775	17244
1676	1754	2756	4239	6508	3864	6147	2542	3321	2	6552	5847	9734	8998	12399	18732
1677	1865	2817	4276	6632	4029	6153	2456	3465	2	6423	6203	9836	9231	12626	19067
1678	1948	3060	4186	6706	3952	7174	2515	3738	5	6568	6033	10681	9197	12601	20678
1679	1876	3074	4023	7481	3769	7123	2620	4052	2	6247	6041	11154	10576	12288	21730
1680	1954	3076	4040	7066	4107	7226	2646	3685	0	6548	6199	11039	10014	12747	21053
1681	2188	3669	4192	8136	4161	7940	2884	4226	0	6822	6533	12386	11585	13355	23971
1682	2091	2975	4493	7009	4365	7084	2704	3623	0	6909	6744	10617	10074	12653	20691
1683	2355	2876	4756	6838	4638	6826	2986	4047	0	7577	7158	10702	9885	14735	20587
Total.	26619	61494	77202	170585	71067	189718	44010	75711	70682	125088	117499	236004	221504	241587	457508
Medi.	1330	3074	3860	8529	3553	9485	2200	3785	3534	6264	5874	11800	11075	12079	22875

Parish  
Clerks  
Register.

The Fifth Vicenary Account.

1684	2193	3279	4736	7737	4660	8043	3013	4143	00	7575	7127	11919	11283	14702	23202
1685	2312	3299	4878	7898	4551	7391	2989	4634	00	7484	7246	11891	11331	14730	23222
1686	2211	3163	4127	7587	4574	7482	2982	4377	00	7575	7119	11828	10781	14694	22609
1687	2104	2907	4781	6892	4821	7186	3245	4475	00	7737	7214	11174	10286	14951	21460
1688	2070	3124	4701	7383	4666	7828	3151	4586	00	7487	7101	11763	11158	14588	22921
1689	2079	3035	4705	7477	4650	8132	3337	4858	00	7604	7167	12374	11128	14771	23502
1690	2228	2907	4827	6869	4811	7244	3345	4441	00	7909	7302	11144	10317	15211	21461
1691	2179	2921	4906	7278	4913	7611	3056	4881	00	7662	7392	11491	11200	15054	22691
1692	2136	2596	4865	6671	4881	7234	3036	4373	00	7602	7316	10651	10223	14918	20874
1693	2106	2740	5050	6582	5017	7222	2986	4415	00	7676	7483	10655	10304	15159	20959
1694	1951	3134	4488	7590	4218	8035	2975	5341	00	6985	6647	12107	11993	13632	24100
1695	1970	2486	4520	5985	4468	6332	2918	4244	00	7163	6713	9639	9408	13876	19047
1696	2028	2534	4795	5810	4970	6218	3068	4076	00	7632	7229	9712	8926	14861	18638
1697	2113	2766	5021	6451	5355	7079	3340	4535	00	8062	7767	10819	10151	15829	20970
1698	2171	2666	5120	5821	5686	7362	3075	4334	00	8426	7626	10925	9258	16052	20185
1699	2702	2766	4706	6327	5360	7332	3269	4370	00	7911	7452	11020	9775	15363	20795
1700	1790	2656	4580	5812	5053	6647	3216	4328	00	7578	7061	9653	9790	14039	19443
1701	1762	2691	4783	6182	5440	7118	3631	4480	00	8102	7514	10270	10201	15616	24071
1702	1919	2512	4845	5902	5300	6921	3623	4146	00	8021	7656	9781	9700	15087	19481
1703	1773	2550	4781	6286	5392	7329	3502	4556	00	7765	7683	10354	10366	15448	20720
Total.	41797	56732	96015	134539	98786	145746	63757	89593	00	153966	145815	219170	207579	299781	430349
Medi.	2089	2836	4800	6726	4939	7287	3187	4479	00	7698	7290	10958	10378	14989	21517



The Sixth Vicenary Account.

Years.	Christ-en'd in 97 Parish.	Buried in 97 Parish.	Christ-en'd in 16 Parish.	Buried in 16 Parish.	Christ-en'd in Out-Parish.	Buried in Out-Parish.	Christ-en'd in West.	Buried in Westm.	Died of the Plag	Christ-en'd Males.	Christ-en'd Females.	Buried Males.	Buried Females.	Total Christ-en'd.	Total Buried.
1704	2928	2732	4868	6795	5494	8251	3605	4906	00	8153	7742	11401	11283	15895	22684
1705	1850	2696	5013	6692	5891	8057	3391	4652	00	8366	7779	11011	11086	16145	22097
1706	1796	2292	4806	6084	5444	7271	3323	4200	00	7952	7417	9988	9859	15369	19847
1707	1879	2513	5071	6741	5703	7743	3413	4603	00	8379	7687	10785	10815	16066	21600
1708	1897	2534	4890	6641	5061	7490	3414	4626	00	8239	7623	10604	10687	15862	21291
1709	1852	2539	4593	7262	5288	7493	3487	4506	00	7840	7380	10907	10893	15220	21800
1710	1815	2927	4751	7971	5134	8543	3228	5171	00	7640	7288	11972	12648	14928	24620
1711	1719	2371	4683	6355	5042	6680	3262	4427	00	7482	7224	9841	9992	14706	19833
1712	1850	2438	5045	6695	5327	7474	3429	4591	00	8029	7631	10376	10822	15660	21198
1713	1783	2481	5251	6637	5549	7359	3344	4580	00	8262	7665	10412	10645	15927	21057
1714	1810	2961	5691	8200	6123	9429	3871	5979	00	8950	8545	13139	13430	17495	26569
1715	1828	2493	5704	7259	5862	7780	3840	4700	00	8788	8446	11083	11149	17234	22232
1716	1884	2725	5742	7860	5956	8429	3839	5122	00	9076	8345	12356	12080	17421	24436
1717	2031	2592	6211	7479	6172	8370	4001	5005	00	9630	8845	11934	11512	18475	23446
1718	1899	2759	6160	8437	6333	9485	3909	5848	00	9444	8863	13339	13184	18307	26523
1719	1917	2870	6188	8999	6421	10501	3887	5977	00	9516	8897	14157	14190	18413	28347
1720	1898	2686	5931	8069	5101	9021	3749	5678	00	8877	8602	12713	12741	17479	25454
1721	1871	2588	5944	8000	6462	9564	4093	5990	00	9430	8940	13146	12996	18370	26142
1722	1802	2555	6280	8406	6352	9151	3915	5638	00	9325	9014	12956	12794	18339	25750
1723	1868	2896	6643	9378	6778	10670	3914	6253	00	9811	9392	14738	14459	19203	29197
Total.	37180	52648	109471	149968	116893	168761	72964	102746	00	173189	163325	236858	237265	336514	474123
Medi.	1859	2637	5473	7498	5844	8438	2648	5137	00	8759	8166	11842	11863	16825	23706

A Fourteen Years Account of the Bills of Mortality.

1724	1927	2618	6499	8303	6973	9328	3971	5703	00	9902	9468	13252	12700	19370	25952
1725	1822	2607	6320	8123	6890	9102	3827	5631	00	9661	9198	12847	12676	18859	25523
1726	1932	3043	6157	9536	6919	10846	3750	6222	00	9605	9203	15030	14617	18880	29647
1727	1843	2754	5933	8733	6763	11153	3713	5778	00	9241	9011	14104	14314	18252	28418
1728	1574	2793	5570	8894	6027	10462	3481	5661	00	8497	8155	13538	14272	16652	27810
1729	1703	2826	5504	9284	6405	11245	3448	6367	00	8736	8324	14898	14824	17060	29722
1730	1574	2654	5585	8050	6082	10076	3687	5975	00	8606	8512	13306	13455	17118	26761
1731	1593	2340	5809	8030	6470	9441	3958	5439	00	9177	8653	12608	12654	17830	25262
1732	1551	2224	5874	6994	6345	8742	4018	5398	00	9144	8664	11655	11703	17788	23358
1733	1480	2610	5768	8867	6355	11424	3862	6332	00	8811	8654	14372	14861	17465	29233
1734	1441	2346	4909	6929	7171	11185	4109	5602	00	8955	8675	13016	13046	17630	26062
1735	1424	2038	4770	6038	6742	10001	3937	5461	00	8658	8215	11699	11839	16873	23538
1736	1452	2398	4475	7244	6780	11824	3784	6115	00	8471	8020	13695	13886	16491	27581
1737	1430	2303	4670	7166	6735	12374	3925	5980	00	8482	8278	13690	14133	16760	27823
Total.	22780	35560	77843	112203	12657	147263	53470	81664	00	125946	121010	187710	188980	246956	376690
Medi.	1627	2540	5560	8014	6618	10510	3819	5833	00	896	8643	13407	13498	17639	26906

Before I proceed, I think it will not be amiss in this Place to take notice of an Opinion lately started, That the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs are greatly decreased since the Execution of the fatal *South-Sea Scheme* in the Year 1720.

To rectify this Mistake, I shall subjoin the Numbers total of all the Christenings and Burials contain'd in the Bills of Mortality for the Term of seventeen Years immediately preceding that unhappy Period, as I shall likewise those for the same Term of Years since that Time.

The first seventeen Years Account, from the Year 1703, to that of 1721, both exclusive.				Christ.	Buried.
Numbers Total	—	—	—	208602	393034
Mediums	—	—	—	16506	23119

The last seventeen Years Account, from the Year 1720, to that of 1738, both exclusive.				Christ.	Buried.
Numbers Total	—	—	—	302868	457779
Mediums	—	—	—	17815	26928

The Reader, by comparing the Mediums of the last Account with those of the first, will perceive that the Christenings since the Year 1720 are increas'd 1309, and the Burials 3809; which shews, instead of a Decrease, that the Number of the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs are greatly increased in that short Space of Time.

The Bill of Mortality of the City of *London* is certainly one of the most defective of its Kind,

none being mention'd therein but such as are buried in Parochial Cemeteries, Precincts and Liberties; by which means many Burial Grounds belonging to the Church of *England* (such as *St. Paul's Cathedral*, *Westminster Abbey*, the *Temple Church*, *St. Peter's ad Vincula*, the *Rolls* and *Lincoln's-Inn Chapels*, the *Charter-House*, and divers others belonging to Hospitals) are not only precluded the same, but likewise those belonging to Dissenters of all Denominations, together with all those that are buried from within the Bill of Mortality in the several circumjacent Parishes; whereby the Number of Persons that die within this City and Suburbs is greatly diminished, to the no small lessening the Grandeur of *London* in the Eyes of the World, in respect to the Number of its Inhabitants!

Considering the Premises, and for the better enabling me to calculate the Number of the Inhabitants of this City, I found myself indispensably obliged to have recourse to the several Registers belonging to the under-mention'd Burial Grounds, where in all Places (tho' in many with great Difficulty) I succeeded, by getting an Account of the Number of Persons buried in each thereof, from all Parts within the Bill of Mortality in the Year 1729, except the Presbyterians great Burial Ground in *Bunhill-Fields*, where the Lessee, out of a selfish View, would not discover the vast Number buried there in the said Year, other than that I might safely insert one for every Day of the Year. This obstinate Refusal put me upon inquiring



inquiring of *John Smith*, the Grave-digger, who assur'd me, that though he kept no Register, yet in the Course of his long Service he had made such Observations, that he was sure they buried annually between seven and eight hundred; but lest I should exceed the Number, I have chosen only to insert five hundred for the aforefaid Year; which, according to the Opinions of divers of the most eminent Undertakers I apply'd to, is much too few.

*A Collection of the Numbers of Persons buried in and from the City and Suburbs of London in the Year 1729, not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality.*

Burials  
not men-  
tioned in  
the Bill of  
Mortality.

In <i>Ask's</i> Hospital Chapel, from the Reverend Mr. Bedford, Register-Keeper, —	4
In the Baptists Burial Ground in Mill-Yard, Goodman's-Fields, from <i>Thomas Harper</i> , Register-Keeper, — — —	28
In the Baptists Burial Ground in <i>Sheer's-alley</i> , White-street, Southwark, from the Reverend Mr. Harrington, Register-Keeper, —	21
In the Baptists Burial Ground in <i>Collier's Rents</i> , White-street, from <i>John Crouch</i> , Register-Keeper, — — —	22
In the Baptists Burial Ground in <i>Glasfhouse-Yard</i> , Pickax-street, from Mrs. White, Register-Keeper, — —	25
In the Baptists Burial Ground in <i>Bandyleg-walk</i> , Southwark, from <i>John Mortimer</i> , Register-Keeper, — —	51
In the Baptists Burial Ground in <i>Broad-street</i> , Wapping, from <i>Nathan Holmes</i> , Ground-Keeper, — —	16
In the Baptists Burial Ground in <i>Pepper-street</i> , Southwark, from <i>Joseph Coventry</i> , Register-Keeper, — — —	47
In <i>Battersea</i> Church and Church-yard, from <i>John Stevens</i> , Parish Clerk, —	13
In <i>Bromley</i> , St. Leonard's, near <i>Bow</i> , from <i>John Osborn</i> , Register-Keeper, —	9
In <i>Camberwell</i> , from <i>Richard Hodson</i> , Parish Clerk and Register-Keeper, —	37
In the <i>Charter-House</i> , from Mr. Nichols, Manciple, — — —	17
In <i>Chelfey</i> , from the Reverend Mr. King, Register-Keeper, — —	34
In <i>Chelfea</i> Hospital, from <i>Charles King</i> , Register-Keeper, — —	25
In <i>Christ's</i> Hospital, from Mr. <i>Neo</i> , the Steward	14
In <i>Clapham</i> , from the Reverend Mr. Goodwin, Register-Keeper, — —	10
In the <i>Danish</i> Chapel, <i>Wellclose-Square</i> , from the Rev. Mr. Burnham, Register-Keeper, —	3
In <i>Deptford</i> , from <i>William Gamble</i> , Parish Clerk and Register-Keeper, — —	23
In the <i>Dutch</i> Chapel, St. <i>Augustin</i> Friars, from <i>Peter Field</i> , Register-Keeper, —	4
In the <i>Dutch Jews</i> Burial Ground at <i>Hoxton</i> , from <i>Isaac Brand</i> , Grave-digger, —	14
From all the <i>East-India</i> Company's Ships abroad, from Mr. <i>Spencer</i> , Paymaster, —	198
Executed at <i>Tyburn</i> , and not buried, from the Dying Speeches and Bill of Mortality, —	24
In the <i>French</i> Chapel in <i>Hog-Lane</i> , <i>Soho</i> , —	1
In <i>Fulham</i> , from <i>John Paril</i> , Parish Clerk and Register-Keeper, — —	17

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In the <i>German</i> Chapel in the <i>Savoy</i> , from the Reverend Mr. Palm, Register-Keeper, —	9
In the <i>German Jews</i> Burial Ground at <i>Mile-end</i> , from <i>Jacob Levi</i> , Grave-digger, —	26
In <i>Greenwich</i> , from <i>Nathanael Harding</i> , Parish Clerk, — —	12
In <i>Guy's</i> Hospital Burial Ground in <i>Southwark</i> , from Mr. Farmer, the Steward, —	90
In <i>HammerSmith</i> , from <i>Edward Bland</i> , Chapel Clerk and Register-Keeper, —	21
In <i>Hamstead</i> , from the Reverend Mr. Bagshaw, Register-Keeper, — —	52
In <i>Highbate</i> , from <i>William Hartwell</i> , Chapel Clerk and Register-Keeper, —	9
In <i>Hornsey</i> , from the Reverend Mr. Sandford, Register-Keeper, — —	13
In <i>Jeffries's</i> Hospital, <i>Kingland-Road</i> , from <i>John Cutter</i> , Chapel Clerk, —	4
In the Independent Burial Ground in <i>Dead-man's Place</i> , from the Reverend Mr. Killingball, Register-Keeper, —	118
In <i>Kensington</i> , from the Reverend Mr. Wright, Register-Keeper, — —	35
In <i>Lewisbam</i> , from <i>Henry Saint</i> , Parish Clerk and Register-Keeper, — —	7
In <i>Lincoln's-Inn</i> Chapel, from <i>John Jackson</i> , Chapel Clerk, — —	2
In <i>Lowlayton</i> , from <i>Stephen Wood</i> , Parish Clerk, —	6
In <i>Paddington</i> , from the Parish Register, —	301
In the <i>Portuguese Jews</i> Burial Ground at <i>Mile-end</i> , from Mr. Dios, Register-Keeper, —	85
In <i>Putney</i> , from <i>Stephen Howell</i> , Parish Clerk and Register-Keeper, — —	7
In the Quakers Burial Ground of the <i>Bull and Mouth</i> Division, from <i>Benjamin Beeling</i> , General Register-Keeper, — —	27
In the Quakers Burial Ground of <i>Devonshire-House</i> Division, from ditto, —	72
In the Quakers Burial Ground of the <i>Peal</i> Division, from ditto, — —	30
In the Quakers Burial Ground of <i>Ratcliff</i> Division, from ditto, — —	32
In the Quakers Burial Ground of <i>Southwark</i> Division, from ditto, — , —	67
In the Quakers Burial Ground of <i>Westminster</i> Division, from ditto, — —	18
In the <i>Rolls</i> Chapel in <i>Chancery-Lane</i> , —	2
In <i>Row's</i> Burial Ground in <i>Moorfields</i> , register'd and unregister'd, from <i>Benjamin Clitherow</i> , Ground-Keeper, — —	270
In <i>St. Mary le Bon</i> , from <i>John West</i> , Parish Clerk, — — —	297
In <i>St. Mary Stratford</i> , <i>Bow</i> , from the Reverend Dr. Warren, Register-Keeper, —	4
In <i>St. Pancras</i> , from the Reverend Mr. Smith, Register-Keeper, — —	121
In <i>St. Paul's</i> Cathedral, none buried in three Years, on account of the exorbitant Duties; for those Parts of the Church-yard where People are buried, belong to the Parishes of St. Gregory and St. Faith, —	00
In <i>St. Peter ad Vincula</i> , — —	14
In <i>Stoke-Newington</i> , from <i>John London</i> , Esq; Church-warden, — —	28
In the <i>Swedish</i> Chapel, <i>Trinity-Lane</i> , from the Reverend Dr. Gerdes, Register-Keeper, —	4
In the <i>Temple</i> Church, from <i>John Booth</i> , Chapel Clerk and Register-Keeper, —	16
In <i>Tindale's</i> Burial Ground, <i>Bunhill-fields</i> , —	500

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In



In <i>Tottenbam</i> , from the Reverend Mr. <i>Hufbands</i> , Register-Keeper,	—	9
In <i>Walthamstow</i> , from the Reverend Dr. <i>Chizel</i> , Register-Keeper,	—	13
In <i>Wandsworth</i> , from the Reverend Mr. <i>Cadwley</i> , Register-Keeper,	—	12
In <i>West-Ham</i> , from <i>Thomas Blunt</i> , Parish Clerk and Register-Keeper,	—	12
In <i>Westminster-Abbey</i> and Cloister, from <i>Thomas Grant</i> ,	—	19
In <i>St. Thomas's Hospital</i> , <i>Back-Ground</i> , from Mr. <i>Gale</i> , the Steward,	—	12
Number Total	—	3038

Notwithstanding this great Number of Burials not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality, I am perswaded there die annually a considerable Number more, which I think is not to be question'd, considering the great Number of above twenty-one thousand Sailors which belong to this City; for whom (tho' generally one half of them are abroad) I have only reckon'd those that died out of the small Number of Seamen employ'd in foreign Parts by the *East-India* Company as afore-said; and besides those interr'd in the Cemeteries above-mentioned, I have for divers Years observed, that the Number of Persons carried from *London* to be inhum'd in other Parts of the Country, is greater than that of those brought from all other Places in the Kingdom to be buried in this City and Suburbs.

The Government, from divers Causes, being apprehensive of an approaching Dearth, the Privy Council, on the 30th of June, Anno 1631, wrote to Sir *Robert Ducey*, Lord-Mayor of this City, and requir'd an Answer to the following Queries :

- Rec. Guild. Privy Council's Queries to the Lord-Mayor.

Rush Col. vol.2. p.1.
- “ 1. What Number of Mouths are esteemed to be in the City of *London* and the Liberty ?

“ 2. What Proportion of Corn will suffice to feed that Number by the Month ?

“ 3. What Places are provided to conserve that Corn ?

“ 4. When the City intends to make their Provision ?

“ 5. What Course the City takes to have the Provision well conserved against the Time of Scarcity ?

“ 6. What Stock of Money they provide for that Purpose; and who shall be the Providers ?”

In Obedience to this Order, the Lord-Mayor, by virtue of his Precepts, obtained Certificates of the Number of People in each Ward; and, on the 6th of *December* following, returned for Answer, That, upon a strict Inquiry, it did appear, that the Number of Men, Women, and Children, within the City and Liberties of *London*, amounted to one hundred and thirty thousand two hundred and eighty, as appears by the Copy of his Answer in the Archives at *Guildball*.

But this general Account, differing from that particular one published by Mr. *Graunt*, (which I suppose he had from the original Certificates in *Guildball*, now lost) the Difference of twelve more therein contained, I take to be owing to a Mistake in adding up the several Numbers; for which Reason I shall keep to *Graunt's* Account, as more accurately expressing the Number of People in each Ward.

An Account of the Numbers of Men, Women and Children, returned by Certificates from the several Wards, &c. of London, to the Lord-Mayor, in the Year 1631.

Wards.	Persons.			Graunt. Nat. & Polit. Observat.
<i>Aldersgate</i>	—	—	3595	
<i>Aldgate</i>	—	—	4763	
<i>Bassishaw</i>	—	—	1006	
<i>Billingsgate</i>	—	—	2597	
<i>Bishopsgate</i>	—	—	7788	
<i>Breadstreet</i>	—	—	2568	
<i>Bridge within</i>	—	—	2392	
<i>Bridge without</i>	—	—	18660	
<i>Broadstreet</i>	—	—	3503	
<i>Candlewick</i>	—	—	1696	
<i>Castle-Baynard</i>	—	—	4793	
<i>Cheap</i>	—	—	2500	
<i>Coleman-street</i>	—	—	2634	
<i>Cordwainer</i>	—	—	2238	
<i>Cornhill</i>	—	—	1439	
<i>Cripplegate within</i>	—	—	4231	
<i>Cripplegate without</i>	—	—	6445	
<i>Dowgate</i>	—	—	3516	
<i>Farringdon within</i>	—	—	8770	
<i>Farringdon without</i>	—	—	20840	
<i>Langbourn</i>	—	—	3168	
<i>Limestreet</i>	—	—	1107	
<i>Portoken</i>	—	—	5703	
<i>Queenhithe</i>	—	—	3358	
<i>Tower</i>	—	—	4248	
<i>Vintry</i>	—	—	2742	
<i>Walbrook</i>	—	—	2069	
<i>Bartholomew the Great</i>	—	—	1388	
<i>Bartholomew the Less</i>	—	—	506	
Number Total	—	—	130268	

By the present Method of Calculation, I am obliged to castrate the Wards of *Farringdon without*, *Cripplegate without*, *Bridge without*, *Portoken*, the Parishes of *St. Bartholomew the Great and Less*, and the Ward of *Aldersgate* both *within* and *without*; because no separate Return was made for the last, whereby to distinguish the Number of the Inhabitants in the inner, from the outer Part of the Ward; for this, like all the other Out-Wards, except that of *Bishopsgate*, has a foreign Liberty annexed to it; by which, and the Loss of the Parish Register of *St. Botolph, Aldersgate*, of that Time, I am rendered unable to distinguish between the Number of Persons interred from the City-part of the Parish, (which composes the Out-part of the Ward) from that of the *Glass-house* Liberty in the County of *Middlesex*, where the Inhabitants were not numbered.

This Difficulty I shall attempt to remove, by endeavouring to discover the Number of Inhabitants which were then in the Ward within, and to separate the same from the rest of the Inhabitants of the ninety-seven Parishes: For the accomplishing of which, I shall attempt to find out the Number of Houses then within the City Wall, and also that of the Houses in the Ward of *Aldersgate within*.

The Number of Houses within the City Wall, before the late dreadful Conflagration Anno 1666, has by some been computed at fifteen thousand, and by others at more, or less; but as those Computations are merely conjectural, I am of Opini-

Observations thereon.

People in each Ward numbered.



on, that they were not then more numerous than they are at present; for though the Scites of many Houses were forced to make way for enlarging the Streets after the said destructive Fire, yet not only divers new Streets have been since erected, viz, *King-street*; *Queen-street*, *Prince's-street*, and *Cullum-street*; but likewise many Courts, Alleys, Yards, &c. upon Places entirely void before that fatal Period; which makes me conclude, that the Houses in the City at present, consisting of about twelve thousand, is a Number answerable to that which was in it before the late dismal Catastrophe.

By admitting this Number, it will, by the Bill of Mortality of the Year 1631, appear, that there died, in the said twelve thousand Houses, two thousand four hundred and fifty-nine Persons of common Distempers; and of the Plague, ninety-seven; out of which I compute, that three would have died of common Distempers, which being added to the above Number, the Sum Total of Persons that died, and would have died (had there been no Pestilence at that Time) of common Distempers in the twelve thousand Houses within the City Wall in the said Year, will appear to be two thousand four hundred and sixty-two.

But as, by my aforefaid additional Account of Burials Anno 1729, there appears to have died within the City and Suburbs of *London* three thousand and thirty-eight Persons not taken notice of in the Parish Clerks Account, a Number proportionable, not inserted in the Bill of Mortality, must have died in that District in the Year 1631.

This Defect I shall supply after the same Manner I have done that of the said Year 1729. But, as in the Year 1631 there were no Burial Grounds within this City or Suburbs belonging to Dissenters, I shall only reckon a Number proportionable to that which died in the said District Anno 1729, and were buried in the several Extraparochial Church Cemeteries and circumjacent Parish Burial Places, not mentioned in the Bill of Mortality.

By an Abstract from the above-specified additional Account of Burials Anno 1729, it appears that there died in this City and Suburbs in the said Year one thousand seven hundred and eighteen Persons, that were buried in the aforefaid Extraparochial Church Cemeteries and circumjacent Parish Burial Places, not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality.

And as by the said Bill of Mortality there appears to have been buried in the ninety-seven Parishes within the City Wall in the Year 1631, two thousand four hundred and sixty-two Persons; so the Number that died in the same District in the said Year, (and was buried in the Cemeteries and Places aforefaid, without being taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality) according to the Proportion of the additional Number Anno 1729, must be one hundred and forty-two; which being added to the above Sum, the Number of Persons that died in the twelve thousand Houses within the City Wall in the said Year, 1631, will appear to be two thousand six hundred and four; therefore a proportionable Number of fifty-three must have died in two hundred and forty-eight, which I suppose to have been the

Number of Houses then in the Ward of *Aldersgate within*, as there are therein at present.

The said Number of fifty-three being deducted from the above-mentioned Sum Total of Persons that died in the ninety-seven Parishes within the City Wall in the Year 1631, the remaining Number will be two thousand five hundred and fifty-one, which is the stated Number of Persons that died in all the other Wards within the City Wall; whereby the Ward of *Aldersgate within*, and its Inhabitants, are wholly excluded from having any Share in the following Calculation.

Having paved the Way for discovering the Number of the Inhabitants of this great City, I shall subjoin an Account of the castrated Wards, with the respective Numbers of Inhabitants they contained in the Year 1631, as already specified. But no Distinction being made in the Return between the *Inner* and *Outer* Parts of *Bishopsgate* Ward, I was obliged to include the whole; and by the Loss of the first Part of the Parish Clerks Register, and *Graunt's* not distinguishing between the Parish of *St. Botolph* and the other Parishes of the said Ward, I was at a loss how to come at the Number of Persons buried therein, till I had recourse to the Parish Register, from which I took the Number of Persons interred there in the several Years of the first here under-specified Novenary Account, as will quickly appear; and as the Parish of *St. Botolph* consists only of the Outpart of *Bishopsgate* Ward, it answers my present Purpose in all Respects, as if the Parts had not been confounded.

An Account of the castrated Wards.

Wards.	Persons.
<i>Aldgate</i>	4763
<i>Babylaw</i>	1000
<i>Billinggate</i>	2597
<i>Bishopsgate</i>	7788
<i>Breadstreet</i>	2568
<i>Bridge within</i>	2392
<i>Broadstreet</i>	3503
<i>Candlewick</i>	1696
<i>Castle-Baynard</i>	4793
<i>Cheap</i>	2500
<i>Coleman-street</i>	2634
<i>Cordwainer</i>	2238
<i>Cornhill</i>	1439
<i>Cripplegate within</i>	4231
<i>Dowgate</i>	3516
<i>Farringdon within</i>	8770
<i>Langbourn</i>	3168
<i>Lincolns-in</i>	1107
<i>Queenhithe</i>	3358
<i>Tower</i>	4248
<i>Vintry</i>	2742
<i>Wallbrook</i>	2069
Number Total	73126

And for a greater Certainty in calculating the present Number of the Inhabitants of this great City, I shall form two Novenary Accounts of Burials; the first whereof (to prevent an Advantage by an Increase of the Number of Citizens, by inserting the eight Years immediately following that of 1631) shall be composed of the Year 1631, (wherein the Number of the Inhabitants of the City



ty was taken as aforesaid) the four Years immediately preceding the same, and the four subsequent thereto.

This Account will consist of five Columns, the first whereof will contain the Years which form the Novenary; the second, the Numbers of Persons that were buried in the castrated Wards; the third, those that were buried in the Parish of *St. Botolph Bishopsgate*; the fourth, the additional Numbers of Persons that were buried in the Extraparochial Cemeteries and neighbouring Parishes, not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality; and the fifth, the Numbers Total, with their proper Medium.

The second Novenary Account will likewise be composed of five Columns; the first whereof will comprise the Years of the Novenary; the second, the Numbers of Persons buried according to the Bill of Mortality; the third, the Numbers of Persons buried in the Parish of *St. George Hanover-Square*, not inserted in the said Bill of Mortality; the fourth, the additional Numbers of Persons that died in the City and Suburbs, not taken notice of in the Parish Clerks Account; and the fifth, the Numbers Total, with their proper Medium.

Before I proceed, it will be necessary to premise a few Things for the better understanding the following Novenary Accounts.

As by an Abstract from my additional Account of Burials in the Year 1729, there appears to have died in the City and Suburbs of *London* one thousand seven hundred and eighteen Persons, not taken notice of in the Bill of Mortality, a Number proportionable must have died in the above-named Wards and Parish in each Year of the first Novenary Account. Therefore, as it appears in the said Novenary Account, that in the Year 1631 there were buried in the said Wards and Parish (exclusive of the castrated Plague Number above-mentioned) two thousand six hundred and eighty-one Persons, according to the Bill of Mortality and the Parish Register of *St. Botolph Bishopsgate*; the additional Number of Burials, not taken notice of in the said Bill of Mortality, must have amounted to one hundred and fifty-four; according to which, an additional Number in proportion must have died in each of the other Years of the said Novenary Account, as will presently appear.

In the Parish of *St. George Hanover-Square*, a much greater Number of Persons is buried, than inserted in the Bill of Mortality, for which the Parish Clerk can best assign a Reason; and considering that the Number concealed immediately belongs to, and ought to be inserted in the said Bill of Mortality, I shall therefore redress this unjustifiable Practice from the Parish Register for the Time of the second Novenary Account: But as the Number in the Bill of Mortality said to be buried in this Parish *Anno* 1730, exceeds that of the Parish Register by eighteen, I shall subtract the Surplus of this Year from 548, the concealed Number of the preceeding, and, by dividing the remaining Part, shall give to each of the said Years 265 of the same.

As in the above-specified additional Account of Burials in the Year 1729, there appears to have died in this City and Suburbs three thousand and thirty-eight Persons, more than taken notice of in

the Bill of Mortality; an additional Number in proportion to it must have died in each of the other Years of the second Novenary Account, as will presently appear.

*The First Novenary Account.*

Years.	Buried in the Castr. Wards.	Buried in St. Botolph's.	Buried addi. Numbers.	Numbers Total.
1627	2325	198	145	2668
1628	2412	276	155	2843
1629	2536	276	162	2974
1630	2506	238	158	2902
1631	2459	222	154	2835
1632	2704	289	173	3166
1633	2378	256	152	2786
1634	2937	319	188	3444
1635	2742	286	175	3203
General Total				26837
Deduct for <i>Aldersgate Ward</i> within				53
Remains				26784
Medium				2976

During the Time of this Novenary Account, four hundred and fifty-one Persons died of the Plague in the Wards and Parish therein mention'd, three and a half of whom (as already observed) I compute would have died of common Distempers out of each hundred; which amounting to sixteen, I have included the same in the general Total aforesaid; from which having deducted fifty-three for the Exclusion of the Ward of *Aldersgate within*, 'tis thereby reduced to 26784; the Medium of which being 2976, is the Number of Persons that died out of the 73126 Inhabitants of the twenty-two Wards above specified.

*The Second Novenary Account.*

Years.	Buried accor. Bill Mortal.	Buried in St. George Han.	Buried addi. Numbers.	Numbers Total.
1729	29722	265	3038	33025
1730	26761	265	2735	29761
1731	25262	172	2582	28016
1732	23358	202	2387	25947
1733	29233	265	2988	32486
1734	26062	150	2663	28875
1735	23538	232	2405	26175
1736	27581	260	2819	30660
1737	27823	271	2843	30937
General Total				265882
Medium				29542

As it appears that the Number of two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six Persons, the Medium of the first Novenary Account, died out of seventy-three thousand one hundred and twenty-six, the Inhabitants of the aforesaid twenty-two Wards; so the Number of twenty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-two, the Medium of the second Novenary Account, must have died out of seven hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred and three, which is the present Number of the Inhabitants of the great and opulent City of *London*.

This Number of the Inhabitants of the City and Suburbs of *London* almost agrees with that of the Parish of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, taken in the Year 1711, by Order of the Commissioners for building fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality; by which Account it appears, that the said Parish contained two thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine Houses, which were in-

habited



habited by twenty thousand nine hundred and ninety-three Persons, which is just seven to each House. But as there are other Parishes in the Suburbs of *London*, where the like Number of Houses contain more People than the above, I think it will not be controverted, that the seven hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred and three Persons aforesaid, calculated to be the present Number of the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, is as near as can be reckoned, without numbering the People.

Having the Bills of Mortality now before me, I think it will not be amiss (though foreign to the Work in hand) to undeceive the Publick in three Particulars.

1. Much the greatest Part of Mankind are of Opinion, that there are two Females to one Male of the human Species; but that this is a palpable Error, is manifest from the Accounts of Christenings and Burials specified in the Bills of Mortality, from the Year 1657, to that of 1738: During which Time of eighty Years, there appears to have been christened six hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-seven Males; and five hundred eighty-five thousand three hundred and thirty-four Females; and buried nine hundred ninety-four thousand six hundred and fifty-six Males; and Females, nine hundred sixty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-eight; which in the Christenings amount to thirty-three

thousand eight hundred and fifty-three more Males than Females, which is Five and a Half *per Cent.* in favour of the former; and in the Burials, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty-eight, which is likewise Three *per Cent.* in favour of the Males. This is a double Demonstration, that there are considerably more Males than Females.

This Majority in Favour of the Males is by our Naturalists said to be designed by Nature for the Support of that Part of the human Species, which is more liable to be destroyed by War than the other. But as War is only casual, and not perpetual, I am of Opinion, that this supernumerary Supply is designed by Nature as a constant Remedy against incessant Contingencies, which the Males are more obnoxious to, both by Land and Water, than the Females; therefore a continual supernumerary Supply is very necessary.

2. It is likewise generally believed, that not one Person in a thousand lives to the Age of seventy or eighty.

That this is an idle Notion, I shall demonstrate from the Bills of Mortality, by an Account of the Numbers of Persons of all Ages that died within the District of the said Bill, as specified in the following Decenary Account, together with their Numbers Totals and proper Mediums, with the Number that died out of each Hundred of the Ages therein mentioned.

Proportion  
of Males  
and Fe-  
males.

A Decenary Account of all the Persons that were buried in the City and Suburbs of London, according to the Bill of Mortality, with the several Ages they died at.

Ages.	Years.	Buried 1728.	Buried 1729.	Buried 1730.	Buried 1731.	Buried 1732.	Buried 1733.	Buried 1734.	Buried 1735.	Buried 1736.	Buried 1737.	Numb. Total.	Medi- um.	Died in a Hund.	Died in a Thousand.
Under Two Yrs. of Age		9851	10735	10368	9907	9502	11738	10752	9672	10580	10054	103159	10315	38	ths 6
Between Two and Five		2407	2516	2448	2096	1517	2409	2830	1963	2706	2613	23505	2350	8	7
Five and Ten		1038	1056	1092	932	716	957	1228	755	993	1008	9775	977	3	6
Ten and Twenty		950	999	901	806	611	754	829	691	816	885	8242	824	3	8
Twenty and Thirty		2254	2371	2048	1916	1627	1857	1718	1605	2135	2241	19776	1977	7	4
Thirty and Forty		2490	2784	2471	2351	2175	2564	2212	2158	2445	2652	24302	2430	9	9
Forty and Fifty		2624	2698	2373	2261	2121	2685	2154	2138	2357	2578	23989	2398	8	9
Fifty and Sixty		2123	2338	1713	1839	1741	2196	1668	1684	2121	2270	19693	1969	7	3
Sixty and Seventy		1863	1938	1577	1500	1581	1871	1324	1339	1666	2650	16309	1630	6	1
Seventy and Eighty		1290	1375	1001	913	974	1188	793	872	1114	1164	10684	1068	3	9
Eighty and Ninety		785	769	622	628	660	804	484	565	557	576	5750	575	2	1
Ninety and a Hundred		135	143	138	108	121	198	66	84	83	127	1203	120	0	0
A Hund. and upwards		5	7	9	5	12	12	4	12	4	5	63	7½	0	0
														In 10000	
														2 8	

The Reader may, in this Decenary Account, observe, that the long prevailing Notion above-mentioned is entirely destroyed by a Demonstration, that about Four in the Hundred live till between seventy and eighty Years of Age, above Two in the Hundred till between eighty and ninety, and near One in Two hundred to upwards of ninety.

3. It is also the common Opinion, that the Dissenters of all Denominations, together with the *French Calvinists, Lutherans, Greeks, Papists, Jews, &c.* in this City and Suburbs, are equal in Number to the Members of the established Church: That this is a very great Error, I shall presently make appear.

By the Medium of the second Novenary Account above-specified, there appears to have been buried within the City and Suburbs of *London*, and the Parishes circumjacent, twenty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-two Persons; of which, in the Year 1729, according to my additional Account of Burials, only one thousand two hun-

dred and thirty were interred in the several Cemeteries belonging to the Dissenters and Foreigners; but as great Numbers of the said People are buried in Parochial Burial Grounds, I shall endeavour to come as near the Number of the same as I can, by the following Method of Calculation.

As the Meeting-houses of the several Denominations within the City and Suburbs of *London*, both *British* and Foreign, amount to one hundred and forty-six, I shall put them all upon the Foot of those of the Quakers, (of whose Funerals we have a very exact and faithful Account) which being twelve in Number, there died out of the People belonging to the same, in the Year 1729, as already mentioned, two hundred and forty-six Persons, which is just twenty and a Half out of each Congregation; which being multiplied by one hundred and forty-six (the Number of Meeting-houses and foreign Chapels within the Bill of Mortality) the Sum Total will be two thousand nine hundred and twenty.

Quak.  
Gen. Re-  
gist.



But lest it should be objected, that six of the Quakers Places of Worship are but Half-Meetings, by their being used only once on a Sunday; I shall therefore reduce the Number of their Congregations to Nine, which I imagine will thereby be rendered more numerous than the other Meetings at a Medium. This Opinion will be much corroborated, if we consider the many small Congregations belonging to other Dissenters, and to divers foreign Churches.

By this Concession, the Number of Persons that will then be said to die out of each of the said 146 Congregations will be twenty-seven, which in the whole will amount to three thousand nine hundred and forty-two. This Number being far short of 14771, the Moiety of 29542, the Medium of the Burials of this City and Suburbs during the Time of the second Novenary Account above specified, it does thereby appear, that the Dissenters, &c. above-mentioned, instead of being equal in Number to the Members of the Established Church, are only as One to Seven and a Half of the same.

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#### CHAP. IV.

*Certain Parallels between London and divers other great Cities, both antient and modern.*

AS I have in the preceding Account endeavoured to discover the Numbers of the Houses and Inhabitants of this great City, I shall now attempt to draw divers Parallels between it and some of the most celebrated Cities, both antient and modern; and in regard to Antiquity, shall begin with the most antient.

*A Parallel between London and Nineveh.*  
Diod. Sic. Hist. Lib.

*Nineveh*, the celebrated Capital of the *Affyrian* Empire, was founded by *Ninus*, and inclosed with a mighty Wall, of four hundred and eighty Furlongs, or sixty *English* Miles, in Circumference, of the Height of one hundred Feet, and of such a prodigious Thickness, that three Chariots could commodiously drive a-breast on the Top thereof: And as an Embellishment to this magnificent Structure, it was adorned with fifteen hundred Towers, of the Altitude of two hundred Feet each; but the same being built in the Form of a Parallelogram, it did not inclose so great a Quantity of Ground as the Wall of the City of *Babylon*, tho' of the same Extent.

That this City was built with hollow Squares, like that of *Babylon*, is manifest, by *Nebuchadnezzar's* having taken his Plan therefrom for the rebuilding of that City: But a greater Instance thereof, is, the long and vigorous Defence it made against *Arbaces*, the *Mede*, who besieged it closely for the Space of two Years; and, without a constant Supply of Corn and other Necessaries growing therein, it could not possibly have held out so long, considering the vast Number of its Inhabitants, which from Scripture appear to have been very great; for, according to the Prophet *Jonah*, it contained more than one hundred and twenty thousand Persons that could not distinguish between their Right and Left Hands, that is, were incapable of providing for themselves.

Ibid.

*Jonah. c. iv. ver. 11.*

This vast indefinite Number of helpless Infants I shall compute at one hundred and thirty thousand; and, according to the modern Method of Calculation, shall reckon the same to have been three Tenths of the Inhabitants of that great City; whereby the Number of its Citizens will appear to have amounted to four hundred and three thousand; which is 322903 less than that of *London*.

*Babylon*, the renowned Metropolis of the *Chaldean* Monarchy, was founded by *Semiramis*; or, according to some, by *Belus*, the Father of *Ninus*, and Father-in-Law to *Semiramis*. Be that as it will, it was greatly enlarged by *Nebuchadnezzar*, who, converting the same into a square Form, inclosed it with a stupendous Wall, each Side of which being one hundred and twenty Furlongs in Length, made the whole Inclosure sixty *English* Miles in Circumference. This wonderful Wall, which was three hundred and fifty Feet in Height, and eighty-seven in Thickness, was adorned with two hundred and fifty stately Towers; and in each Side thereof were twenty-five Brazen Gates, equidistant; from which, in right Lines, ran so many Streets, traversing each other, to their adverse Gates; so that the whole Number of Streets were just fifty, of the Breadth of one hundred and fifty Feet each, which formed six hundred and seventy-six Squares; and within the Wall on each Side, at the Distance of two hundred Feet, were the exterior Rows of Houses, fronting the Wall on all Sides; those Spaces, each of two hundred Feet wide, together with the Breadth of the Streets, occupied eight thousand seven hundred Feet; whereby is shewn, that the Space left for each Square was a Quadrate of two thousand eight hundred and eighty-six Feet on all Sides; the Houses whereof fronted the Streets, and the internal Spaces, or Squares, were employed in Agriculture, the Produce of which was a constant Supply to the Citizens, and of great Service to them during a Siege, especially that by *Cyrus*, wherein they so long and gallantly withstood the numerous and desperate Attacks of that potent Prince.

The Houses, which bounded those spacious Squares, were not, according to the *European* Manner, contiguous; but stood at a considerable Distance, tho' not, as by some imagined, for preventing the Danger of Fire, but for a free Circulation of Air in that hot Climate: And considering the stupendous and surprizing Publick Structures in and about this City, such as its prodigious Wall; the wonderful Temple of *Belus*, the vast Tower of which, according to *Bochartus*, was that erected at the Confusion of Languages, as mentioned in Scripture; the old and new Palaces; and the amazing hanging Gardens; which together took up the Space of fifteen of the aforesaid Squares; From the Grandeur and Magnificence of these stupendous Works (which is none of my Business to describe), we may reasonably conclude, that the private Buildings were answerable to the Publick. Therefore I am of Opinion, that the Citizens Houses may justly be supposed, at a Medium, to have been fifty Feet in Front, and the Spaces intermediate of the same Dimensions.

*A Parallel between London and Babylon.*

Diod. Sic. Hist. Lib.

Quint. Curt. in vit. Alex.

Herod. Hist. lib. 1.

Quint. Curt. in vit. Alex.

Phaleg. p. 1. lib. 2. c. 9.

But



But lest I should exceed in Number, I shall only reckon them at half the Extent, and the interjacent Spaces at the same Proportion; according to which, the four Fronts of each Square must have contained two hundred and thirty-two Houses; which being multiplied by 676, the Number of the said Squares, the Total will appear to be 156832, provided all the said Squares had been built; but that they were not, is manifest, by a celebrated Author, who tells us, that upon *Alexander the Great's* Arrival at *Babylon*, there were only eighty Furlongs of the City built (the other Part, being employed in Agriculture, was plowed and sown); this I shall in the most favourable Sense take to be meant Furlongs square; and the same being multiplied by 80, it will appear there were only six thousand four hundred square Furlongs built upon; whereas the City consisted of fourteen thousand four hundred; and the former being only two and a Quarter of the latter, shews, that the Number of Houses thereon erected, only amounted to sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and three, each of which I shall reckon to have contained seven Persons, (which is about the same Number reckoned to those of *London*, tho' a maritime City) which in the whole will amount to four hundred and eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-one; which is two hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-two less than the City of *London* at present does contain: Whereby is shewn, that *Nineveh* and *Babylon*, the greatest and most celebrated Cities of Antiquity, and the Capitals of two of the most renowned Empires, only contained one hundred sixty-five thousand and eighteen Inhabitants more than the the City of *London* alone.

A Parallel  
between  
London  
and Jeru-  
salem.

2 Chron.  
c. xvii. ver.  
14, 15, 16,  
17, 18.

The next City I shall inquire into, in respect to its Magnitude and Number of Inhabitants, is *Jerusalem*, once the Capital and Royal Seat of the Kings of *Judea*, whose King *Jehosaphat* is said to have kept one million one hundred and sixty thousand mighty Men of Valour, who always attended upon him in *Jerusalem*, besides his other Forces, which garrisoned all the other Fortresses of the Kingdom!

That this is a Mistake occasioned by some illiterate Transcriber, I think, will not be denied by any who has the least Regard for the Honour of the Sacred Scriptures, for the following Reasons:

2 Sam. c.  
xxiv. v. 9.

I. When *David*, King of *Israel*, numbered the People about a Century before, all the Men of the twelve Tribes, that were capable of bearing Arms, were found to amount to no more than one Million three hundred thousand, which is only one hundred and forty thousand more, than those said to be in *Jerusalem*, the Capital City of one of the Tribes only, about an Age after.

Xiphil.  
Abridg.  
Dion. Caff.  
Dempt.  
de Antiq.  
Rom.

II. By the best Accounts we have of the Number of the *Roman* Forces in the Reign of *Augustus*, they consisted of twenty-three Legions, composed of one hundred sixty-seven thousand five hundred Men; but this Number, including the Auxiliaries, was afterwards increased to five hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and thirty-two. And the greatest Number that appears ever to have been mustered by the mighty

*Romans*, only amounted to seven hundred thousand Foot, and seventy thousand Horse. Whereas, if *Jehosaphat's* Troops in the Country be added to those in the City, I think I may venture to call them about double the Number of those kept by the Masters of the World, at the Height of their Empire; to whose Dominions, the small Kingdom of *Judea* was but as a Hand's Breadth. And even when the *Romans* were in Possession of the same, they kept not above five hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and thirty-two, as above-mentioned.

Polyb.  
Gen. Hist.

III. Perhaps it may be alledged, that the afore-said prodigious Number of Troops consisted of all the defensible Males in *Jerusalem*: If this should be granted, it would be equally amazing; for, by adding a just Proportion of old Men, Women and Children thereto, it would amount to more Millions than Half the People of *England*: Whereas, according to the Description of the Kingdom of *Judea*, by *Hecateus*, who made some curious Observations thereon, it was to *England*, only as one to eleven. And considering the mountainous Nature of that Country, it cannot reasonably be supposed to have contained one Fifth of the People that *England* does.

Jos. ph.  
contr.  
Apion.

*Josephus*, speaking of the Siege of *Jerusalem* by *Titus* the Son of *Vespasian*, tells us, that the Number of People shut up therein by the *Romans*, amounted to two Millions five hundred and fifty-six thousand! If this Account should be admitted, it must then be acknowledged, that this prodigious Multitude not only consisted of all the Inhabitants of *Jerusalem*, but likewise of the collective Body of the *Jewish* Nation, assembled from all Parts of the Kingdom of *Judea* and the neighbouring Nations, who, according to their Law, were met at this time to celebrate the anniversary Feast of the Passover.

Joseph. de  
Bell. Jud.

That this Relation can be true, I think, is impossible; for without mentioning the Impossibility of laying in a Stock of Provisions sufficient to support such an immense Multitude during a Siege, they could not possibly be lodged in so small a City, where the Houses, according to the Oriental Manner of Construction, were generally but one Story high: Therefore my Author, before the Publication of so monstrous an Account, ought first to have considered, that *Jerusalem*, according to Mensuration, as related by himself, was, in *English* Measure, only four Miles and two hundred and twenty Yards in Circumference; and that the same was not only surrounded with a treble Wall, but it likewise contained the Mounts *Moriab* and *Sion*; on the former was situate the Temple, and on the latter the Palace of *David*, which, together with divers craggy Rocks and vast Declivities, occupied a considerable Part of the inclosed Ground. And had the City been a Flat of a Mile square, (which it was far short of) it would only have afforded about a square Yard of Ground for each Person of the immense Number aforesaid to have stood upon. This of itself is not only sufficient to shew the Absurdity and Falsity of *Josephus's* Account, but likewise to confirm that of *Hecateus*, wherein is shewn, that the Number of the Inhabitants of *Jerusalem* only amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand; a very great Number for a Place, which by its Situation was rendered

Ibid.



dered destitute both of Manufactures and Commerce; for the Citizens chiefly depending upon the Altar, supported themselves by entertaining those that came to sacrifice!

By what has been said of the City of *Jerusalem*, it does appear, that the Number of its Inhabitants only amounted to about one Fifth of those of the City of *London*.

*A Parallel between London and Anti-ent Rome.*

*Vopisc. in vit. Aurel.*

*Donat. Rom. vet. ac rec.*

*Rome*, once the Mistress of the Universe, was a very large and stately City, but in respect to its Magnitude, at the Height of its Empire, divers Authors have been egregiously misled, by a palpable Mistake committed by *Vopiscus*, who asserts, that the Wall, wherewith the Emperor *Aurelian* encompassed *Rome*, was fifty Miles in Circumference. But that the present Wall is the utmost Boundary the City of *Rome* ever had, I imagine, will appear by its being built before the Reign of *Aurelian*; for that Prince only made an Addition thereto, by inclosing the *Campus Martius*, and *Transiberine* Region or Ward: This Extension of the Wall was by virtue of a Law, whereby every Emperor that enlarged the Bounds of the Empire, was impowered to enlarge those of the City, by extending its Wall, as was formerly done by *Augustus*, *Nero*, and *Trajan*. And as the City and Empire of *Rome* were at their utmost Extent in the Reign of *Aurelian*; I therefore conclude, that if there had been any other Suburb contiguous to the Wall, the said Emperor would, in all Probability, have inclosed the same, as well as the above-mentioned, after whose Reign, both City and Empire gradually decreased.

*Ibid. Nardin. Antiq. Rom.*

In the Reign of *Honorius*, about an hundred and fifty Years after the Demise of *Aurelian*, *Alarich* the *Goth*, by a treble Siege and Reduction of *Rome*, having greatly indamaged the Walls of the City, they were soon after repaired by *Honorius*, as appears by several Inscriptions and other Monuments; which manifestly shew the present Wall to be the same that stood in the Time of *Aurelian*, which is confirmed by most of our Historians and Antiquaries; and yet this antient Wall, with all its Meanders, is not thirteen Miles in Circumference; and, excluding the Sinuosities of the same, the City is not above ten Miles in Circuit. Besides, if the antient Wall of *Rome* had been fifty Miles in Extent, it must have extended itself many Miles beyond the present, in which Space it must have inclosed a great Number of Publick Edifices: But that ever the Vestigia of any such Structures were there discovered, is more than I can learn. Whereas, within the present Wall, the Sites of the *Fora Civilia* and *Fora Venalia*, &c. are well known, and the Remains of many of the most celebrated and magnificent Edifices still appear.

*Lipfii Rom. illustr.*

Many Methods are used to make the antient City of *Rome* appear to have been of a vast Magnitude, but none I imagine so ridiculous as that of *Helio-gabalus*; who commanded all the Cobwebs within the City to be gathered together, which being weighed, amounted to ten thousand Pounds in Weight: If this should be admitted to answer the End it was brought for, it would be no difficult Matter to prove, that antient *Rome* was above fifty Times bigger than *London*; for 'tis much to

be questioned, whether, after the strictest Search, two hundred Weight of Cobwebs could be found in this vast City. But this, instead of serving what it was brought for, tends only to shew the Poverty and Nastiness of the *Romans*; which is confirmed by *Plautus*, who tells us, that the antient *Romans* were for many Ages so poor, that they lived upon Pap.

*Plaut. in Most. Act. 3. Scen. 2.*

Two Authors have racked their Brains for the Enlargement of Old *Rome*, but to very little Purpose: The former says, 'Tis plain that the City of *Rome* was double, one part walled, and the other not, and being full of Houses, it incircled the former on all Sides, making the Circumference of the whole forty-two Miles; and that afterwards the Emperor *Aurelian* so extended the Wall, that the City was near fifty Miles in Compass; to which many of our Authors have implicitly assented, without giving themselves the Trouble of inquiring into the Truth of this Assertion. However, my Author further adds, that hitherto we have seen a double *Rome*; but it seems there was a Third without Inclosure, composed of divers Towns, joined by the intermediate Houses. Here he seems to have strained his Author's Meaning, whom I take to signify, that *Rome*, like *London*, was surrounded by a Number of Villages, with straggling Houses leading thither, and not an additional Suburb, where the Buildings were contiguous. Be that as it will, according to his Method of Computation, the City of *Rome* must have been, at least, one hundred Miles in Compass; yet without any other Foundation, than the Fertility of his own Invention; for the Author on whom he depends acquaints us, that in the Reign of *Vespasian* the Number of Streets in the City of *Rome* only amounted to two hundred and sixty-five, which are, by *Publius Victor*, increased to four hundred and twenty-four; a Number very improper to compose a City of one hundred Miles in Circumference! whereas there's above twelve times the Number in *London*, tho' not a twentieth Part so big as the fictitious Magnitude of antient *Rome*.

*Lipfii Rom. illustr.*

*Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. 3. cap. 5.*

*Ibid. Pub. Vict. de Region. Rom.*

And the latter, with the most amazing Assurance, tells us, that including the Suburbs of antient *Rome*, it was eighteen times bigger than the Cities of *London* and *Paris* put together; and if he should add the *Tractus Tiberinus*, it would then be above twenty times the Dimensions of both. But this Author having just before unluckily acquainted us, that the *Transiberine* Part of *Rome* was only three Miles in Circumference, which he having unhappily forgot, has occasioned his making a new and absurd Declaration, that the said small Tract of two Miles in Length, including the Sinuosities of the Wall, otherwise, were longest, not a Mile and a Half, and about a Mile in Depth, but being of a triangular Form, does not contain a Quantity of Ground answerable to its Length and Depth: This is the Spot of Ground by our judicious Author said to be above twice as big as the Cities of *London* and *Paris*.

*Voss. vari. Observat.*

A little further his Head seems to be quite turned, by asserting, that modern *Rome* does not contain the two hundredth Part of the antient, notwithstanding his having admitted, that excluding the Windings of the Wall, the present City of *Rome* is but ten Miles in Circuit. Therefore,

*Ibid.*

con-



considering the many Inconsistencies and Absurdities of those Authors, I am of Opinion, that, instead of a further Answer, 'twill be sufficient to remind them, that *Tusculum*, *Tully's Country Seat*, &c. were at the same Distance from antient *Rome*, as they are from the modern.

Pub. Vi&.  
de Region.  
Rom.

As Authors disagree in respect to the Dimensions of antient *Rome*, so do they likewise in regard to the Number of its Streets and Houses, tho' not so widely. By *Pliny* they are reckoned at two hundred and sixty-five; by some at two hundred and ninety-four; and by *Publius Victor*, already named, at four hundred and twenty-four; and the Number of Houses at forty-one, forty, and forty-six thousand, and the highest at forty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven; which consisted of forty-five thousand nine hundred and forty-six *Insulæ*, or small Houses, and nineteen hundred and thirty-one *Domus's*, or Palaces, (a very great Number, considering the numerous Edifices, magnificent publick Structures, and void Spaces between the several Houses of the City) which we are told rather resembled small Towns than Palaces, each of which having contained a Theatre, Portico's, Seats of Justice, Temples, Wells and Bathing-Places. But that of *Nero* excelling all the rest in Magnitude, its stately Galleries, of three Rows of Pillars each, were a Mile in Length; it contained divers Fields of Arable Land, Meadows and Vineyards, Woods stocked with a Variety of tame and wild Beasts, and a great Lake, resembling a Sea, incircled with Houses, representing a City.

Lipfii  
Rom.  
illustr.  
Sueton. in  
Vit. Nero.

Onuph.  
Panvin.  
Topogr.  
Rom.

Besides these Palaces, there were in *Rome* a great Number of sumptuous publick Structures, viz. Temples for the Celebration of Religious Worship, Theatres, and Amphitheatres, for Stage-plays; Circo's, for the Solemnization of divers Sorts of Games; *Naumachiæ*, for the Representation of naval Engagements; *Odeums*, for the Rehearsal of musical Entertainments; *Stadia*, for the running of Men and Horses; *Xysti*, for Wrestlers to exercise in; and *Curia*, both Religious and Civil, the former for regulating the Rites belonging to Divine Worship in, and the latter for publick Conventions, viz. *Senacula*, where the Senate assembled, to give Audience to Ambassadors; *Basilica*, for Courts of Judicature, &c. The *Fora* were of two Sorts, *Civilia* and *Venalia*; the first for Courts of Justice, and the last for Publick Markets; together with a great Number of Portico's, Triumphal Arches, Colossus's, Columns, Obelisks, Pyramids, Trophies, Bagnio's, Aqueducts, *Cloacæ*, Publick Gardens, Ways, Walks, Camps and Fields.

Considering the great Variety of these Publick Edifices, and that there were a Multiplicity of each, I am of Opinion, they must have occupied above two Thirds of the Area of the City.

As Authors have widely differed, in respect to the Dimensions and Number of Streets in antient *Rome*, so have they no less (especially our own) fallen into a gross Mistake, in regard to the Number of its Inhabitants, by not making a proper Distinction between the thirty-one Rustick Tribes, that inhabited the circumjacent Countries, and the four Urbanick Tribes that dwelt in the City; which being confounded, are all generally

Franc.  
Bocch.  
Trat. di  
Pot. Rom.

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taken for Inhabitants of the City, which has occasioned infinite Blunders among Historians in that respect; all having been unjustly reckoned for Inhabitants of the City, that were mustered at the *Lustra*, or general Reviews; which, at first, were all the defensible Men of the thirty-five Tribes, that constituted the *Roman State*, who, as they enlarged their Dominions, admitted whole Cities, States and Nations into the Freedom of their City, whereby they were intitled to the Appellation of *Romans* (tho' at the Distance of many hundreds of Miles); by which most Authors have been led into an Opinion, that when so many Millions were mustered at a *Lustrum*, they were all Inhabitants of the City of *Rome*; which is acknowledged by one of the greatest Magnifiers of that City; who says, that the *Lustra* only shewed the Grandeur of the Empire, and not of the City: And soon after adds, That it is evident, that no Mention is made by any Historian of the Number of Inhabitants in the City of *Rome*, since the Account thereof taken by *Julius Cæsar*, wherein they appear to have been only one hundred and fifty thousand, to which they were reduced by the Civil War; whereas before they amounted to three hundred and twenty thousand. However, a modern Author will not allow, that *Rome* at any Time ever had above three hundred thousand Inhabitants: Tho' one of our own Writers, upon the Authority of *Cheveraux*, has allowed it a Million, without considering any thing relating to that City, other than its imaginary Dimensions. And if we can depend upon what is asserted by some Authors, that the City of *Athens* was as big as that of *Rome*, and *Alexandria* bigger; then we may justly conclude, that *Rome*, in its utmost Extent, did not contain near the Number of People that *London* does; which I shall endeavour presently to evince.

Vossii  
Observ.

Plutarch.  
in Vit. Jeli.  
Cæsar.

Scaligh.  
Compar.  
Lond. &  
Rom.

Pett Polit.  
Arith.

Diod. Sic.  
Hist. Lib.

The City of *Rome*, at its utmost Extent, according to the largest Account, contained only forty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven Houses; among which were nineteen hundred and thirty-one *Domus's*, or Palaces; and *Insulæ*, or small Houses, forty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-one; to the first of which I shall allow one hundred Persons each, which I imagine to be a Number sufficient, notwithstanding the wild and ridiculous Account published by a certain Author, of the vast Number of Domesticks belonging to some of the *Roman Nobility*; which is absurd to imagine, seeing the antient *Romans* were more parsimonious than the modern *Europeans*; however, 'tis rare to find a Person of Quality among us, tho' possessed of an Estate of thirty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, that keeps above fifty Domesticks; this Number of one hundred Persons to each of the aforesaid Palaces, makes the Number Total amount to one hundred and ninety-three thousand one hundred. And the last being only one Room high, it cannot be supposed they contained many Inhabitants: However, as a Favour, I shall allow eight Persons to each House, which is more than those of *London* contain, tho' above thrice their Altitude; the Sum Total of which making three hundred sixty-seven thousand four hundred and forty-eight, the same being added to that of the Palaces, 'twill, by this Method of Calculation, ap-

Lipfii  
Rom.  
illustr.



pear, that the Inhabitants of antient *Rome* only amounted to five hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and forty-eight; which is one hundred sixty-five thousand three hundred and fifty-five less than the Inhabitants of *London* amount to.

But that the antient City of *Rome* could not have so many Inhabitants as I have granted it, I imagine, is demonstrable from its having only had nine or ten Markets; the principal of which were, the *Boarium*, or Beef Market; the *Suarium*, for Pork; the *Pistorium*, for Bread; the *Piscarium*, for Fish; the *Olitorium*, for Herbs; and the *Cupedinarium*, for Delicacies; and three hundred and twenty-nine Ovens; than which, I am of Opinion, nothing can more effectually demonstrate the small Number of the Inhabitants of that celebrated Capital, or more potently corroborate the Opinion of a learned and ingenious Foreigner, that *Rome* never had at any Time three hundred thousand Citizens, that inhabited the same.

By what has been said, it may be observed, that as the City of *London* contains above treble the Number both of Markets and Ovens that antient *Rome* did; so may it reasonably be supposed to have contained a proportionable Number of People. Besides, from the unhappy Situation of *Rome*, upon so pitiful a River, it cannot be supposed to have had any considerable Commerce to invite Strangers to settle therein; which, of all Things, contributes the most towards enriching a City with Inhabitants; as in a particular manner is manifest in the City of *London*, which, for ought yet appears, never had its Equal for Opulency, and Number of Inhabitants, tho' not the Metropolis of an overgrown Monarchy. Whereas the antient *Romans* had little else to invite Strangers to their Capital, than the Grandeur of their Court, pompous Shews, and other publick Diversions; who, after having fatiated themselves therewith, returned to their respective Countries.

A Parallel  
between  
London  
and Alex-  
andria.

Diod. Sic.  
Hist. Lib.

*Alexandria* in *Egypt*, founded by *Alexander the Great*, was a very large and populous City, which, according to a celebrated Author, contained above three hundred thousand Freemen, besides Slaves; whereby he was induced to call it the most populous of all Cities: And if we allow the Slaves to have been equal in Number to the Free, (which cannot reasonably be supposed) it will nevertheless appear, that the City of *London* contains one hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred and three Inhabitants more than that of *Alexandria*.

A Parallel  
between  
London  
and Mos-  
cow.

Le Brun's  
Travels.  
Clear. Ac.  
Moscow.

*Moscow*, the Metropolis of the *Russian Empire*, by the best Accounts, is ten *English* Miles in Circumference, and in its greatest Prosperity contained about forty thousand Houses; three thousand, whereof being of Stone, the rest were despicable wooden Hovels, of one, or at most two Stories high. But this City being deprived of the Nobility and Persons of Distinction, by the Court's Removal to *St. Petersburg*, and of its Buildings by frequent Fires, it is very much reduced, inasmuch that its Houses at present (1738) are said not to amount to thirty-five thousand.

And as *Moscow* is a Place of little Trade, and few or no Manufactures, its mean Cottages can-

not be supposed to be high rented, therefore not crowded with Lodgers; and almost every Family having its own House, it can't be very populous; however, as a Favour, I shall allow seven Persons to each House; (which is about the same Number contained in those of *London*) whereby the Inhabitants of that City will amount to two hundred and forty-five thousand, which, I think, is a Number too great for a Place in its mean Condition.

Notwithstanding the numerous Accounts published of *Constantinople*, the capital City of the *Turkish Empire*, we are still in the dark in respect to the Number of its Houses and Inhabitants. However, by the best Accounts, we are told, that it is about twelve Miles in Circumference, and four Miles and a Half in Length, one Half whereof being about the Breadth of a Mile, and the other about a Mile and a Half. But this Space, far from being filled with Streets and Houses, the vast Seraglio, or Imperial Palace, with its spacious Gardens, occupy a Spot of four Miles in Circumference of the same; which, together with the great and numerous Palaces of the Nobility, their extensive Gardens, and many void Places throughout the whole, are thought to take up one Half of the City.

And considering the mean wooden Buildings of the Citizens (besides their numerous Gardens) of one, or at most two Stories high, they must require Sites double in Dimensions to those of *London*, for Conveniencies to transact their Affairs in. Therefore I am of Opinion, that the Number of Houses in this City do not exceed that of *Moscow*: But lest it should, I shall not only allow it to contain sixty thousand, (which is twenty-five thousand more) but likewise seven Persons to each House, which is about the Number contained in those of *London*. By which it will appear, that the Inhabitants of the City of *Constantinople* amount to four hundred and twenty thousand, which is about seventeen thousand five hundred short of the Inhabitants of the City of *Paris*, (notwithstanding my having allowed it above double the Number of Houses); which corroborates the Sentiments of *French Travellers*, that *Constantinople* is not so populous as *Paris*. However, by this Account, and that of *Moscow*, 'tis manifest, that the City of *London* contains sixty thousand nine hundred and three Inhabitants more than those two Cities put together.

The City commonly called *Grand Cairo*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Egypt*, has been more wildly and falsely represented in respect to its Dimensions, and Number of Inhabitants, than any other City that I can learn; especially in a very absurd Account thereof said to be written by Sir *Henry Blunt*, than which a viler Piece of Imposture never appeared; for the wicked Author has not only extended the Dimensions of this City to quadruple its Bounds, but likewise the Number of its Streets (besides Lanes, &c.) to twenty-four thousand, which I am of Opinion is more than ever were in twenty of the greatest Cities that ever flourished. And the Number of Mosques or Temples therein, said by him to amount to thirty-five thousand, is probably not far short of

A Parallel  
between  
London  
and Con-  
stantino-  
ple.

Grel. Voy-  
age Con-  
stant.  
Ball. Anti-  
quit. Con-  
stantinop.

A Parallel  
between  
London  
and Cairo.

Blunt's  
Voyage  
to the Le-  
vant.



the Number of its Houses. This monstrous Relation has given Occasion to many thousands to talk of *Cairo* in a very romantick Manner.

Sandys's  
Travels.

By as good an Account as perhaps is extant of *Cairo*, it is said to be about eleven Miles in Circumference; but the Houses, Gardens and Orchards therein being of a great Extent, and the City, since it was brought under the *Turkish* Yoke by *Selymus*, in the Year 1517, deprived of its Court and Commerce, it cannot reasonably be supposed to excel *Constantinople*, the capital City of the *Turkish* Empire; either in Number of Houses or Inhabitants, considering the vast Advantages it has over *Cairo* in all respects. I am therefore of Opinion, that its Inhabitants cannot amount to three hundred thousand, and that the fabulous Accounts published thereof are chiefly the Effects of Indolence in Travellers that have been there. Therefore, without doing the least Injustice to *Cairo*, I think, I may venture to reckon the Number of the Inhabitants of the City of *London* double to that of it.

A Parallel  
between  
London  
and Pekin.

Duhalde.  
Descript.  
China.  
Le Comt.  
Mem.  
Chin.

*Pekin*, the capital City of the Empire of *China*, is fifty-two *Chinese* Lys (which make about fifteen *English* Miles and a Half) in Circumference, as measured by Command of the Emperor in the Year 1690. The accomplishing of this Mensuration has justly exposed the Ignorance of the Popish Missionaries, who for many Years imposed upon the *Europeans* their absurd and ridiculous Notions of this City's being fifty or sixty Miles in Circuit; and at the same Time with the greatest Assurance told us, that it contained many Millions of People.

Ibid.

A certain Author is at a loss how to account for the great Number of Inhabitants of this City, other than by the great Crowds of People and numerous Carriages wherewith the Streets are continually pestered, than which nothing can be more deceitful; which he soon became sensible of, by telling us, that it is the Custom of *China* for most Sorts of Artificers to work in their Customers Houses; therefore many Trades, such as Taylors, Weavers, Shoemakers, and even Smiths, carry their Anvils, and other necessary Implements, along with them, and incessantly cry their several Trades about the Streets from Morning till Night.

Ibid.

And there being no navigable River in the Neighbourhood of *Pekin*, Provisions and Merchandizes of all Sorts are daily carried thither from all Parts, by vast Numbers of Land Carriages, such as Waggon, Carts, Camels, and other Beasts of Burden; which, together with the great Number of Persons of Distinction, who never go abroad but on Horseback or in Chairs, and the Mandarins, or Nobility, attended by their numerous Domesticks, form a kind of Procession in the Streets; and the Princes of the Blood never go out without being attended by a Troop of Horse. These Things duly considered, it will not seem strange, that the Streets of *Pekin* are more crowded than those of the *European* Cities; nor, by such deceitful Appearances, that most People are led into a Belief, that the Inhabitants of great and populous Cities amount to many times the Number they really are; and even Persons of Learning and Distinction frequently talk of as many Millions be-

ing in a great City, as there are hundreds of thousands within the same.

This is the Case of the City under Consideration, the Number of the Inhabitants of which has been as grossly exaggerated as that of antient *Rome*, which is chiefly owing to its large Dimensions, and the Crowds of People above-mentioned.

And tho' my Author supposes the City of *Paris* to be quadrangular, he nevertheless allows that of *Pekin* to be four times its Dimensions; and tho' he admits that the Number of Lodging-Rooms in *Paris* exceed that of *Pekin*, he is yet of Opinion that *Pekin* contains two Millions of Inhabitants, and *Paris* but one. But, instead of *Pekin*'s having any such Number, I shall endeavour to shew, that it does not contain so many Inhabitants as the City of *London*.

The City of *Pekin*, before the *Tartar* Conquest, was an exact Square; but the Conquerors, possessing themselves thereof, expelled the *Chinese* Inhabitants, who, contiguous to the Wall without, erected for themselves a new City, which, with the old, making an irregular Figure, (tho' nearest that of a Parallelogram) renders the true Dimensions thereof difficult to be known: This in some measure obstructing my Design, I shall endeavour to remove the same, by restoring the City (to its no small Advantage in Dimensions) to its antient quadrangular State; whereby each Side of the united City will appear to be three *English* Miles three Quarters and two hundred and sixty-four Yards in Length; and the whole Inclosure, as above-mentioned, fifteen Miles and about a Half, or fifteen Miles one thousand and fifty-six Yards.

Having fixed the exterior Bounds of *Pekin*, I shall now take notice of some of its interior Parts, in order to discover the Number of its Houses and Inhabitants.

The Imperial Palace, with its vast Courts and spacious Gardens, is near four *English* Miles in Circumference; the great Magazines of Rice occupy a very large Space; the numerous Courts of Houses wherein Candidates for the Degrees of a Doctor are examined, the great Squares within the City Gates, that are capacious enough to have five hundred Men drawn up in Order of Battle in each of them, and the large and numerous void Spaces in the *Tartar* City, are thought to occupy a Third of the Area of the City. And if to these we add the vast Space taken up by the great and numerous Palaces of the Mandarins, and their extensive Gardens, they will be found to take up above one Third of the City of *Pekin*.

And without mentioning the vast Space taken up by the Streets of *Pekin*, of one hundred and twenty Feet broad, or the great Inlargement of the City by my reducing it from the Form of a Parallelogram to that of a Square, I shall only take notice, that as the Houses of *Pekin* are but one Room, or one Story high, (nor dares the greatest Nobleman of the Empire erect one higher) the Inhabitants thereof must require as much Room to transact their Affairs in as those of *London*; and as such Conveniences cannot be had in Height, they must in Extent; therefore, as the Houses of *Pekin* are only one Story, and those of *London*, at a Medium, above three, the former must occupy above treble the Space taken up by the latter:

Ibid.

Ibid.

Duhalde.  
Descript.  
China.  
Le Comt.  
Mem.  
Chin.



latter ; which shews, that the whole Area of the City of *Pekin* is required to contain a Number of Houses equal to that of *London*.

But, as it has been said, that the third Part of *Pekin* is taken up by the Imperial Palaces, &c. above-mentioned, it cannot contain so many Houses by one Third as *London* ; therefore, as the Houses of this City and Suburbs amount to ninety-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine, those of *Pekin* must only amount to sixty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight. But as the Imperial Palace is said to contain a Number of Houses (for the Residence of the Emperor's Domesticks and Artificers) resembling a little Town, I shall allow the same to amount to five thousand, which, instead of a little, would make a large Town ; I shall also allow the Candidates Houses for the Degree of a Doctor to have amounted to the like Number of five thousand ; which being added to those of the Citizens, the Number Total of Houses in the City of *Pekin* will appear to be seventy-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight ; to each of which I shall allow seven Persons (which is about the Number contained in those of *London*) ; by which it will appear, that the Inhabitants of *Pekin* amount to five hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty-six ; which being eighty thousand three hundred and sixty-eight more than those of the City of *Paris*, the Opinion of the *French* Travellers is thereby confirmed, that it contains more People than the Metropolis of *France* ; and whereby is likewise shewn, that the Inhabitants of the City of *London* amount to two hundred and eight thousand and fifty-seven more than those of the City of *Pekin*.

By what has been said, I think it will, to every impartial Reader, appear, that the City of *Pekin* cannot have near the Number of Houses or Inhabitants that the City of *London* has, more especially if we consider, that *Pekin* is not near treble the Dimensions of *London*.

A Parallel  
between  
London  
and Paris.

As it has been long disputed, whether the City of *London*, or that of *Paris*, be the bigger, or more populous ; I have, to put an End to that Controversy, obtained the Bills of Mortality of the latter, for divers Years. But, before I enter upon the Parallel, I shall premise a few things concerning that City.

Divers Authors, that have written of *Paris*, have been so wildly profuse of their extravagant Encomiums on that City, that they have bedawbed it with the most undeserved Epithets, viz. The Epitome of the World, the Queen of Cities, &c. which has made them so far forget themselves, as to stick at nothing for the Support of those vain and airy Imaginations ; and one of whom, (not to be out-done by his Brethren) when telling us, that the City of *Paris* consists of twenty-eight thousand Houses, which contain eight hundred thousand Inhabitants, he immediately adds, That there are kept in that City about one hundred thousand Horses, and twenty thousand Coaches : Whereas it would be no difficult Matter to make it appear, that there are not fifteen thousand Horses, or two thousand Persons that keep Coaches in *Paris*.

Trait. de  
Police.

Brice De-  
scrip.  
Paris.

Another Author, who in the Year 1725 wrote a Comparison between the Cities of *Paris* and *London*, acquaints us, that upon his comparing the Plans of the said Cities, he found the former to be one twentieth Part bigger than the latter. Yet, notwithstanding the great Defects in the Plan of *London*, that Assertion has been refuted by the ingenious Mr. *Daval*. Therefore I shall only observe, that that Part of *Paris*, on the West Side the River *Seine*, is by the vast Expansion of the *Cours*, or Rampart, made to answer in Dimensions to that on the East Side of the said River ; whereas there is inclosed within the said Rampart, from the River below the City to the Royal Observatory, and thence to the *Cantiers de Bois*, by the River above the City, a great Number of spacious Fields, with the large Gardens of *Luxemburg*, together with all those of the numerous Convents on that Side ; which being excluded that Part properly called the City, there will be but little left on that Side to go under that Denomination, in respect to the castrated Parts.

De Lest.  
Compa.  
Paris &  
Lond.

Philosoph.  
Transact.  
No. 402.

Plan of  
Paris.

Ibid.

By the Plan of *Paris*, published in the Year 1717, it appears, that from the Extremity of the *Fauxbourg St. Honore*, to that of *St. Antoine*, that City, with its Suburbs, is two thousand five hundred and twenty-five Toises in Length ; eight hundred twenty-nine and a Half whereof making an *English* Mile, 'tis thereby manifest, that the utmost Extent of the City of *Paris* is only three *English* Miles, seventy-seven Yards, three Inches and a Quarter : Whereas the City of *London*, with its Suburbs, where shortest, is six Miles, three Quarters, two hundred and ninety-one Yards ; which is three Quarters of a Mile, one hundred and thirty-five Yards, thirty-one Inches and a Half, more than double the Length of *Paris*. And *London*, were broadest, is three Miles, one hundred and seventy Yards and a Half ; which is ninety-two Yards and thirty-four Inches broader than *Paris* is in Length.

And excluding all Fields, Gardens, Publick Walks, and other void Places in both Cities, I am persuaded it will then appear, that the Streets and Houses of *London* stand upon double the Quantity of Ground than those of *Paris*. Nor can it well be otherwise, considering the vast Majority of Inhabitants in favour of *London*, and the Houses of which being much lower, are not crowded like Hospitals, as those of *Paris* are ; therefore they require a much greater Extent, especially considering, that their Number is about three and a half to one, according to *Brice's* Account of *Paris*.

Brice De-  
scrip. Par.

Some Authors have objected, that the Bounds of *London* are extended far beyond what they ought to be, and wherein are included divers Villages at a considerable Distance, with no other View, as they imagine, than the aggrandizing of the City ; wherefore I think myself obliged to acquaint all those that are of that Opinion, that *Hackney* is the only Parish that ought not to be added, as lying at too great a Distance : But the other Places objected against, viz. *Stepney*, *Lambeth*, *Newington* and *Rotherhith*, being all contiguous, they as justly belong to the Bill of Mortality, as any Parish in the Centre of the City. Therefore I think it will not be amiss to remind those

Azout.  
Lett. to Sir  
W. Petty



those Objectors, that the *Parisians* are equally culpable, by inserting in their Bill of Mortality the *Hotel des Invalids*, tho' at a considerable Distance from the City, and that too a national Hospital; therefore the Infirm therein, on a double Account, cannot be deemed Inhabitants of *Paris*. And as, at a Medium of seven Years, there die annually in that Hospital three hundred and forty-three Persons; and in the Parish of *Hackney* only two hundred and twenty-one; I am of Opinion, there will be no Room for a Complaint on that Subject from that Quarter for the future.

And the more effectually to demonstrate the great Disparity between the Number of the Inhabitants of the City of *London*, and that of *Paris*, I shall subjoin a Novenary Account of the Bill of Mortality of the latter, which will contain an exact Account of all the Persons that were baptized and died in that City, during the several Years of the said Novenary Account; to which, for the Information of the Reader, I have added the Numbers of Marriages and Foundlings in each of the said Years. And as the Bill of Mortality of the City of *Paris* is intirely perfect, there's no Room for the least Alteration, as there was in that of *London*.

A Novenary Account of the Paris Bill of Mortality, from the Year 1727, to that of 1737.

Estat de  
Bapt. de  
Marri. &  
de Mort.  
de Paris.

Years.	Baptiz'd.	Married.	Died.	Foundl.
1728	18189	4198	16887	2166
1729	18163	4231	19852	2336
1730	18966	4403	17452	2401
1731	18877	4169	20832	2539
1732	18605	3983	17532	2474
1733	17825	4132	17466	2414
1734	19835	4133	15122	2654
1735	18862	3876	16196	2577
1736	18877	3990	18900	2681
Totals.	168199	37015	160239	22242
Mediums.	18688	4112	17804	2471

The Number Total of all the Persons that died in this Novenary Account, amounting to one hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and thirty-nine; the Medium whereof being seventeen thousand eight hundred and four; therefore, as two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six (the Medium of the first Novenary Account of *London* above-mentioned) died out of seventy-three thousand one hundred and twenty-six, the Number of the Inhabitants of the twenty-two Wards above-specified; so the Number that seventeen thousand eight hundred and four (the Medium of the *Paris* Novenary Account) died out of, must be four hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-eight, which is the present Number of the Inhabitants of the City of *Paris*; which is only seventy-four thousand five hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-seven, more than the Half of those of *London*, which is not very far short of two to one in favour of the latter.

As by this Parallel is demonstrated the vast Superiority of the City of *London* to that of *Paris*, in respect to its Dimensions and Number of Inhabitants; so might it likewise be shewn, that the for-

mer much more excels the latter in point of Commerce, Opulency and Manufactures. Wherefore the Authors who have been so lavish of their undeserved Encomiums on the City of *Paris*, would do well, not only to retract what they have said of her at the Expence of the Truth; but likewise, that all Gentlemen of the *French* Nation, that shall hereafter happen to write of *London*, would be pleased to do her Justice, by giving her the Pre-eminence to their Capital, in respect to the above Particulars.

*Amsterdam* being the next most considerable and opulent City in *Europe*, I shall in this Place bring it in Comparison with the City of *London*, by inserting a Novenary Account thereof, wherein is contained the Number of Persons that died during the Time of the said Account, which is composed of the same Years as the Accounts, of *London* and *Paris*.

A Parallel  
between  
London  
and Am-  
sterdam.

A Novenary Account of the Amsterdam Bill of Mortality, from the Year 1727, to 1737.

Years.	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	Total.	Med.
Died	11164	9618	8912	8382	7332	10691	764	653	19206	79603	844

Gen. Re-  
gist. Mort.  
Amsterd.

By the Number Total of this Novenary Account there appears to have died in the City of *Amsterdam*, during the Time thereof, seventy-nine thousand six hundred and three; the Medium whereof being eight thousand eight hundred and forty-four; therefore, as two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six (the Medium of the first Novenary Account of *London* above-specified) died out of seventy-three thousand one hundred and twenty-six, the Number of Inhabitants of the twenty-two Wards above-mentioned; so the Number that eight thousand eight hundred and forty-four (the Medium of the *Amsterdam* Novenary Account) died out of, must be two hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred and thirteen, which is the present Number of the Inhabitants of the City of *Amsterdam*.

The next City I shall take into Consideration, is *Modern Rome*, of the Inhabitants whereof Pope *Clement* the eleventh caused an exact Account to be taken, in the Year 1714, when M. *Carracioli* (who was imployed to take the same) in the Month of *July* returned the Number thereof, which amounted to one hundred and forty-three thousand. But *Carracioli* not having distinguished between the Inhabitants and Strangers, the Account is much exaggerated; for at that Time the City was greatly crowded with noble Travellers, strolling Mendicants, Pilgrims and other Religious of both Sexes, which were supposed to amount to above twenty thousand; I shall therefore (tho' *Rome* be upon the Decrease) reckon the present Number of the Inhabitants of that City, to amount to one hundred and twenty-five thousand, as mentioned by a learned and ingenious Gentleman, in his Letter from *Rome*, Anno 1683, and who being engaged in a Dispute with Sir *William Petty*, concerning the Populoufness of that and other Cities, I think it is not to be doubted, that on such an Occasion he would give the full Number of its Inhabitants.

A Parallel  
between  
London  
and Mo-  
dern  
Rome.

Brice. De-  
script.  
Paris.

Azout.  
Lett to Sir  
W. Petty.



By what has been said concerning the Cities of *Paris*, *Amsterdam* and *Rome*, it does appear, that all the three only contain fifty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight Inhabitants more than the City of *London* alone.

Naples.

Having compared the City of *London* with some of the greatest Cities both antient and modern, I shall now proceed to draw a Parallel between it and divers of the principal Cities of *Europe*; the Chief of which seems to be that of *Naples*: But as our Travellers and Describers thereof have left us in the dark, in respect to the Number of its Houses and Inhabitants, I have no other Way to account for the same, than by common Fame; by which we are told, it contains about two hundred and fifty thousand Inhabitants; but as this Number seems too great for a Place destitute of Commerce, Manufactures, and other Requisites necessary to enrich a City with Inhabitants, I am of Opinion, that it cannot contain near that Number; especially when I consider, that the great Emporium of *Amsterdam* has not so great a Number by many thousands. However, I shall venture to reckon them at two hundred thousand, tho' I think it a greater Number than it contains.

Milan.

A&T. Breslaw.

By the Emperor's Command, the Number of the Inhabitants of the City of *Milan* was taken in the Year 1726; at which Time it appeared, that the Number of both Sexes in that City, above seven Years of Age, amounted to one hundred and three thousand; but as the Number of Children under that Age is not mentioned, I shall reckon the same at forty-seven thousand; by which the Number of the Inhabitants of that City will amount to one hundred and fifty thousand.

Madrid and Lisbon

And as for the Cities of *Madrid* and *Lisbon*, I can no other Way account for them, than by the Authority of a curious and ingenious Gentleman, that resided in these Cities a considerable Number of Years, and who, from the best of Informations and Observations, assured me, that the former contains about eighty thousand, and the latter about one hundred and sixty thousand.

Venice.

A&T. Bresl.

By the Bill of Mortality of the City *Venice*, there appears to have died in that City, in the two following Years, viz. in 1724, four thousand five hundred and ninety; and in 1725, four thousand eight hundred and sixteen; the Medium whereof being four thousand seven hundred and three, according to the Calculation of the Inhabitants of the City of *London*, it must have died out of one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and sixty-one, the then Number of Inhabitants of the City of *Venice*.

By what has been said concerning the Cities of *Naples*, *Milan*, *Madrid*, *Lisbon* and *Venice*, the City of *London* contains twenty thousand three hundred and forty-two Inhabitants more than the said five Cities put together.

Having obtained Accounts of the Burials of divers other great Cities of *Europe*, for a Diversity of Years; I shall draw a Parallel between them and the City of *London*; to which I shall add some Accounts of other Cities, where no Bills of Mortality are published.

A Septenary Account of Vienna, the Capital City of the German Empire.

Years	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	Total.	Med.	A&T. Bresl.
Buried	4961	5443	5524	5365	5710	6154	7450	40202	5743	Vienna.

A Septenary Account of Berlin, the Capital City of the Prussian Dominions.

Years	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	Total.	Med.	Ibid.
Buried	2618	2492	2819	2918	2792	3308	2075	19022	2717	Berlin.

A Septenary Account of Dresden, the Capital City of the Electorate of Saxony.

Years	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	Total.	Med.	Ibid.
Buried	1733	1860	1519	1654	1761	1642	1624	11793	1684	Dresden.

A Sexenary Account of the City of Dantzick in Prussia.

Years	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	Total.	Med.	Ibid.
Buried	1610	1435	1442	1495	1872	1678	9532	1588	Dantzick.

A Sexenary Account of Breslaw, the Capital City of Silesia.

Years	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	Total.	Med.	Ibid.
Buried	1816	1482	1791	1321	1466	1441	9317	1552	Breslaw.

A Quaternary Account of Copenhagen, the Capital City of Denmark.

Years	1721	1722	1723	1724	Tot.	Med.	Ibid.
Buried	2247	1999	1914	2752	8911	2202	Copenhagen.

A Bienary Account of Koningsberg, the Capital City of Brandenburg Prussia.

Years	1720	1721	Total	Med.	Ibid.
Buried	1402	1770	3172	1586	Koningsberg.

Before the late dreadful Pestilence in the Year 1714, there annually died in the City of *Hamburg* about three thousand Persons; since which Time the Magistrates, out of a political View, have prohibited the Publication of all Accounts concerning the Number of Persons that die in that City, in order to prevent the neighbouring Princes from shutting it up, upon a considerable Increase of their Burials, as formerly has frequently happened, under pretence of the Plague's raging therein.

Divers Accounts of Mortality of this City I saw before the late destructive Plague, the Medium of four whereof did not amount to three thousand per Annum; however, the same being fixed at this Number, it will, by the afore-said Method of Calculation, appear to have died out of seventy-three thousand three hundred and fifteen, the then Number of Inhabitants of the City of *Hamburg*.

There being no Bill of Mortality published in the City of *Stockholm*, by the best Account I have been able to come at, there die annually in that Capital about fifteen hundred Persons; which, according to the above Method of Calculation, must have died out of thirty-six thousand

Stock-holm, the Capital of Sweden.



and eight hundred and fifty-seven, the present Number of the Inhabitants of this Capital.

By the several Accounts above-specified it does appear; that the Cities of *Vienna, Madrid, Lisbon, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin, Venice* and *Hamburg* only contain two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven Inhabitants more than the City of *London* alone.

To what has been said concerning the aforesaid Cities, I shall only add another Parallel between the City of *London* and the large Territories of the King of *Prussia*, by whose special Command there has been annually taken for many Years past an exact Account of all the Persons that were born, married and died in all the several Provinces of his Dominions, and presented yearly to that curious Prince; of which I shall insert a Septenary Account, wherein will appear the respective yearly Numbers during that Time.

A Septenary Account of the Births, Marriages and Deaths in all the Prussian Dominions.

Years.	Born.	Married.	Died.
1722	81770	20077	52233
1723	83515	21109	55842
1724	84946	21181	61182
1725	82393	19877	61586
1726	83396	20331	64745
1727	81552	20469	65236
1728	75970	22044	64936
Totals —	573542	145088	425748
Mediums	81934	20726	60821

The Medium of Deaths in this Septenary Account being sixty thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, it must, according to the above Method of Calculation, have died out of one million four hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and eighty-eight, which was the Number Total of all the King of *Prussia's* Subjects at that Time; therefore, as the Inhabitants of the City of *London* are seven hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred and three, they are only twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty-one less in Number than one Half of the Inhabitants of all the *Prussian* Dominions.

CHAP. V.

An Account of divers Sorts of Provisions wherewith the City is supplied.

HAVING, in the preceding Chapter, endeavoured to discover the Number of the Inhabitants of this great and opulent City, I shall now attempt to shew the several Species and Quantities of the principal Sorts of Provisions wherewith the numerous Inhabitants are supplied in an amazing Plenty and Cheapness: And as Water is the first and chief thereof, I shall begin with it.

The City of *London* being at first erected on the Northern Bank of the River *Thames*, 'tis not to be doubted but her Founders and their Successors

did for some time entirely supply themselves with its wholesome Water; but the City extending itself towards the North and West; the neighbouring Parts were supplied by the Waters of *Sherbourn, Walbrook* and the *Fleet*: But these Waters not being fit for all Uses, Wells were dug, and Buckets employ'd; to supply the several Neighbourhoods with Spring Water. But all proving insufficient to furnish the Quantity required, the Citizens were in a necessitous Condition till the Year 1236, when the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, by a Grant from *Gilbert de Sandford*, caused Water to be brought from the Village of *Tyebourn* in Leaden Pipes to *London*; at a vast Expence; and, as the City increased, Water was brought hither from divers other Parts, viz. *Red-Lion Fields* near *Holbourn, Islington, Canonbury, Highbury, Hackney, Hoxton, &c.*

But the City continuing greatly to increase, all were not sufficient to supply the Occasions of the Citizens: The Consideration whereof induced *Peter Maurice* (an ingenious German) in the Year 1582, to erect a Machine in the River *Thames*, whereby he raised a great Quantity of Water, which, by the Force of his Engine, he conveyed into all Parts of the City; to the great Convenience of the Citizens. But the City continuing to increase, this; with the former Supplies, were found insufficient to answer the Demands of the Publick; wherefore *Hugh Middleton* (afterwards Sir *Hugh*) undertook to bring Water from *Ware* in *Hertfordshire* to *London*, by a Canal upwards of thirty-eight Miles in Length, to the South End of *Islington*, where it is ingulph'd by fifty-eight large wooden Pipes of a seven Inch Bore each; every one of which conveys more Water to the City than all the Conduits ever could; which great Work is more particularly described in the first Book.

Besides the above-mentioned Water-works, there are brought to the City and Suburbs of *London* from other Parts the following Quantities of Water, viz. from *London-Bridge*, eight Main Pipes of a seven Inch Bore; from *Hampstead* and *Highbury*, two Mains of seven Inches; from *St. Mary le Bone*, one Main of seven Inches; from *Hide-Park*, three Mains of six Inches; from *Chelsea*, five Mairs, viz. one of six, three of seven, and one of eight Inches; from *Mercer's Works* in *St. Martin's* and *Hartshorn Lanes*, three Mains of six and seven Inches; from *Tork-Buildings*, two Mains of seven Inches; from *Shadwell*, two Mains of six and seven Inches; from *Rotherhithe*, two Mains of six Inches; from the *Bank-end*, one Main of seven Inches; and from *St. Saviour's*, one Main of seven Inches; together eighty-eight; which, like the Veins and Arteries in the Body natural, are branched out into a vast Number of smaller Pipes, which convey the Water through all Parts of the City and Suburbs; into the Houses of which it is carried by small leaden Pipes, to the very great Convenience of the Citizens, who (I think is not to be doubted) are better supplied with this precious Element than the Inhabitants of any other City.

Having not the least Prospect of obtaining an exact Account of the Quantity of Meal, or Wheat Flour, consumed in this City, I consulted divers

Prussian Dominions.

A&C. Bress.

See p. 83;

Rym. Fœd. Con. Lit.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

See p. 267, and p. 51.

See p. 295.

An Account of Water-works.

An Account of Meal.



of the most eminent Bakers thereon ; who being divided in Opinion, some declared, that, by the best Observations they had made upon the Consumption of Bread for many Years past, they had Reason to conclude, that their Customers, at a Medium, used twelve Ounces of Bread daily each, which they said was not only in a great Measure owing to the unwearied Labours of the Tea Table, but likewise to Children, who eat more than Adults ; and also to labouring Men, who eat treble the Quantity of others. But others having alledged, that the Consumption of Bread was much decreased by the great Use of Spirits, they, after some Deliberation, unanimously agreed, that, including Puddings, Pies, and other Pastry Ware, the Quantity of Flour consumed in this City and Suburbs would daily amount to ten Ounces *per* Head. According to this Computation, the Meal annually consumed within the Bill of Mortality does amount to three hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-five Quarters, two Bushels, two Pecks, one Pound, and fourteen Ounces.

Rec.  
Chamb.  
Office.  
  
Of Beasts  
and Sheep.

For obtaining an Account of the Number of Cattle consumed in this great City, upon applying to the Chamberlain's Office in *Guildhall*, I received the Accounts in the following Tables, which contain the Numbers of Beasts, Sheep and Lambs, that were sold in *Smithfield-Market* in the Year 1725, being an exact Copy of the Accounts of *Thomas Waters*, Clerk of the Market, as returned weekly by him to the said Office, with a Specification of the Days of the Week and Month whereon such Markets were held ; together with the Numbers of Beasts and Sheep brought to each of the said Markets, with the several Numbers sold, toll'd, and returned unfold. The free Part whereof, which is so very considerable, is owing to certain antient Privileges belonging to a Number of Towns, Districts and Manors, whereby they are exempt from all Tolls and Duties in *Smithfield-Market* : A few whereof I shall insert for the Information of the Reader, *viz.* All the Lands belonging to the Bishop of *London* and the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* ; the Towns of *Bushey, Ardenham, Hendon* and *Finchley* in the County of *Middlesex* ; *East-Haddon, Dadford, Claycotes, Crowton*, and the Manor of *Lenham-lester* in *Northamptonshire* ; *Clifton, Bucks, Spalding* and *Newark* in *Lincolnshire* ; *Stableford, Lowton, Rumford, Haverin-bower, Horn-Church* and *Eastbury* in *Essex* ; *Badbury* in *Wilts* ; *Potten* in *Bedfordshire* ; *Minsterworth* in *Gloucestershire* ; *Coventry* and *Leister* in *Warwickshire* ; *South-Mimes, &c.*

The Clerk of the Market's Account for the Year 1725.

Bulls, Oxen, and Cows.						
Market Days.	Months.	Brought to Market.	Sold.	Toll'd.	Free.	Return.
Monday	Jan. 3	713	708	531	177	5
Friday	7	712	699	555	144	13
Monday	10	707	694	557	137	13
Friday	14	704	668	608	60	36
Monday	17	755	747	618	129	8
Friday	21	462	462	401	61	00
Monday	24	716	716	644	72	00
Friday	28	563	563	480	75	00
Monday	31	787	787	708	79	00
Friday	Feb. 4	662	662	602	60	00
Monday	7	550	550	472	78	00

Bulls, Oxen, and Cows.						
Market Days.	Months.	Brought to Market.	Sold.	Toll'd.	Free.	Return.
Friday	11	847	774	670	104	73
Monday	14	1003	1003	811	192	00
Friday	18	810	731	681	50	79
Monday	21	789	789	699	90	00
Friday	25	803	782	739	43	21
Monday	28	600	600	502	98	00
Friday	March 4	821	788	734	54	33
Monday	7	755	734	659	75	21
Friday	11	559	559	539	20	00
Monday	14	563	563	471	92	00
Friday	18	737	715	669	46	22
Monday	21	674	674	599	75	00
Friday	25	837	837	784	53	00
Monday	28	530	395	381	14	135
Friday	April 2	652	581	581	00	71
Monday	5	662	613	557	56	49
Friday	9	867	744	718	26	123
Monday	12	681	615	569	46	66
Friday	16	977	899	865	34	78
Monday	19	408	408	389	19	00
Friday	23	753	753	693	60	00
Monday	26	704	704	684	20	00
Friday	30	846	846	846	00	00
Monday	May 3	589	589	536	53	00
Friday	7	819	768	768	00	51
Monday	10	672	611	541	70	61
Friday	14	589	535	499	36	54
Monday	17	224	214	156	58	10
Friday	21	634	603	550	53	31
Monday	24	568	502	496	66	6
Friday	28	822	795	730	65	27
Monday	31	558	549	433	116	9
Friday	June 4	632	608	594	14	24
Monday	7	630	608	480	128	22
Friday	11	647	637	569	68	10
Monday	14	435	435	321	114	00
Friday	18	544	522	447	75	22
Monday	21	583	571	367	204	12
Friday	25	547	547	437	110	00
Monday	28	496	496	393	133	00
Friday	July 2	458	447	369	78	11
Monday	5	632	632	423	209	00
Friday	9	665	605	532	73	50
Monday	12	610	610	430	180	00
Friday	16	683	663	627	36	20
Monday	19	637	637	395	242	00
Friday	23	649	649	573	76	00
Monday	26	641	641	464	177	00
Friday	30	631	631	538	93	00
Monday	August 2	660	660	406	254	00
Friday	6	927	823	727	96	104
Monday	9	744	744	476	268	00
Friday	13	964	812	670	142	152
Monday	16	753	731	526	205	22
Friday	20	918	818	690	128	100
Monday	23	379	545	545	00	34
Friday	27	791	773	596	177	18
Monday	30	642	635	431	204	7
Friday	Sept. 3	742	715	558	157	27
Monday	6	842	829	574	255	13
Friday	10	760	735	618	117	15
Monday	13	845	845	541	304	00
Friday	17	772	748	621	127	24
Monday	20	715	699	510	189	16
Friday	24	720	704	584	120	16
Monday	27	685	685	510	175	00
Friday	Octob. 1	870	850	598	252	20
Monday	4	1014	1006	750	256	8
Friday	8	739	675	605	70	64
Monday	11	936	936	719	217	00
Friday	15	1022	986	860	126	36
Monday	18	870	820	672	148	59
Friday	22	791	747	617	130	44
Monday	25	887	887	663	224	00
Friday	29	679	654	500	94	25
Monday	Nov. 1	852	844	637	207	8
Friday	5	805	865	702	103	00
Monday	8	784	784	553	231	00
Friday	12	837	837	612	225	00
Monday	15	1007	1007	745	262	00
Friday	19	1054	985	742	243	69
Monday	22	1042	1009	747	262	33
Friday	26	683	683	573	110	00
Monday	29	722	722	576	146	00
Friday	Dec. 3	1024	1011	814	197	13
Monday	6	1050	1050	847	203	00
Friday	10	864	852	780	72	12
Monday	13	1177	1169	901	208	8
Friday	17	1367	1090	961	129	277
Monday	20	1518	1328	1177	151	190
Friday	24	163	63	63	00	100
Monday	27	402	352	257	55	50
Friday	31	450	450	373	77	00
Mar. Days	104	76531	73691	61449	12242	2840
						Sheep



Sheep and Lambs.

Market Days.	Months.	Brought to Market.	Sold.	Toll'd.	Free.	Return.
Monday	Jan. 3	3490	3490	3110	380	0
Friday	7	3120	3120	2740	380	0
Monday	10	4660	4660	4340	320	0
Friday	14	3290	3290	2980	310	0
Monday	17	4790	4790	4400	390	0
Friday	21	2110	2110	1970	140	0
Monday	24	3070	3070	2560	510	0
Friday	28	2210	2210	1950	260	0
Monday	31	3660	3660	3140	520	0
Friday	Feb. 4	2570	2570	2350	220	0
Monday	7	4040	4040	3630	410	0
Friday	11	2060	2060	1900	160	0
Monday	14	4030	4030	3580	450	0
Friday	18	2260	2260	2220	40	0
Monday	21	2710	2710	2550	160	0
Friday	25	2280	2280	2090	190	0
Monday	28	4320	3840	3500	340	448
Friday	March 4	2480	2400	2990	410	80
Monday	7	3880	3880	3510	370	0
Friday	11	2440	2440	2200	240	0
Monday	14	3910	3910	3470	440	0
Friday	18	2450	2450	2350	100	0
Monday	21	3760	3760	3280	480	0
Friday	25	2960	2960	2860	100	0
Monday	28	1960	1960	1680	280	0
Friday	April 2	3540	3540	3140	400	0
Monday	5	3610	3610	3450	160	0
Friday	9	3170	3170	2920	250	0
Monday	12	3770	3770	3580	190	0
Friday	16	3770	3770	3630	140	0
Monday	19	4250	4230	4130	120	0
Friday	23	4000	4000	4000	00	0
Monday	26	5380	5380	5100	280	0
Friday	30	4230	4050	3910	140	180
Monday	May 3	6250	6090	6030	60	160
Friday	7	5460	5070	4970	100	390
Monday	10	6530	6530	6160	370	0
Friday	14	5990	5890	5730	160	100
Monday	17	5500	5500	5380	120	0
Friday	21	4220	4200	4020	200	0
Monday	24	6080	5980	5160	820	100
Friday	28	4060	4060	3740	320	0
Monday	31	6500	6500	6130	370	0
Friday	June 4	3900	3900	3680	220	0
Monday	7	6130	6130	5510	620	0
Friday	11	3770	3770	3630	140	0
Monday	14	6260	6260	5860	400	0
Friday	18	5390	5220	5110	280	140
Monday	21	7750	7750	7330	420	0
Friday	25	4590	4590	4440	150	0
Monday	28	7040	7040	6260	780	0
Friday	July 2	4100	4100	3880	220	0
Monday	5	8200	8200	7980	220	0
Friday	9	5180	5180	4970	210	0
Monday	12	7170	7170	6760	410	0
Friday	16	4370	4370	4250	120	0
Monday	19	7790	7790	7010	780	0
Friday	23	5260	5260	5020	240	0
Monday	26	8720	8720	8340	380	0
Friday	30	5410	5410	5160	250	0
Monday	August 2	8830	8830	8080	750	0
Friday	6	6080	6000	5280	720	80
Monday	9	8700	8700	7880	820	0
Friday	13	5920	5920	5500	420	0
Monday	16	9640	9500	8480	1020	140
Friday	20	7120	6740	6600	140	380
Monday	23	7210	7210	7210	00	0
Friday	27	5190	5190	4850	340	0
Monday	30	10030	9890	8940	950	140
Friday	Sept. 3	5440	5440	4900	540	0
Monday	6	8260	8260	7620	640	0
Friday	10	6820	6820	6600	220	0
Monday	13	8620	8420	7900	520	200
Friday	17	5620	5620	5120	500	0
Monday	20	9480	9480	8430	1050	0
Friday	24	6110	6110	5770	340	0
Monday	27	7910	7910	7400	510	0
Friday	Oct. 1	5690	5690	5110	580	0
Monday	4	7320	7320	6620	700	0
Friday	8	6510	6510	6110	400	0
Monday	11	1040	9900	9180	720	140
Friday	15	6440	6440	5740	700	0
Monday	18	8780	8780	8080	700	0
Friday	22	4890	4890	4690	200	0
Monday	25	9620	9620	8800	820	0
Friday	29	4580	4520	4468	52	60
Monday	Nov. 1	7990	7990	7180	810	0
Friday	5	3940	3940	3940	00	0
Monday	8	6260	6260	5940	320	0
Friday	12	3120	3120	2780	340	0
Monday	15	5660	5660	4990	670	0
Friday	19	3910	3910	3470	440	0
Monday	22	5790	5790	5510	280	0
Friday	26	4180	4180	3690	490	0

Sheep and Lambs.

Market Days.	Months.	Brought to Market.	Sold.	Toll'd.	Free.	Return.
Monday	Nov. 29	5860	5860	4900	960	0
Friday	Dec. 3	2920	2920	2780	140	0
Monday	6	6500	6500	5640	860	0
Friday	10	3620	3620	3210	410	0
Monday	13	5340	5340	4760	580	0
Friday	17	3750	3750	3630	120	0
Monday	20	4160	4160	3660	200	0
Friday	24	1840	1840	1560	280	0
Monday	27	2580	2580	2290	290	0
Friday	31	1860	1860	1690	170	0
Mar. Days	104	535620	533350	493998	39352	2270

Being informed, that a vast Number of Cattle were killed in *London*, that never were at *Smithfield* Market, I judged it necessary to inform myself concerning the same after the best Manner I could; to which end I applied to *Joseph Collier*, a Salesman, *William Collier*, a wholesale Beef-Butcher, and *Ingles Prescot*, a wholesale Mutton-Butcher, all of *Whitechapel*, (and the most eminent of their several Professions) who, from their own great Dealings, (the last of which, at a Medium, kills upwards of twelve thousand Sheep yearly) and general Knowledge of Business, after consulting their Books, unanimously assured me, that by the great Numbers of Beasts and Sheep bought by themselves and other wholesale *London* Butchers, in the neighbouring Markets of *Ingersstone*, *Witham*, *Tunbridge*, *Westerham*, *Sevenoakes*, *Tower-Maldon*, *Southall*, *Hounslow*, *Layton-Buzzard*, *St. Ives*, *Finchley*, and *Thame*; and at Fairs, in the Counties of *Northampton*, *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*; together with the numerous Herds bought on the Roads of *Grafiers*; and the great Number of Carcasses of Sheep, brought to Town by Country Butchers; all of which, they are of Opinion, amount to above a Third more than those sold in *Smithfield*, *Mile-end* and *Knights-bridge* Markets: However, I shall only insert a Third thereof, which being added to the Clerk of the Market's Account, it will appear, that the Number Total of Beasts killed in the City of *London* and Suburbs, in the said Year, did amount to ninety-eight thousand two hundred and forty-four; and the Sheep and Lambs killed in, and brought to the City in Carcasses, to seven hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and twenty-three. And if the large Dimensions of these Beasts and Sheep were examined into, their Carcasses would be found to weigh above a Third more than those of the same Species in most other Countries.

The Number of Calves sold in *Smithfield* Market is so very inconsiderable, as not to deserve mentioning; for most of the Calves that are killed in the City and Suburbs are bought in the Country: But much the greater Part being killed without the Bill of Mortality, and sold in the Markets of *London*, I applied to Mr. *White*, the chief Salesman in that Way, for an Account thereof; who, from his Books, not only generously gave me an Account of ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, sold by himself in *New-gate* Market in the Year 1731, but likewise told me, that was about a Fifth of those annually sold in the said Market; which amounting to fifty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty, he

Of Calves.



was of Opinion they were not far short of those sold in *Leadenball* Market; for which Reason I shall venture to reckon them at sixty thousand *per Annum*. And as he thinks there are not many fold, in a wholesale Way, in all the other Markets within this City and Suburbs, I shall only reckon them at twenty thousand; and all those killed within the District of the Bill of Mortality, at sixty thousand; by which the Number of Calves, consumed in the City and Suburbs of *London*, will amount to about one hundred and ninety-four thousand seven hundred and sixty.

Of Hogs.

The Number of Hogs sold in *Smithfield* Market, being not much more considerable than that of the Calves, occasioned my applying to two of the most eminent Salesmen in that Way; whose Dealings being so amazingly great, I could not have given the least Credit thereto, had I not had the Accounts thereof from their respective Books. I shall here subjoin the monthly Accounts of Sales, as transacted by those two exceeding great Dealers in the Year 1731.

An Account of Hogs sold by Joseph Odell, An. 1731.				An Account of Hogs sold by James Roberts, An. 1731.			
Months	Hogs	Months	Hogs	Months	Hogs	Months	Hogs
Januar.	7381	July	481	January	6517	July	569
Febr.	4118	August	4545	Febr.	4234	August	3992
March	8389	Sept.	6671	March	7175	Sept.	5675
April	4267	Octob.	6641	April	3011	Octob.	4562
May	3193	Nov.	7487	May	3291	Nov.	6778
June	5201	Decem.	6285	June	423	Decem.	5223
Number Total — 59982				Number Total — 51450			

Mr. Odell not only generously granted me an Account of his own Sales, but likewise, to the best of his Knowledge, the several Numbers of Hogs sold in the same Year by petty Salesmen, *viz.* By Mr. Crooks, about 6500; by Mr. Thompson, about 6500; by John Odell, about 2500; and by all other Salesmen and Jobbers in that Way, about 20000; and about 40000, for the vast Quantities of Bacon, brought from all Parts of the Kingdom to the City. By which the Number Total of Swine, annually consumed within the Bill of Mortality, amounts to one hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.

Of Pigs.

And to come at the Number of Sucking Pigs consumed in this great City, I applied to the principal Dealers in each of the Markets where they are sold; when William Heming, by his own Dealings, and the best Information he could obtain of others, acquainted me, that the Number of Pigs sold in *Leadenball* Market in the Year 1732 amounted to about 16000: Sold in the same Year in *Newgate* Market about 11500, from Philip Blifs: In *Honey-Lane* Market about 2000, from Richard Jeyes: In the *Borough* Market about 500, from John Smith: In *Clare* Market about 8500, from James Marlow: And in *St. James's* Market about 8000, from William Coomes. Besides, there are a small Number sold in the lesser Markets, which, together with those sold at Inns, and sent as Presents to Friends, I shall, according to the Opinion of the aforesaid Dealers, reckon at 5000 *per Annum*; which makes the Number of Sucking Pigs annually consumed in this City amount to fifty-two thousand.

By the Toll-Books of *Billinggate* Market it does appear, that in the Year 1729 there arrived there nine hundred and ninety-one Oyster Boats; fifty whereof, as measured by the City Meters, contained five thousand nine hundred and seventy-six Bushels; therefore the whole must have contained one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and thirty-six Bushels.

And in the same Year, from the twenty-sixth of May (the Beginning of the Mackarel Season) to the sixth of July, the End thereof, there arrived at *Billinggate* five hundred and eighty-nine Boats, which, at a Medium, carry about two Lafts and a Half each, each Laft containing ten thousand; it thereby appears, that the Number of Mackarel brought to this City in that Season amounted to fourteen Millions seven hundred and forty thousand.

And in the same Year there arrived at the said Market thirteen hundred and ninety-eight small Boats, with Cod, Haddocks, Whittings, and other Sea Fish; besides the great Quantity of River Fish sold by the Fishermen above the Bridge, and the vast Quantities of Sea and River Fish brought from many Parts of the Kingdom, without mentioning the great Quantity of Salt Fish imported from all Parts.

The Accounts I received from the Custom-house of the several Quantities of Butter and Cheese imported to this City being very defective, occasioned my applying to John Newman, Receiver of all the Freights for the several Masters of Ships concerned in that Trade; from whom I received the following Accounts, *viz.* Butter imported from *York*, *Hull*, *Scarborough* and *Stockton*, from the 25th of March, Anno 1729, to the 25th of March, Anno 1730, one hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven Firkins; from *Newcastle upon Tyne*, fifteen thousand seven hundred and five Firkins; and from the County of *Suffolk*, fifty-six thousand seven hundred and three Firkins.

And in order to obtain an Account of the Quantity of *Cambridge* Butter brought to this City by Land Carriage, I applied to Mr. Abraham Daking, (who undoubtedly is the greatest Dealer in Butter and Cheese in this Kingdom, and probably in the Universe; for by his Books it appears, that he sold in the Year 1733 forty thousand five hundred and sixty-six Firkins of Butter, and near the same Value in Cheese) who generously wrote to the several Persons in the Country that forward the same to *London*, who, in Answer to his Request, sent up their several Accounts for the Year 1732; whereby it appears, that from *Christmas* 1731, to *Christmas* 1732, they sent to *London* seventy-four thousand nine hundred and eighteen Firkins: And, according to Mr. Daking's Opinion, the Butter brought to this City by Land Carriage from all other Parts of the Kingdom must amount to, at least, thirty thousand Firkins; which makes the whole amount to two hundred and ninety-two thousand two hundred and sixty-three Firkins; which being reduced to Pounds, the same will appear to be sixteen millions three hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight Pounds.

By



**Receiver's Account.**  
**Of Cheese.** By Mr. Newman the Receiver's Account of Freight, the Quantity of *Cheshire* Cheese imported to this City, from the 25th of *March* 1729, to the 25th of *March* 1730, amounts to five thousand seven hundred and sixty-six Tons: Thin Cheese from *Hull* and *Gainfborough*, fourteen hundred and seven Tons; from *Suffolk*, nine hundred and eighty-five Tons; and from *Newbury*, *Abington*, &c. by Barge, two thousand three hundred and seventy-five Tons; together, ten thousand five hundred and thirty-three Tons, or twenty-one millions and sixty-six thousand Pounds.

**Of Fowls.** To pretend to give an Account of the infinite Number of Fowls consumed in this City, would be the Height of Presumption; it shall therefore suffice to acquaint the Reader, that although there were sold in *Leadenhall*, the great Fowl Market, on the two Days preceeding that of *Michaelmas* in the Year 1734, upwards of thirty-four thousand Geese; yet that vast Number was not sufficient to supply the Demands of the People.

Clerk  
Mark. Ac-  
count.

**Of Milk.** By the great Use of Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, the Consumption of Milk is greatly decreased in this City and Suburbs, infomuch that there's not near Half the Number of Cows kept in the Neighbourhood of *London* as formerly: I shall therefore only reckon a Gallon *per Week* to each House, which being ninety-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine in Number, the Quantity of Milk annually used therein will amount to four millions nine hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and eighty-eight Gallons.

Of Gar-  
dens.

As the prodigious Quantity of Garden-stuff, wherewith this vast City and Suburbs is supplied, cannot be come at; it shall suffice to acquaint the Reader, that by an Estimate made of the Gardens (some Years ago) which produce the same, they were found to contain upwards of twenty-seven thousand Acres; which, by this Time, is probably increased to thirty thousand, and upwards; especially if we take into the Computation the Number of Acres cropt with Beans, Peas, Collards, *French* Beans and Savoy's by the Farmers.

Excise  
Provif.  
Book.

Beer, Ale  
and Small  
Beer.

In the Year 1691, there were brewed by the common Brewers in the City and Suburbs of *London*, one million two hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-four Barrels of Strong Beer and Ale, and eight hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-

one Barrels of Small Beer. But in the said Year the Duty upon Beer and Ale being doubled, it set a Number of private Brewers to Work, which so greatly affected the common Brewery, that in the Year 1695 the annual Quantity of Strong Beer and Ale was reduced to nine hundred and nine thousand two hundred and ninety-nine Barrels, and the Small Beer to eight hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-four Barrels.

A&T Parl.  
2W. & M.

Excise  
Provif.  
Book.

And altho' the Number of Inhabitants within the Bill of Mortality since that Time is increased near one Fourth, yet the Quantity of Strong Beer and Ale brewed within this City and Suburbs in the Year 1724, was only increased to one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and ninety-four Barrels, while the Small Beer was decreased to seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-five Barrels; whereas, according to the antient State of the *London* Brewery, and the great Increase of the Inhabitants of this City, the Strong Beer and Ale brewed within the Bill of Mortality at present, by publick and private Brewers, ought to amount to one million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-eight Barrels, and the Small Beer to one million seventy-four thousand two hundred and eighty-eight Barrels. But by the great Consumption of Brandy, and other pernicious Spirits, the *London* Brewery decreases daily; wherefore such a Quantity of Beer and Ale as aforesaid is not to be expected, notwithstanding the vast Consumption of Country Beer and Ale in the City from many Parts of the Kingdom.

In the Year 1728 there were imported into the Port of *London*; from divers Countries, the following Quantities of Wine; *viz.* From *Portugal*, eighteen thousand two hundred and eight Tons; from *Spain*, ten thousand two hundred and fifty-five; from *France*, eleven hundred and five; from *Germany* and *Holland*, four hundred and seventy-six: Together, thirty thousand and forty-four Tons.

Custom-  
House  
Ent. Book.

Of Wine.

Though Spirits cannot justly be deemed necessary Provisions, yet since they are become as it were Food and Raiment for the Profligate, I shall insert an Account of the several Quantities and Species thereof, that were imported to *London* in the Year 1733, together with those of the several Sorts that were distilled in this City and Suburbs in the Year 1727.

Of Spirits.

An Account of Spirits Foreign and Domestick.

Cust. Ent.  
Book.  
Excise  
Provif.  
Book.

Years	Arrack, Gallons.	Brandy, Gallons.	Citron Water, Gallons.	Cordial Water, Gallons.	Gene. Gall.	Hungary Water, Gallons.	Rackee, Gallons.	Rum, Gallons.	Vizney, Gallons.	Usque- baugh, Gallons.	Malt Spirits. 1727.	Cyder Spirits. 1727.	Velasses Spirits. 1727.	Number Total of Gallons.
1733	56823	1315352	3282	31674	3794	3168	1037	327703	12	1545	8601293	12527	890319	11205627

This prodigious Quantity of destructive Spirits demonstrates the excessive, scandalous and wicked Practice of Dram and Punch drinking, which is generally the Bane of all those that follow the same. However, these bewitching Liquors have so far got the Ascendant over their Votaries, that they strenuously plead in their Behalf, (to indulge themselves, and allure others to the like Practice)

by urging, that many Men, who have been hard Drinkers for the Space of thirty or forty Years, enjoy a good State of Health, and are as vigorous at the Age of sixty or seventy Years, as those that have lived temperate.

That this is a very deceitful Plea, is manifest; for, instead of living in that Practice for so long a Term of Years, most are cut off in the Bloom of

of



of Youth ; therefore, to prevent People from being misled by such false and monstrous Allegations, 'twill be necessary to acquaint them, that all such who have lived in that debauched Way for many Years, are indebted to a vigorous Constitution, which, instead of bringing them to the Ages of sixty or seventy Years, oppressed with painful and loathsome Diseases, would probably,

with good Management, have brought them in Health to the Age of a hundred and upwards.

By the following Septenary Account it will appear, that from *Christmas* to *Christmas* of the said Years, there were imported into the Port of *London* the several Quantities of Coals therein mentioned :

A Septenary Account.

Years	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	Total	Medium
Chald.	479336	417974	536019	497167	460615	478411	453503	3323025	474717

Custom-House  
Ent.Book.

Excise  
Provis.  
Book.

Of Candles

Remarks.

The Quantity of Candles made within the City and Suburbs of *London* in the Year 1727 amounted to eleven millions six hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-three Pounds. Besides which, great Quantities of Candles are imported and brought to *London* from many Parts of the Kingdom.

Most of the above-mentioned Provisions being of our own Product, the Citizens are therewith supplied in the greatest Plenty, and at such reasonable Rates, that it is much to be questioned, whether any other great City abounds with such an Affluence and Cheapness of all the Necessaries of Life (except Wine) as this does ; but especially in Fewel, whereby the meaner Sort, to their great Comfort, are enabled to keep good Fires in Winter, whilst others of the same Condition, in the great Cities of neighbouring Kingdoms, are forced to submit to a rigorous Season, at the Expence of many of their Lives.

Upon the whole, 'tis hard to know which is the most to be admired at, the prodigious Number of the Inhabitants of this great City, or the vast Plenty and Cheapness of Provisions wherewith they are supplied.

On what has been said concerning the Provisions wherewith this great City is supplied, I shall make an Observation or two for the Use of those who are chiefly interested therein.

Some Years ago I was of Opinion, that the excessive drinking of Tea would inhanche the Price of Meat ; for many Gentlemen and Farmers, who used to feed Beasts for the *London* Market, have converted their Meadows into Pasture Grounds for feeding Cows, to make Butter for the Use of the Tea-Table, &c. But the excessive drinking of spirituous Liquors has so enervated the Stomachs of the Populace, as to render them incapable of performing the Offices of Digestion ; whereby the Appetite is so much depraved, that its Inclination to Food is much lessened, and the Consumption of Provisions greatly diminished ; which has occasioned Victuals, instead of rising, to fall in Price very considerably, (in the Year 1737) to the no small Loss of the Landed Interest.

But the most surprizing of all is, that the Nobility and Gentry in this City seem to have conspir'd the Destruction of the Landed Interest by the Ruin of their own Estates, in keeping their Servants (who are many thousands in Number) at Board-wages, by which they seemingly save Money for the present ; but their Domesticks, instead of a plentiful Table, as formerly, are reduced to take up with what they can get ; and

having fallen into drinking spirituous Liquors, require but little Food.

This, tho' hitherto but little regarded, greatly contributes to the Reduction of the Consumption and Price of Victuals ; and if Care be not taken to redress these growing Evils, the Estates of this Kingdom will soon be reduced, both in their Rents and Value, to the great Loss of the Proprietors.

From these Calculations, which have rather increased than fallen in the last fifteen Years since the Publication of the first Edition of this Work, we may justly collect the extraordinary Populousness of this great Metropolis, and that it far excels any other capital City in the known World, either antient or modern, in its Number of Houses and Inhabitants. In which Account it was necessary to write of the collective Buildings and Inhabitants of those Places ingulphed by this Capital. But in the following Chapter I shall confine my *Survey* to that Part only, contained within the City Walls and its Liberties, and which, at present, is divided into twenty-six Wards.



CHAP. VI.

Of ALDERSGATE WARD. *The Antiquity of Wards. The Bounds of Aldersgate Ward within and without. Number of Parishes, and Parish Churches. The antient and modern State of this Ward. Halls and other publick Buildings. The State of the Lying-in Hospital for married Women. The Liberty of St. Martin le Grand. Its Privileges, and some Observations thereon.*

THO' I cannot ascertain the Time when this City was at first divided into Wards ; yet I am of Opinion, that the first Division thereof was not on the Account of Government ; but, rather, that *London*, like the other Cities and Towns of the Kingdom, was antiently held of the *Saxon* Kings and Nobility in Demeasne, and whose several Properties therein, being so many Sokes or Liberties, were under the immediate Dominion of their respective Lords, who were the Governors or Wardens thereof ; whence, I imagine, arose the *Saxon* Appellation, *Ward*, which signifies a Quarter or District : This Opinion is not only corroborated by the Wards of *Baynard's Castle*, *Farringdon*, *Coleman-Street*, and *Basinghall* or *Bassishaw's*, still retaining the Names of their antient Proprietors,

but







WITH AND WITHOUT

*with its DIVISIONS into*

## Precincts and Parishes

*And the Liberty of L. Martins*  
*to Grand, according to a*  
**NEW SURVEY.**



4 Scale of Feet.

100	200	300	400
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PART OF FARINGDON

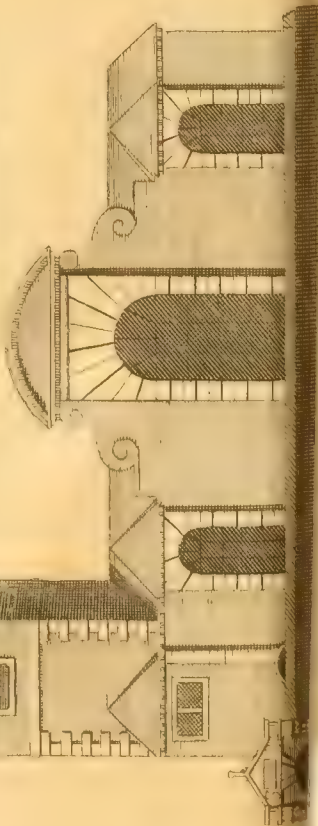
WARD WITHIN:

FARINGTON WAR D

*The North East prospect of the Church  
of St. Botolph Without Alders-Gate  
built in the Year 1754.*

WITH

*The Parish Church of St. Anne.  
Within, Alders-gate.*





Mad. Hist. but also by the other Wards of the City being  
Exch. alienable; which, upon Alienation, the Purchaser or Purchasers became the Proprietor or Proprietors thereof, with the additional Epithets of Alderman or Aldermen.

See p. 105. What the Number of Wards in this City at first was; does not appear upon Record; however, by the first Account we have thereof in the Year 1284, they appear to have been twenty-four; and in the Year 1393, the great Ward of *Faringdon* being very much increased both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, it was by Parliament divided into the inward and outward Wards, whereby the Number was increased to

Roy. Char. twenty-five; and in the Year 1550, the Citizens  
Lond. having purchased of King *Edward* the sixth the

See p. 242. Borough of *Southwark*, with divers Privileges thereunto belonging, they erected the same into a twenty-sixth Ward; but it seems, the Power granted them by Charter not proving sufficient to support their Title thereunto, by excluding the Justices of Peace for the County of *Surrey* from interfering in the Government thereof, it is therefore only a nominal Ward. However, it serves to dignify the Senior Alderman, called *The Father of the City*, who generally by his great Age is rendered unable to undergo the Fatigue of Business; therefore, as there is nothing to be done, 'tis a Post fit for one worn out with Age. However, I shall insert it among the Names of the rest, which at present are *Aldersgate*, *Aldgate*, *Bassishaw*, *Billingsgate*, *Bishopsgate*, *Bread-Street*, *Bridge-ward-within*, *Bridge-ward-without*, *Broad-Street*, *Candlewick*, *Castle-Baynard*, *Cheap*, *Cordwainer*, *Coleman-Street*, *Cornhill*, *Cripplegate*, *Dowgate*, *Faringdon-within*, *Faringdon-without*, *Langbourne*, *Lime-Street*, *Queenhithe*, *Portoken*, *Tower-Street*, *Wallbrook*, and *Vintry*; tho' originally they were known by other Names; as before in Book I. Ch. xii.

These Wards containing the whole City and Liberty of *London*, I shall begin with *Aldersgate* Ward, and proceed alphabetically, describing the Bounds, Contents, and the several Antiquities and Curiosities contained in each of them.

### ALDERSGATE WARD.

With a PLAN neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Aldersgate Ward. *Aldersgate* Ward takes its Name from that North Gate of the City, and consists of divers Streets and Lanes, lying as well within the Gate and Wall, as without. And first, to speak of that Part within the Gate: The East Part thereof joins unto the West Part of *Cripplegate* Ward, in *Engain-Lane*, or *Maiden-Lane*. It begins on the North Side of that Lane, at *Staining-Lane* End; and runs up that Lane from *Haberdashers Hall*, to where *St. Mary Staining* Church stood; and by thence East, winding almost to *Wood-Street*; and West through *Oat-Lane*, and then by the South Side of *Bacon-House* to *Noble-Street*, and back again by *Lilypot-Lane*, (which is also of that Ward) to *Maiden-Lane*; so on that North Side, West to where *St. John Zachary's* Church stood; and to *Foster-Lane*.

Now on the South Side of *Engain-Lane*, or *Maiden-Lane*, is the West Side of *Gutter-Lane*, to *Carey-Lane*; and *Carey-Lane* it-self (which is of this

Ward) and back again into *Engain-Lane*, by the North Side of *Goldsmiths Hall*, to *Foster-lane*; and this is the East Wing of this Ward. Then is *Foster-lane*, almost wholly in this Ward, and begins in the South toward *Cheapside*, on the East, by the North Side of *St. Foster's Church*, and runs down North-West by the West End of *Maiden-lane*, by *Lilypot-lane* and *Oat-lane*, to *Noble-street*; and through that by *Shelly-House*, (of old Time so called, as belonging to the *Shellies*. For Sir *Thomas Shelly*, Knt. was Owner thereof in the 1st of *Henry IV*. It was afterwards called *Bacon-House*, because the same was new built by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal under Queen *Elizabeth*.) Then down on that Side to where *St. Olave's Church* stood in *Silver-street*, at the North-West End of *Noble-street*.

In *Foster-lane*, this Ward begins on the West Side thereof, over-against the South-West Corner of *St. Foster's Church*, and runs down by where *St. Leonard's Church* stood, by *Pope-lane* End, and by *St. Anne's-lane* End; which Lane is also of this Ward. Here you enter the main Street called *St. Martin's*, which includes *St. Martin* on the East Side thereof, and so down on both Sides to *Aldersgate*; and these are the Bounds of this Ward within the Wall and Gate. See the Description of this Gate on p. 25.

Without the Gate. From the Gate it runs North to the Church, and then West up *Little Britain*, and so takes in Part of *Town-Ditch* and three Houses in *Crown-Court* in *Long-Walk*; and thence it goes North, and takes in a Corner of the New Hospital, lately built, where formerly stood *Peterborough-House*, and so comes to the Gate at *Bartholomew-Close* in *Little-Britain* on the West, and thence to *Great Montague-Court*, which is of this Ward, and both Sides of *Little-Britain*, and so it runs up the West Side of *Aldersgate-street*, taking in Part of *Long-lane* on both Sides of the Way, to *Carthusian-street*, taking the South Side thereof, it ends including the first Great House in *Charterhouse-square* to the Left. And this is the Western Bounds. The Eastern begins one House beyond the *White Horse-Yard* in *Fan's-Alley*, and runs down *Pickax-street* on the East to *Barbican*, Part of which is in this Ward, and so down *Aldersgate-street* to *Jewin-street*, Part of which is in this Ward; and from thence to the Gate. And these are the Bounds of *Aldersgate* Ward without.

In describing of this Ward, I shall take in the Liberty of *St. Martins-le-Grand* at the South End.

In the Freedom of the City of *London* is *Foster-lane*, a Place well-inhabited, chiefly by *Silversmiths*. The South End next unto *Cheapside*, that is, two Houses Northwards from *St. Vedast*, or *Foster Church*, is in the Ward of *Faringdon* within; and all the rest of the West Side is in the Liberty of *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, as far as *Bell-court*: So that only Part of the East Side is in this Ward. In this Lane are these Places: *Adams-court*, but small, seated over-against the Church. *Priest's-court*, or *Alley*, long and ordinary, with a Passage into *Gutter-lane*, through the *Half-moon Tavern*. *Rose and Crown-court*, good, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Dark Entry*, very ordinary, gives a Passage into



*St. Martin's-le-Grand.* On the North Side of this Entry, was seated the Parish Church of *St. Leonard Foster-lane*; which being consumed in the Fire of *London*, is not rebuilt, but the Parish united to *Christ-church*; and the Place where it stood is inclosed within a Wall, and serveth as a Burial-Place for the Inhabitants of the Parish.

*Carey-lane* falls into *Gutter-lane*, a Place of some Trade for Silversmiths. *Bell-court*, a large open Place, with good Houses, well inhabited, hath a Passage with a Free-stone Pavement into *St. Martin's-le-Grand*. *Three-Crown-court*, both small and ordinary, near *Bell-court*. Goldsmiths Hall, seated at the Corner of this Lane, turning into *Maiden-lane*, the back Part being in *Gutter-lane*; a handsome new Brick Building, with an open square Court within. Over-against this Hall is a large House, now made Use of for refining of Silver.

*Maiden-lane*, formerly *Engain-lane*, a handsome well built and inhabited Street; the East End falleth into *Wood-street*, but hath no more in this Ward than to *Staining-lane*. At the North-West Corner, over-against Goldsmiths Hall, stood the Parish Church of *St. John Zachary*, which since the dreadful Fire is not rebuilt; but the Parish united unto *St. Anne's Aldersgate*; and the Ground on which it stood, inclosed within a Wall, serving as a Burial-Place for the Parish.

Near this Church-yard, is a spacious House, with a large Court-yard, handsomely paved with Free-stone, formerly belonging to Sir *Thomas Bludworth*, Knt. Lord-Mayor, 1666, and since to *Richard Levet*, Esq; Son of Sir *Richard Levet*, Knt. Lord-Mayor in the Year 1700; in which House he kept his Mayoralty. But at present it is rebuilt and converted into an Office for the *Union Insurance* against Losses by Fire. On the same Side, but beyond *Staining-lane*, is seated *Haberdashers Hall*, a large Building, which is in Part of this Lane, but in *Cripplegate Ward*.

*Staining-lane*, the East Side, which joineth unto *Haberdashers Hall*, is in *Cripplegate Ward*. At the upper End of the Lane was the Church of *St. Mary Staining*, which Church is not rebuilt since the Fire of *London*; but the Parish united unto *St. Michael Wood-street*, and the Ground inclosed within a Wall, for the Burial of the Dead for the Parish.

*Gutter-lane* hath the West Side, from the Corner of *Maiden-lane* unto *Carey-lane*, in this Ward, and the East in *Cripplegate Ward*.

*Noble-street*, long, and indifferently well inhabited; the End next to *Foster-lane* being esteemed the best. In this Street are these Places of Note; *Lillypot-lane*, but ordinary; falls into *Staining-lane*, as doth *Oat-lane* also, but small. Betwixt these two Lanes is *White-horse-court*, open, but ordinary. *Dolphin-court*, small, seated opposite to *Oat-lane*. A little more Northwards, is *Coachmakers-Hall*, a handsome Building. *Fitch's-court*, a broad Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and good Houses. At the Upper End is an old Timber House, where formerly *Titchborn*, some Time Alderman and Lord-Mayor, dwelt. This House strangely escaped burning in the dreadful Fire of *London*, when all the Houses round it were quite consumed. *Hide's-court*, but small.

*St. Olave's Silver-street Church* was seated on the North-West Corner of this Street; not rebuilt since its Burning in the great Fire of *London*; and the Parish is united to *St. Alban's Wood-street*.

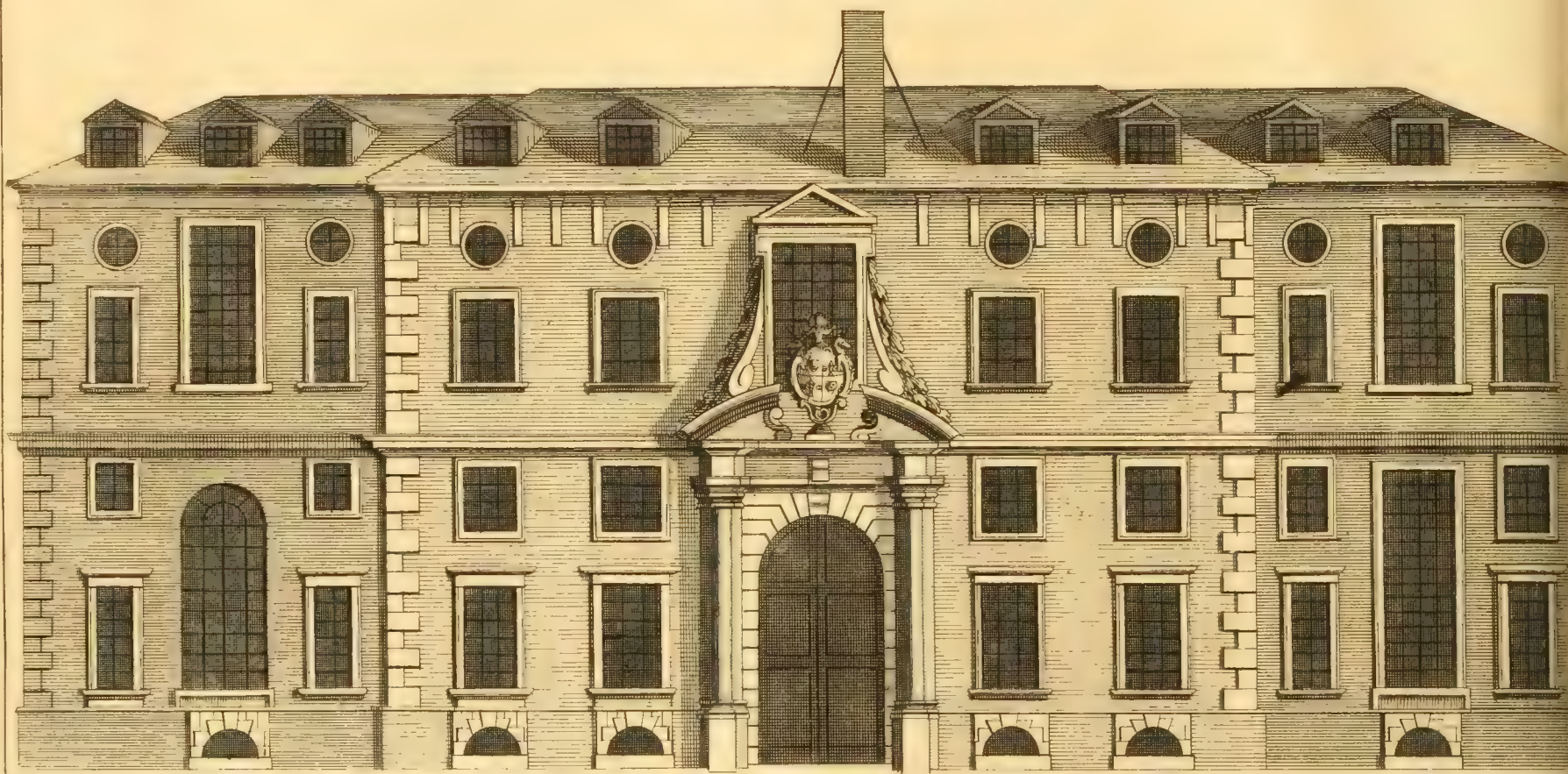
*St. Anne's-lane*, a Place of some Trade, lieth betwixt *Foster-lane*, and *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, near *Aldersgate*. About the Middle of this Lane on the North Side, is *St. Anne's-alley*, having a Free-stone Pavement, which leadeth to *St. Anne's Church*, and from thence into *Noble-street*, severing the Church from the Church-yard. Since the Fire of *London*, in which it was consumed, it is rebuilt very handsome and neat, the Front facing Southward, all of rubbed Brick: To which is united the Parish of *St. John Zachary*, as before-mentioned.

*Aldersgate-street*, very spacious and long, and although the Buildings are old, and not uniform, yet many of them are very good, and well inhabited. This Street runs Northward unto the End of *Barbican* on the East Side, and *Long-lane* on the West, where *Goswel-street* begins. In this Street are a great many Alleys and Courts; and for the describing them, we shall begin at *Aldersgate*. *Falcon* and *Castle-Inn*, very large, and of a considerable Refort. In the Yard are several good Houses for private Families: And out of this Yard, is a Passage into *Jewin-street*, and another into *Noble-street*. *Harrow-court*, small and indifferent. *Cooks Hall*, seated over-against *Little-Britain*. *Greyhound-court*, mean and ordinary. *Cock-and-bottle-court*, poor and ordinary. *Ball-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *Golden-lion-court*, well built, and inhabited on the North Side, the East Side being open and airy, with Gardens. *Deputies-court*, or *Rose-and-rainbow-court*, ordinary; but there have been, within a few Years, several new Buildings at the farther End of it. *Nettleton-court*, large, but ordinary Buildings. *Maidenhead-court*, large, but indifferently built, with a Passage into *Crowders-well-alley*; from whence one may go into *Jewin-street*, in *Cripplegate Ward*. *George-Inn*, formerly the *Whitehart-Inn*, very large, and convenient for the Reception of Coaches, Waggon, and Travellers. *Trinity-court*, open, but indifferently built. *Westmoreland-alley*, or the *Paved-alley*, as paved with Free-stone; the Passage leads through *Westmoreland-court* into *Bartholomew-clofe*. *Angel-alley*, large, and somewhat narrow towards the Upper End; where it has a Passage into *Horn-alley*, an open Place, very long, with low Buildings. About the Middle it has a Passage into *Cockpit-yard*, well built, which gives Entrance into *Jewin-street*; and that falls into *Redcross-street*, near *St. Giles's Cripplegate Church*; and this is a Street well built and inhabited: But of this Street there is no more in this Ward than *Cockpit-yard*, the rest and greatest Part being in *Cripplegate Ward*. *Cradle-court*, a handsome open Place, well built, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Black-horse-alley*, but small and ordinary. *Black-horse-court*, also small. *Half-moon-court*, a little open, but mean. *Half-moon-alley*, but narrow, has a Passage through the *Half-moon Tavern* into *St. Bartholomew's-clofe*. *Tongue's-court*, small, with old Buildings. *Lauderdale-house*, a large old Building, with a Free-stone Court before it. *Hare-court*, open for Carts;

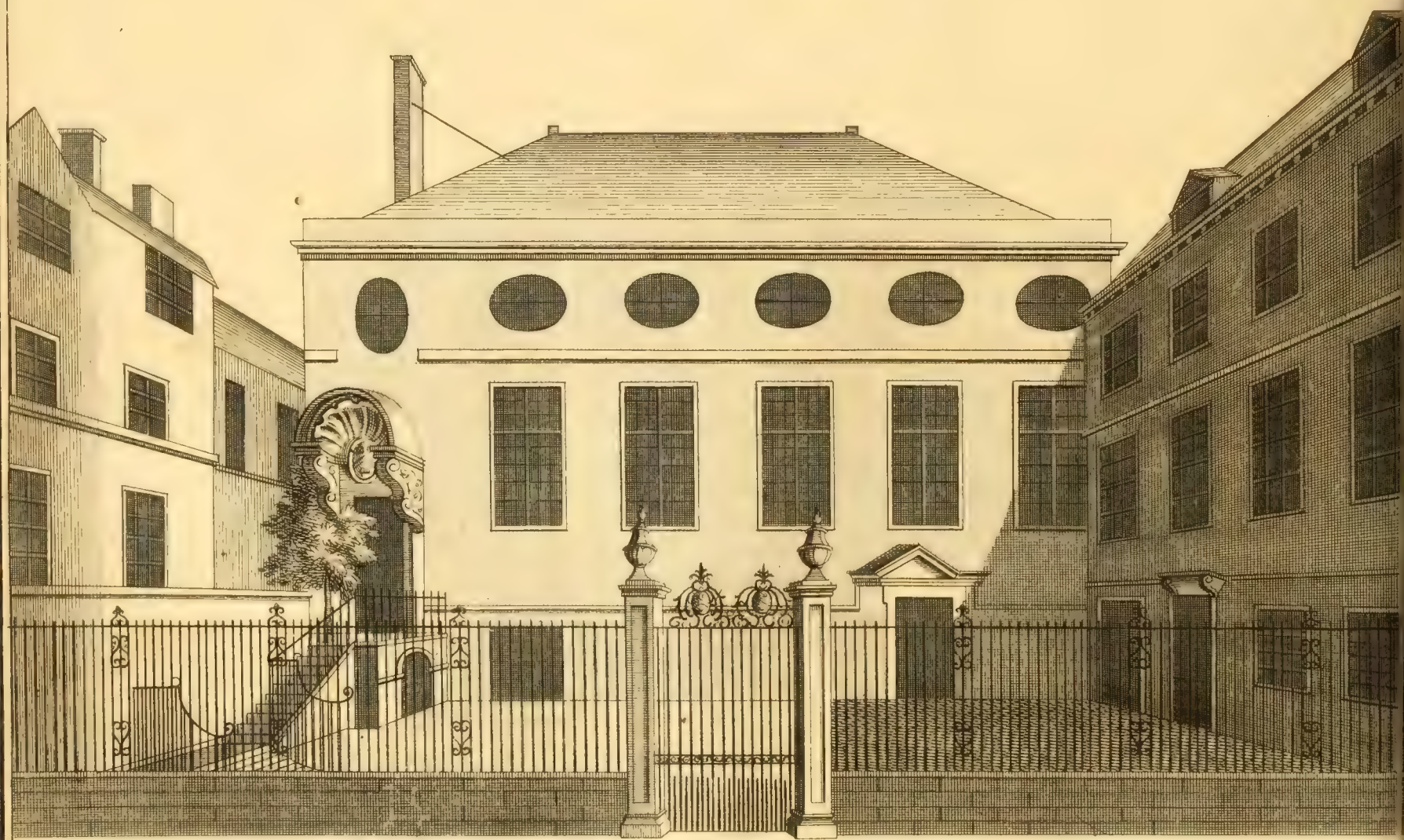








*Goldsmiths Hall, in Foster Lane.*



*Stationers Hall, near Paternoster Row.*



Carts; at the Upper End it falls into *Paul's-alley*, and so into *Redcross-street*. *Bell-Inn*, of good Refort for Waggon with Meal, &c.

*Goswel-street* begins at *Barbican*, where *Aldersgate-street* ends, and runs up to the *Bars*, in this Ward, and much farther Northward beyond *Old-street*. This Street is broad, but meanly built and inhabited, especially beyond the *Bars*. In this Street, within the *Bars*, are these Courts and Places of Note: *Cock Inn* has a good Trade, and is reforted unto by Waggon that bring Meal, and other Goods. *Devonshire-court* contains two Courts, one within another, and both but small and ordinary. *Red-lion Inn*, of good Trade, and has a large Yard for Coach-Houses and Stabling. Through this Yard is a Passage into *Charter-house-yard*, and another into *Long-lane*. *Beggars-lane*, an open Passage into *Charter-house-yard*, and so to *Smith-field-bars*, and *St. John's-street*, a great Thoroughfare. *Three-Cups Inn*. *White-horse-yard*, a large open Place for Stabling and Coach-Houses, and has in it some Dwelling-Houses. *Vine-yard*, large, but of small Account, having old Houses, and some Parts not built. *Fans-alley*, just without the *Bars*, as to the Entrance, it is broad enough for Carts, and but indifferently built and inhabited, the South Side being in this Ward, and the other in the Liberty of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*. This Alley has a Passage into *Bridgewater-street*.

*Barbican*, a good large Street, comes out of the Upper End of *Aldersgate-street*, and runs up to *Redcross-street*; formerly a Place of good Trade for Salesmen and Brokers for Apparel, both old and new. The Part of this Street within the Ward is but little, viz. from the Corner next to *Aldersgate-street*, to *White-lion-court* on the North Side; which is but mean, and *Fox-and-crown-court* on the South Side, which is also but ordinary.

*Long-lane*, so called for its Length, coming out of *Aldersgate-street* against *Barbican*, and falls into *West-smithfield*. A Place also of antient Note for the Sale of Apparel, Linen, and Upholsterers Goods, both Second-hand and New, but chiefly for Old; but this Trade has left the Place for many Years: And the Houses at the East End are greatly decayed. This Lane has but little in this Ward, especially the South Side; and the North Side takes in the *Red-lion Inn* already spoken of.

*Little-Britain* comes out of *Aldersgate-street*, by *St. Botolph's Aldersgate Church*, and runs up to the Pump, and is very ruinous; there it opens into a broad Street, and turning Northward, runs up to *Duck-lane*, having another turning Passage to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*. This Part of the Street is well built, and tho' much inhabited formerly by Booksellers, from the Pump to *Duck-lane*, who dealt chiefly in old Books, it is now much deserted, and has little Trade.

The Parish Church of *St. Botolph's Aldersgate*, seated at the End of this Street, next to *Aldersgate-street*, now repairing, was an old Building, and escaped the Fire of London, 1666.

In this Street of *Little-Britain* are these Courts and Places of Note. *George-yard*, ordinary. *Cross-keys-court*, a Place with good Buildings,

and Gardens behind some of them. *Redcross-alley*, a small and ordinary Place. *Carpenters-yard*, an open Place, which has a Passage into *Townditch*, being an open Place belonging to *Christ's Hospital*, which has good Houses on the Side fronting the Hospital. *Pelican-court*, a large Place, with good Houses, well inhabited. At the Upper End it divides itself into two Courts, and both bear the same Name. On the West Side it has a Passage into *Fryers-rents*, which is but small and ordinary. *Fryers-rents* has a narrow Passage into a small and ordinary Court. *Axe-yard*, or Court, long and narrow, with good Houses at the Upper End. *Great Montague-court*, a good handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, well built and inhabited. *Little Montague-court*, but narrow, with a Free-stone Pavement.

There are to watch at *Aldersgate*, and other Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Constable, the Beadle, and 44 Watchmen. And in the Liberty of *St. Martins-le-Grand*, which is in this Ward, 12. In all 56.

The Jurymen, which are returned by the Wardmote Inquest, are to serve in the several Courts in the *Guildhall* in the Month of *August*.

This Ward hath an Alderman and two Deputies, one within the Gate, and one without, eight Common-Councilmen, eight Constables, nine Scavengers, nineteen Wardmote Inquest-Men, and a Beadle.

It is taxed to the Fifteenth in London, 7 l. and in the *Exchequer*, 6 l. 19 s.

The Alderman of this Ward (in 1755) is *William Benn*, Esq; who has passed the high Station of Lord-Mayor of this City: The Common Council are, *John Underwood*, Deputy, *Samuel Read*, *Joseph Rose*, *Samuel Bates*, *Samuel Ballard*, Deputy, *Robert Henshaw*, *Richard Reiley*, and *William Tyler*.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward.

Remarkable Things.

First, the CHURCHES, which before the Fire in 1666 were five; dedicated, 1. to *St. John Zachary*, situate at the Corner of *Maiden-lane* in *Foster-lane*; 2. *St. Mary Staining*, at the North End of *Staining-lane*; 3. *St. Olave Silver-street*, at the North-East Corner of *Noble-street*; 4. *St. Anne Aldersgate*, in *St. Anne's-lane*; and 5. *St. Botolph*, at the South-East Corner of *Little-Britain*, in *Aldersgate-street*; which five, at present, are reduced to two Churches only, viz. *St. Botolph's* and *St. Anne's*; of which hereafter in the Ecclesiastical State of this City.

Five Parishes.

Secondly, The HALLS; as,

(1.) *Goldsmiths-hall*, which is situate at the North-East Angle of *Foster-lane*. It was originally built by *Sir Drew Barentin*, about the Year 1407; and, since the Fire in 1666, is made a stately Structure of Brick and Stone, consisting of several handsome Apartments, and a spacious Hall, well finished, with Wainscot, &c.

Goldsmiths-hall.

(2.) *Cooks-hall*, situate on the East Side of *Aldersgate-street*, facing *Little-Britain*, an ancient Building, that escaped the Fire of London.

Cooks-hall.

(3.) *Coachmakers*, formerly *Scriveners-hall*, in *Noble-street*.

Coach-makers-hall.

Thirdly,



Thirdly, Other publick Buildings; as,

Haber-  
dashers  
Alms-hou-  
ses.

(1.) Ten Alms-houses, situate on the East Side of *Staining-lane* near *Haberdashers-Hall*, for ten poor People of that Company; founded by one *Thomas Huntlow*, Haberdasher, in 1539, and endowed with 8 *d.* a Week, to be paid weekly on every *Friday*; which was augmented by Mr. *Thomas Barns* with 10 *l.* per Annum more for ever.

London-  
House.

(2.) *London-House* on the West Side of *Aldersgate-street*. It was antiently called *Dorchester-House*, and then *Peter's* or *Petre's House*, having been possessed by the Marquis of *Dorchester*, and afterwards by that antient and noble Family of the Lord *Petre*. After the Restoration, it was purchased for the Residence of the Bishop of *London*, and so called *London-House*. It is a very large, commodious and handsome Brick Building, with a neat Chapel annexed; but has been long deserted by the Prelates of this See: It is let out into divers Tenements and Warehouses.

Lying-in  
Hospital, or  
Shaftsbu-  
ry-House.

(3.) *Thanet* or *Shaftsbury-House*, on the East Side of *Aldersgate-street*, and somewhat nearer the Gate than the last mentioned, was originally built by the noble Family of the Earls of *Thanet*. It is now converted into an Hospital for Lying-in Married Women.

This was a most delightful fine Edifice, and was formerly the Residence of the Earls of *Shaftsbury*. An Edifice, says a judicious Author, that deserves a much better Situation, and greater Care to preserve it from the Injuries of Time: But the Politeness of the Town is so far removed from hence, that it is hardly possible this Fabric should be admired as it ought, or be kept in suitable Repair. Already (this Author wrote in 1736) it has been converted into a *Tavern*, and made to serve other mechanic Uses; insomuch that the judicious Spectator at once wonders how it came to be erected there, and laments its present Decay. At present this Palace is converted into an Hospital for Lying-in Women, a Use of publick Benefit, of which the Reader may depend on the following Account, published by Order of the President and Governors in the Year 1754.

London  
Lying-in  
Hospital  
founded.

The City of *London Lying-in Hospital for Married Women*, at *Shaftsbury-House* in *Aldersgate-street*, was instituted *March 30, 1750*.

Reasons for  
its institu-  
tion.

The good Effects of the many noble Institutions for training up Orphans, and other indigent Children, in the Knowledge and Practice of their Duty to God, and their Country; for relieving the industrious Poor, under the accidental Calamities of Sickness, Lameness, or Lunacy; and for restraining, and, if possible, reclaiming the Dissolute and Debauched; together with the truly Christian Spirit of Benevolence, which at this Time so generally prevails amongst us, to the great Honour of this Age and Nation; were Inducements to several worthy Aldermen and Citizens of *London*, to establish a proper Provision for the Wives of poor Tradesmen or others labouring under the Terrors, Pains and Hazards of Child-birth, as the only Kind of Charity that appeared wanting in this populous and opulent City.

It cannot but greatly move our Compassion as Men, and deserve our Attention as Members of the Community, to reflect how many unhappy

Women, together with their tender Infants, have, for Want of the timely Assistance of a Man-midwife, in difficult and uncommon Cases, and even after a safe Delivery, for Want of proper Diet, Medicines and Attendance, either perished, or been deprived of the Use of their Limbs, or otherwise impaired in their Constitutions, so as to become useless to their Families and burthensome to the Publick; and how many of them are daily obliged to apply for Relief to other Hospitals for a Variety of Maladies arising from the Want of due Care and Assistance, in that perilous Time of their Lying-in, is but too well known! And therefore it is hoped, that an Institution of this Nature, calculated to support and provide for Married Women of good Character, in the last Stage of their Pregnancy, Time of Labour, and Month of Lying-in, with all suitable Helps and Necessaries, proper Diet, Advice and Medicines, will be thought a most necessary Charity, and accordingly meet with suitable Encouragement from every humane Person, especially from the Ladies, who cannot but feel, and it is hoped will gladly contribute to relieve, such imminent Distresses so peculiar to their own Sex.

I. Such Persons as subscribe twenty Guineas are Governors for Life, and may recommend one pregnant Woman to be upon the Books at a time.

Conditions.

II. Those who subscribe five Guineas, or three Guineas per Annum, are Governors so long as they continue their Subscriptions, and have the Privilege to recommend, as in the first Article.

III. All lesser Benefactions are thankfully received.

IV. Annual Governors may make up their Subscriptions twenty Guineas, within one Year from their last Payment, and thereupon become Governors for Life.

V. All Noblemen and Ladies are at Liberty, at all Elections of Officers, to vote by Proxy signified in writing.

N. B. That the Publick may be satisfied the Women are well and properly taken Care of, Ladies, though not Subscribers, may visit the Wards of the Hospital at any time; and the giving themselves that Trouble will be esteemed a Favour by the Governors.

#### Rules of the Hospital.

A General Court of the Governors is held four Times a Year, to receive the Report of the Quarterly Committees, elect a new Committee, and transact such other Business as may then be laid before them.

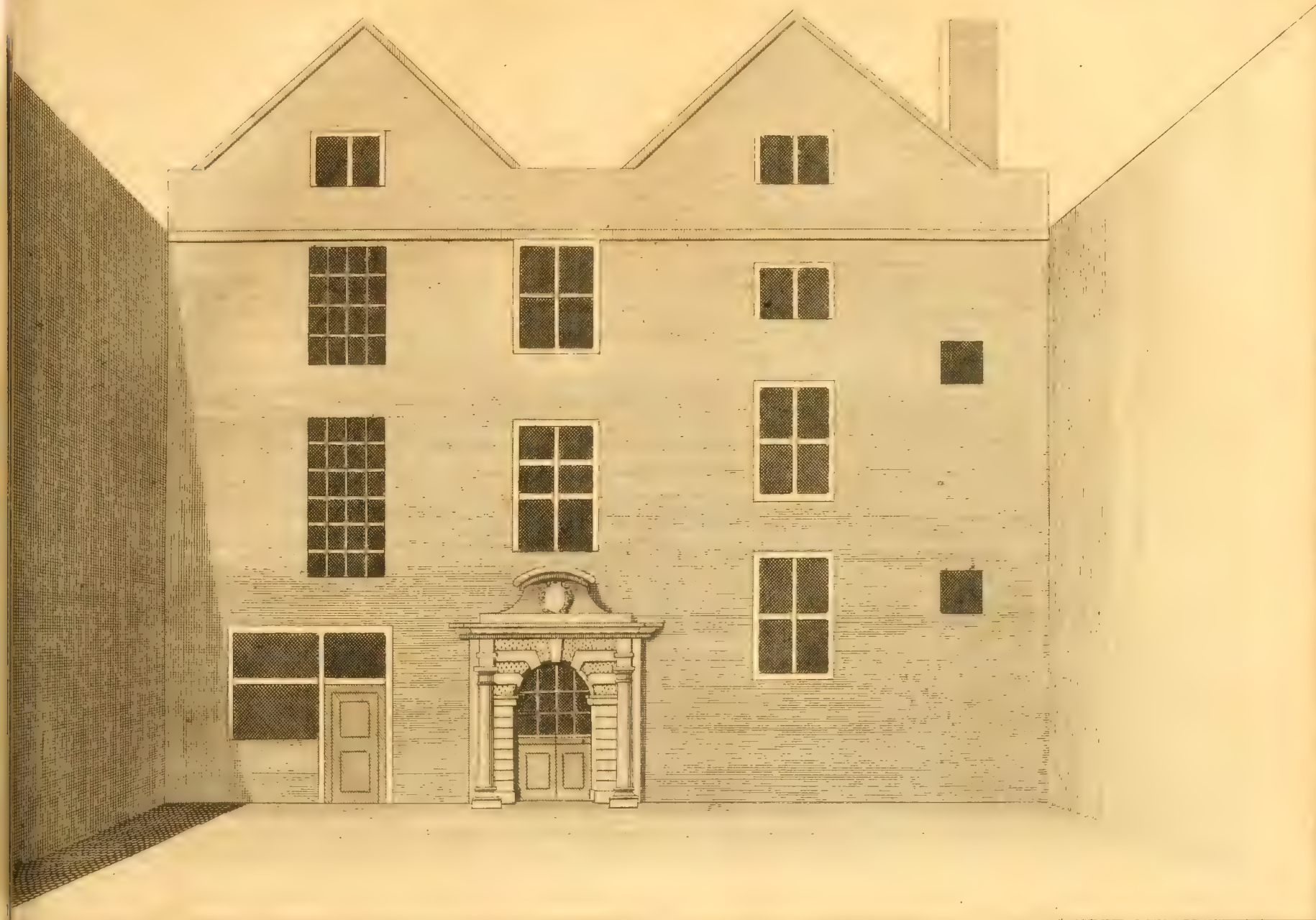
General  
Court.

A House Committee is appointed at every General Quarterly Court, consisting of thirteen Governors, three of whom are a Quorum. This Committee meets every Tuesday Morning, at eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the said Hospital, to receive and discharge Women, inspect the Diet and Provisions, order any Furniture and Conveniences that may from Time to Time be wanted, and to examine into and regulate the Conduct of all the Servants and Patients of the House. These Committees are to make their Reports to the General Quarterly Courts.

House Com-  
mittee.

A Ma-





B. Cole sculp

*The City of London*  
 LYING-IN HOSPITAL  
 For MARRIED WOMEN  
 "SHAFTSBURY HOUSE" in  
 Aldersgate Street  
 Instituted MARCH 30. 1750.

*Slingsby Bethell, Esq."*  
 ALDERMAN,  
 and One of the Representatives  
 of this CITY in Parliament  
 PRESIDENT.

*M<sup>r</sup> Deputy James Hodges.*  
*M<sup>r</sup> Deputy George Nelson.*  
*M<sup>r</sup> Deputy Rich<sup>d</sup> Molineux.*  
*M<sup>r</sup> Deputy Nathanael Nash.*  
 Isaac Henckell Esq. Treasurer.

Vice Presidents.







*Servants.* A Matron, who is a skilful Midwife, constantly resides in the Hospital, and acts as such in all natural and easy Labours.

A sufficient Number of Nurses and Servants to take Care of the Lying-in Women, and do the common Business of the House.

Also a Beadle, who constantly resides at the Hospital, to be ready to go on all Messages, on sudden Emergencies, and summon the Governors, &c.

*Note,* The Servants of the House are forbid to take any Fee or Reward from the Lying-in Women, on any Pretence whatsoever, on Pain of being discharged.

*Qualifications for admission.* Married Women, admitted into this Hospital, must previously produce a Certificate of their Marriage from a lawful Minister; or, in case they cannot, then an Affidavit of their being married, and the Time when, and Place where, and also of the Settlement of their Husbands, and by what Means such Settlement was obtained. And no Woman is to be taken into the House, who hath any contagious Distemper.

Such as are inclined to become Benefactors by their last Will, have the following Form of a Legacy recommended to them:

*Form of a Legacy.* Item, I give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the Sum of \_\_\_\_\_ upon Trust, and to the Intent that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the Treasurer (for the Time being) of a Society, who now call themselves, The Governors of the City of London Lying-in Hospital for Married Women; which said Sum I desire may be applied towards carrying on the charitable Design of the said Society.

N. B. Giving Land, or Money, or Stocks, with Directions to be laid out in Land, will be void by the Mortmain Act.

The Government of this Hospital is managed by a President, four Vice-Presidents and a Treasurer, chosen annually from among the Governors; and select Committees, as before. The following are the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Physicians, &c. at this Time:

*Slingsby Bethell*, Esq; Alderman, and one of the Representatives of this City in Parliament, President. Mr. Deputy *James Hodges*, Mr. Deputy *George Nelson*, Mr. Deputy *Richard Molineux*, Mr. Deputy *Nathanael Nash*, Vice-Presidents. *Isaac Henckell*, Esq; Treasurer. Dr. *Benjamin Marten*, (*Theobald's-Row*) Physician in Ordinary. Dr. *Samuel Watken*, (*Pater-noster-Row*) Man-midwife in Ordinary. Mr. *Richard Ball*, (*Prince's-Street*) Surgeon in Ordinary. The above Gentlemen of the Faculty attend daily at the Hospital. Dr. *Moses Griffith*, (*Mincing-Lane*) Physician and Man-midwife Extraordinary. Mr. *Henry Grundy*, (*Wood-Street*) Surgeon Extraordinary. Mr. *William Ball*, (*Lothbury*) Apothecary, supplies the Patients with such Medicines as are found necessary in their respective Cases.

And that the Lying-in Women may not want necessary Comfort under their Affliction, the Reverend Mr. *Spark Canham*, A. M. has undertaken the kind and charitable Office of attending this Hospital as Chaplain, baptizes the Children born there, and reads Prayers publicly three Times a Week.

*Note,* The Patients are attended by the above Gentlemen without Fee or Reward.

Paid for Sundries	—	2765	8	9½
For 900 <sup>l</sup> . old South-Sea Stock	—	964	7	6
		3729	16	3½
Balance in Treasurer's Hand	—	123	12	7½
		3853	8	11¼

*An Account of the Women delivered from the Institution of the Hospital, to Lady-Day 1754.*

Women delivered, eight of whom had Twins 818  
Children born,

Males	—	387	} 826
Females	—	439	
Out-Patients cured	—	280	} 301
Relieved	—	21	

Total Patients 1119

(4.) On the same Side, more Northward, was another Nobleman's Seat, the Duke of *Lauderdale's*, situate between *Cherry-tree-Court* and *Hare-Court*; likewise deserted by the Successors of that most noble family, and at present occupied by an eminent Distiller.

*Lauderdale-House.*

(5.) Again, on the West Side of this Street, and to the South of *London House*, was a fine Mansion belonging to the Earls of *Westmoreland*; whose Remains pronounce it to have been a beautiful and capacious Building; and are now let out into divers Tenements, and for mechanic Uses.

*Westmoreland-House.*

(6.) In the Street called *Little Britain*, antiently called *Britain-Street*, was once the City Mansion of the Duke of *Bretagne*, near to the Church of *St. Botolph*; but for several Ages entirely razed, and the Site alienated to private Property, whose Buildings are now also become ruinous.

*Duke of Bretagne's Palace.*

(7.) *Peterborough House*, a Palace belonging to the Earls of that Title, graced the South-East Corner of the same Street, on the Spot where the South Part of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* now stands. And,

*Peterborough-House.*

(8.) Almost the whole East Side of *Little Britain*, from the Gate that leads into *Bartholomew-Close* to *Little Mountague-Court* inclusive, was adorned with a superb Palace, the antient Residence of the Lord *Mountague*.

*Mountague-House.*

(9.) Near the West End of *Aldersgate*, in *Bull-and-Mouth-Street*, was situate a City Mansion-House of the Earls of *Northumberland*.

*Northumberland-House.*

(10.) Near the North-East Corner of *Little Britain*, in *Aldersgate-Street*, as noted in the Plan, stood an Hospital, Hall or Priory belonging to the Abby of *Cluny* in *France*; which, among other alien Foundations, being suppressed by King *Henry V.* his Majesty granted its Revenues to the Parishioners of *St. Botolph*, on Condition that they should found in their Church a *Fraternity* or Altar dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*. The Site of this antient religious House remains still, by the Name of *Trinity-Hall*, and several Tenements in *Trinity-Lane*, in the Possession of the Parish; and Part of the Building is existing: A lower Part is let out for a Coffee-house, but the upper Room retains somewhat the Appearance of its original Use, serving for a Place of Worship to a Congregation of *Non-jurors*. Here also the Parishioners

*Trinity-Hospital.*



meet in Vestry on particular Occasions. The other Parcels thereof are occupied by different Tenants. And for seven Inquest-Men without the Gate sitting every Year in *Trinity-Hall* upon the Wardmote Inquest, the Parish receives seven Shillings yearly.

Shelly-House.

(11.) Besides these were several more stately Edifices; as *Shelly-House*, built by Sir *Thomas Shelly* in the 1 *Henry IV.* and afterwards rebuilt by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord-Keeper under Queen *Elizabeth*; and that spacious House of Sir *Richard Kennet*, between the Church-yard of St. *John Zachary* and *Staining-lane*, in *Maiden-lane*, where now is built, and finished this present Year, (1754) the *Union Fire-Office of Assurance of Goods*, removed from *Gutter-lane*.

Union Fire-Office.

This Office was erected in the Year 1714 by a considerable Number of Persons, who mutually

agreeing to insure one another's Goods and Merchandize from Loss by Fire by an amicable Contribution, entered into a Deed of Settlement for that Purpose, which being signed by every Person desirous of becoming a Member, he is thereby admitted into the joint Contributionship, and becomes an equal Sharer in Profit and Loss, in proportion to his, her, or their respective Insurances; which Deed of Settlement was executed on the 16th of *February*, Anno 1714, and inrolled in Chancery on the 3d of *July*, Anno 1715.

This Office, denominated *The Union Society for insuring of Goods and Merchandize from Loss by Fire*, was erected upon the same Foot, in all respects, as that of the *Hand in Hand Fire-Office*, other than this, that instead of Houses, they only insure Goods and Merchandize at the Rates in the following Table :

A Table of the Premiums and Deposits payable for Insurances for the Term of seven Years.

Sums insured.	Com. Insurances on Brick Houses.		Com. Insurances on Timb. Houses.		Hazardous Insurances on Brick Houses.		Hazardous Insurances on T. Houses.		Double hazard. Insurances on Brick Houses.		Double hazard. Insurances on Timb. Houses.	
	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depof.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depof.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depof.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depof.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depof.	Shill. per Cent.	Shill. Depof.
From 100 <i>l.</i> to 1000 <i>l.</i>	at 2	10	at 3	15	at 4	20	at 6	30	at 6	30	at 9	45
From 1000 to 2000 <i>l.</i>	at 4	10	at 6	15	at 8	20	at 12	30	at 12	30	at 18	45
From 2000 to 3000 <i>l.</i>	at 6	10	at 9	15	at 12	20	at 18	30	at 18	30	at 27	45

The Affairs of this Community are managed by twenty-four Directors, who generously serve gratis; which, together with their frugal and disinterested Management, considerable Fund, and a Call of ten Shillings per Cent. (which is the most that each Contributor is obliged to pay, in case so great a Loss should happen as to require the same, which hitherto has not happened, and probably never will) on any extraordinary Event, a better Security cannot well be devised. And as this Office, as already hinted, is calculated for the general Good of the Society, the Members have the Advantage of examining the Deed of Settlement, and all Orders and Proceedings, as well of the general Courts, as that of the Directors.

To this Office belong twenty-four Porters (who give sufficient Security for their Fidelity) for carrying off the Goods of the Insured in case of Fire, who, besides their Cloaths and Badges, and Protection from a Press, are handsomely paid for their Labour.

King Edward II's House. Rec. Tur.

(12.) According to an antient Record in the *Tower*, I find a certain Tenement in the Parish of St. *Mary Staining-lane* pertaining to King *Edward II.* bounded on the South by the Land of *Robert Burrideine*, and a Lane which leads from the said Church unto the King's Street of *Wood-street*; which House the King granted first to *C. de Burgalia*, and again to *Rafe Basset de Draiton*, A. D. 1320, Reg. 14.

St. Martin le Grand.

After this pompous Survey of the antient Buildings in this Parish compared to its present Condition, which has Reason to bemoan the Loss of its noble Inhabitants, and the Destruction of their Palaces; I shall proceed with a Survey of the Liberty of St. *Martin le Grand*.

St. *Martin's le Grand* contains but one principal Street, called St. *Martin's le Grand*; which cometh out of *Blowbladder-street*, by the West End of

*Cheapside*, and runneth North to *Aldersgate*. But this Liberty runneth but to *Bell-court*, near unto St. *Anne's-lane*, on the East Side. For from *Bell-court* unto *Aldersgate*, is in *Aldersgate Ward*, and out of this Liberty. This Street is a Place of considerable Trade, is a great Thoroughfare, and its Houses well built.

In this Liberty are these Courts and Places of Note; *Round-court*, large, with a handsome Free-stone Pavement, the Part towards St. *Martin's* being a handsome square Court. It has a Passage into *Blowbladder-street*, which was formerly inhabited by Milliners, and such as sell Copper Lace, called St. *Martin's* Lace, for which it was of Note. Out of this Court is an Alley, which leads into *New-rents*, which also comes into St. *Martin's-street*; and at the Upper End are two Passages into *Foster-lane*, one of which goes into a Place called the *Dark-entry*, by St. *Leonard Foster-lane* Church-Yard. *Mouldmakers-rents*, an indifferent open Place; out of which are several Passages, as into *New-rents*, *Dean's-court*, and *George-street*. *New-rents*, a handsome Street, which comes out of St. *Martin's-street*; and at the Upper End was the *Swan Tavern*. *Great Dean's-court*, an open Place, indifferently well built and inhabited; has a Passage into *Mouldmakers-rents*, or *Row*, and another into *George-street*. In this Court is another small one, called *Little Dean's-court*, which is but ordinary. *George-street*, of which there are two; the one leading into *Foster-lane*, and the other into *Round-court*. St. *John's-alley*, ordinary. *Cock-alley* has a narrow Entrance, which leads into an open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, indifferent. *Christopher's-alley* has a Free-stone Pavement, good; which at the Upper End, has a Door into the *Bagnio*. *Four-dove-court*, an open Place, with a Free-stone Pave-



Pavement. *King's-head-court*, a handsome Place, well built and inhabited, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Angel-alley*, good; the Upper End falls into *Butcherball-lane*. Of this Street, that Part within this Liberty goes no farther than *King's-head-court*; the rest of this Street is in the Ward of *Faringdon* within.

*Bull-and-mouth-street* goes out of *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, and runs up to *Butcherball-lane*; but it has no more in this Ward than a little Westward of the *Bull-and-mouth Inn*, which is large, and well built, and of good Resort by those that bring Bone-Lace, where the Shop-keepers and others come to buy it. The *Fountain Tavern*, commonly called the *Mourning Bush*, which has a Back-Door into *St. Anne's-lane*, is seated near unto *Aldersgate*. And in this Part of *St. Martin's*, was a noted Meeting-House of the Quakers, called the *Bull-and-mouth*, where they met long before the Fire; till the building Lease expired a few Years ago; but at present it is occupied by a Methodist Preacher.

This Liberty was an Ecclesiastical Foundation: It takes its Name originally from a Collegiate Church founded by *Ingalricus* and his Brother *Edward*, A. D. 1056, for a Dean and secular Canons or Priests, and dedicated to *St. Martin*, with the Addition of *Le Grand*, from the great or extraordinary Privileges of Sanctuary, &c. granted by divers Monarchs thereto; of which there has been Mention made in the first Book of this History, p. 191, 226, 227; and to which we add, *The Charter granted by William the Conqueror, concerning the antient Privileges of St. Martins-le-Grand.*

K. Will. I.  
Charter to  
St. Mar-  
tin's-le-  
Grand.

" *Willimus Conquestor* per chartam suam corrob-  
" borat & confirmat; Deo et Ecclesiæ beati Mar-  
" tini infra muros London. sitæ; quod sit  
" Quæta ab omni exactione et inquietudine Epif-  
" coporum; Archidiaconorum, &c. Et Posses-  
" siones suas ab omni regali Jurisdictione Li-  
" beras, et ab exercitus expeditione, Pontis  
" Restauratione, munitione et Castelli auxilio,  
" Quætas habeat; Secuam Sacam, et Toll, et  
" Team, et Infangthefe, Blodwite; Mundbrice,  
" Burghbrice; Meskenning; Seawing, Alcest-  
" ing, Faithorne, Fleamina, Firnithe, Wer-  
" geldtheofe, Uthleap, Forfeng, Fyhfeng, Fird-  
" wyte, Firthwit, Weardwite, Hengwite; Ham-  
" sokne, Forsteal, et si quas alias Libertates,  
" et consuetudines aliquas Ecclesiarum Regni  
" mei Angliæ meliores habeat. Si quis vero hoc  
" in aliud quam concessimus, tranferre præsump-  
" ferit, cum Juda proditore Dei luat poenas.  
" Dat. Anno Domini 1068, Annoq; Regni mei  
" secundo, Die natalis Domini. Et postmo-  
" dum in Die Pentecostes confirmat. quando  
" Matilda Conjux mea in Basilica Sancti Petri  
" Westmonasterii, in Reginam divino nutu est  
" consecrata.

" Subscript. per ipsum Regem, Reginam,

" \* *Richardum* Filium Regis, Ambos Archi-  
" episcopos, & diversos alios.

King Henry III. his ample Charter to St. Mar-  
tins-le-Grand.

" *Henricus*, Dei gratia, &c. Dominus Hiberniæ,  
Liber Horn. " *Dux Normanniæ & Aquitanniæ*, Comes Audega-

" ven. Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, *Charter of*  
" Priorib. Comitib. &c. *King*  
Henry III.

" Noveritis, Nos intuitu Dei, & salute animæ  
" nræ. et animarum Antecessorum et Heredum  
" nrorum, dedisse, concessisse, et hac Carta nra.  
" confirmasse, pro nobis et heredib. nris. Deo et  
" Ecclesiæ Sti Martini, London. et dilecto Clerico  
" nro. *Waltero de Kerkham*, Decano ejusd. Eccle-  
" quod idem Decanus, et Successores sui, Decani  
" ejusd. loci habeant in perpetuum, cum donatione  
" Prebendarum et Ecclesiarum, et cum libera ad-  
" ministratone omnium rerum ad eandem Eccliam  
" Sti Martini pertinentium, omnes Libertates et  
" Quietantias subscriptas, Videl. Soc et Sac, Tol  
" et Theam, et Infangenthes, cum aliis libertati-  
" bus et liberis consuetudinibus, et quietantiis suis,  
" in bosco et plano, in viis et semitis, in pratis,  
" pascuis, pasturis, in aquis et molendinis, in vi-  
" variis et stagnis, in moris et mariscis, in gran-  
" giis et virgultis, infra burgum et extra, infra  
" civitatem et extra, infra villam et extra; et in  
" omnib. aliis locis et rebus, ad ipsum Decanatum  
" et mentionatam Eccliam Sti Martini pertinen-  
" tib. Et quod omnes terræ et omnia dominica,  
" tenementa et omnes homines predicti Eccle. Sti  
" Martini, sint quieti de schiris, hundredis, et de  
" sectis schirarum et hundredarum, et Wapentache;  
" et de pecunia danda pro foris facto, & de murdero  
" et latrocinio, geldis, danegeldis, hidagiis, assisis,  
" et de operationibus castellorum et murorum, fos-  
" sarum, parcorum, pontium, calcetarum; et de  
" guardis, reguardis, et de essariis et placitis fo-  
" restis, et de ferdwica, et de hengwica, et de fle-  
" menefriche, et de hamfoca, et de blodwica, et  
" de flistwica, et de leirwica; et de hundredis pay-  
" ny, et de wardespeny, et de hapeny; et de vi-  
" giliis faciendis, et de pontagio, passiag. tallag.  
" stallagio, telonio, scutagio, et de omnium secula-  
" rium exactione, et servicio, et opere servili, et  
" de omnib. placitis et querelis, et occasionibus et  
" consuetudinib. secularibus. Quare volumus et  
" firmiter præcepimus pro nobis, et heredibus nris,  
" &c. His Testibus, J. Bathon. R. Dunelm. W.  
" Carliol. Epif. H. de Burg. Com. Cantii Justi-  
" ciar. Angliæ, Philip de Albemarl. Hug. de Sam-  
" ford. Radulph. fil. Nicolai. Johan. fil. Phi-  
" lip. Galsfrid. de Spencer. Galsfrid. de Cant. Wil.  
" Tolecote. Hen. de Capella. et aliis. Dat. per  
" manum venerab. patris R. Cicestren. Epif. Can-  
" cellar. n'ri, ap. Westm. 4 Febr. Anno Regni  
" n'ri 15.]

Notes out of King Henry III. his Charter, Anno  
Regni 15.

" He grants to St. Martin's, Secuam, Sak, Thol,  
" et Theam, et Infangentheof; cum omnibus li-  
" bertatibus, consuetudinibus et quietantiis suis,  
" in bosco et in plano, in viis et in semitis, in  
" pratis, pascuis et pasturis; in aquis, molendinis  
" et vinariis, in stagnis et piscariis, in moris et  
" mareffis, in grangiis et virgultis, infra burgum  
" et extra, infra civitatem et extra, infra villam  
" et extra; et in omnibus aliis locis et rebus, ad  
" ipsum Decanum et memoratam Ecclesiam Sancti  
" Martini pertinentibus. Et quod omnes terræ, te-  
" nementa, et omnes homines prædicti Ecclesiæ  
" Sancti Martini, sint quieti de Shiris, Hundredis,  
" et de sect. Shirarum et Hundredarum et Wa-  
" pentakarum

\* This,  
perhaps,  
should have  
been Ro-  
bertum.



“pentakarum: et de pecunia danda pro forisfacturis, et de murdero et latrocinio, et geldis et danegeldis, hidagiis, assis, et de operationibus castellorum et murorum, fossarum, parkarum, pontium, calcearum; et de guardis, regardis, et de essariis et placitis forestæ: et de ferdwyta et hengwyta; et de flemensfirthe et hainfoka, et de blodwyta et frithwyta, et de leirwyta; et de hundredspenny, et de wardpenny, et de haverpenny, et de vigiliis faciendis, et de pontagio, passagio, lastagio, tallagio, stallagio, thelonio, scutagio, et omni secua, examinatione, servitio, et servili opere; et omnibus placitis et querelis et occasionibus et consuetudinibus Sc.”

King Edward II.

*All this was confirmed in the second Year of the Reign of King Edward III, with this Addition:*

“Et prohibemus, ne de aliquo ponantur in placitum extra curiam suam; nisi coram nobis vel capitulari Justiciario nostro: quia concessimus eisdem curiam suam, de omnibus hominibus tenentiis suis. Me Teste, &c.”

King Henry III.

King Hen. III, directs his Writ, “*Vicecomitibus London.* ne ingrediantur seu levant amerciamenta infra libertates Sancti Martini, pro transgressionibus et aliis contractibus, Regi debit.”

King Edward I.

*The like was sent by King Edward I. July 14, in the 8th Year of his Reign.*

King Henry VI.

Out of a Charter of King Henry VI. “Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium, 13 Martii, Anno Regni 20. Per ipsum Regem, ac de dat. predict. autoritate Parliamenti; pro decem marcis solutis in Hanaperio.

Ligier, fol. 69.

“Concedimus et confirmamus, quod prædicti nunc Decanus et Capitulum et successores sui, virtute et prætextu dictarum chartarum prædictorum Progenitorum nostrorum, et verborum in iisdem contentorum, ac vice et nomine eorum quæ in dictis verbis generalibus et obscuris continentur; in perpetuum habeant curias suas et usum franciplegii, retornas omnium brevium, præceptorum et mandatorum et billarum nostrorum, ac præceptorum Justiciariorum nostrorum et hæredum nostrorum itinerantium, tam ad placita forestæ, quam ad communia placita, et placita coronæ, et aliorum Justiciariorum quorumcunque, necnon attachimenta tam placitorum coronæ, quam aliorum placitorum quorumcunque; de et in omnibus terris, tenementis, et feodis dictorum nunc Decani et Capituli et successorum suorum; qui per se, et per Ballivos et ministros suos, habeant in iisdem tenementis, terris, et feodis, executiones eorundem brevium, præceptorum, et mandatorum, et billarum. Ita quod nullus Vicecomes, Ballivus, vel minister noster aut hæredum nostrorum, tenementa, terras, et feoda prædicta, pro aliqua executione Brevium, præceptorum, mandatorum et billarum prædictorum, seu aliquas alias res hujusmodi executionem tangentes facienda, ingrediatur: nisi in defectu ipsorum Decani et Capituli et successorum suorum, seu ministrorum suorum.

“Item, quod habeant bona et catalla forisfacta, ex causa quacunque; tam utlegata pro prodicione, &c. feloniam de se, et bona forisfacta

coram quibuscunque Justiciariis et ministris Regis.

“Item exitus, amerciamenta et forisfacta quæcunque, ratione cujuscunque statuti. Fol. 70.

“Item quod dicti Decanus et Capitulum et Canonici, et successores sui, et tenentes, et alii residentes, in perpetuum sint quieti de thelonio, pontagio, passagio, et stallagio, et carriagio, et picagio, et terragio, in omnibus locis per totum Regnum nostrum, tam per terram quam per aquam.

“Fines et forisfacta quæcunque; quascunque forisfacturas, annum, diem et estreppamentum; et quicquid ad nos vel hæredes nostros pertinere poterit, de anno, die, vasto, et estreppamento. Fol. 71.

“Nec seneschallus, marischallus neque coronator Curie Marischalcie hospitii nostri vel hæredum nostrorum, nec eorum aliquis minister, serviens, vel officarius in præsentia nostra vel hæredum nostrorum, in feoda et terras dictorum Decani et Capituli, et successorum suorum, ad aliqua eorum officia facienda, ingrediantur: sine speciali licentia dictorum Decani et Capituli et successorum suorum. Fol. 72.

“Quod nullus emptor nec provisor noster vel hæredum nostrorum, de ipsis nunc Decano et Capitulo aut successoribus suis, aut de aliquibus tenentibus eorundem, contra voluntatem suam, quicquid capiat in futurum. Ibid.

*By the said Ligier Book it likewise appeareth, that the said Deanery of St. Martins had also Privilege of Sanctuary, in the time of the said King Henry IV. There be divers Presentations also, and Probates of Wills; from Page 81, to the End of the said Ligier Book. See Fol. 71, and 79.*

*For the Exposition of the Words of Privilege, occurring in the Charters aforesaid, I have added these following Observations:*

“Sok\*, est Secta de hominibus in curia vestra (Sancti Martini) secundum consuetudinem regni. \* This Exposition in Latin seems to be ancient, and drawn up by some learned Lawyer in those times, by the Desire, and for the Use of the College of St. Martin's.

“Sak, est placitum et Emenda de transgressionibus hominum in curia vestra. Sok, idem per quele acheson: et Sak dicitur pur forfet.

“Tol, est quod vos et homines vestri de toto homagio vestro sitis quieti, in omnibus mercatis, de toto tolreto, de rebus emptis et venditis.

“Tem, est quod habeatis totam generationem villanorum vestrorum, cum eorum sectis et catallis, ubicunque in Anglia fuerint inventi. Excepto, quod si aliquis natus, quietus per unum annum et unum diem, in aliqua villa privilegiata manserit; ita quod in eorum communitatem et guildam, tanquam unus eorum receptus fuerit; eo ipso à villenagio liberatus est.

“Infangtheof, est quod latrones capti in Domino vel feodo vestro, et de suo latrocinio convicti, in curia vestra judicentur.

“Hangevyte, est quietus de latrone suspecto sine judicio, vel extra custodiam vestram evaso.

“Utsfangtheof, est quod latrones de terra vestra, vel de feodo vestro, extra terram vestram vel feodum vestrum capti cum latrocinio; ad curiam vestram revertantur, et ibi judicentur.

“Hamsfoken,



“ *Hamsoken*, est quietum esse de amerciamiento  
 “ pro magistro hospitiorum, violenter et sine li-  
 “ centia, et contra pacem : et quod teneatis pla-  
 “ cita de hujusmodi transgressionibus, factis in  
 “ curia vestra, et in terra vestra.

“ *Grithbrech*, est pax Domini Regis fracta.

“ *Blodwite*, est quietum esse de amerciamiento  
 “ pro *Medlets* : et quod teneatis placita in curia  
 “ vestra : et quod habeatis amerciamenta inde  
 “ provenientia.

“ *Flistwite*, est quietum esse de contentione et  
 “ conviciis : et quod habeatis inde placitum in  
 “ curia vestra : et quod habeatis inde amercia-  
 “ menta.

“ *Fledwite*, est quietum esse de amerciamiento,  
 “ cum quis utlegatus fugitivus venerit ad pacem  
 “ domini Regis, sponte vel licenciatus.

“ *Flemenesth*, quod habeatis catalla sive amer-  
 “ ciamenta hominis vestri fugitivi.

“ *Letherwyte*, est quod capiatis emendationem  
 “ ab ipso qui corrumpit nativam vestram, sine li-  
 “ centia vestra.

“ *Childwite*, est quod capiatis gersumam de na-  
 “ tiva vestra corrupta et pregnata sine licentia  
 “ vestra.

“ *Forstat*, est quietum esse de amerciamiento de  
 “ catallis arrestatis infra terram vestram : et  
 “ habeatis amerciamenta inde provenientia.

“ *Scot*, est esse quietum de quadam consuetu-  
 “ dine ; sicut de tallagio facto ad opus Viceconi-  
 “ tis vel Ballivorum ejus.

“ *Geld*, est quietum esse de consuetudinibus fer-  
 “ vilibus, quæ quondam dari consueverunt, et  
 “ adhuc dantur. Sicut *Hornegeld*, et ab aliis simi-  
 “ libus.

“ *Hidage*, est quietum esse si Dominus Rex tal-  
 “ liaverit totam terram per *Hidam*.

“ *Caruage*, si Dominus Rex talliaverit terram  
 “ per *Carucas*.

“ *Danegeld*, est quietum esse de quadam con-  
 “ suetudine, sive solutione ; quam quidem *Dani*  
 “ levaverunt primum in Anglia.

“ *Hornegeld*, est quietum esse per totam terram  
 “ de quadam consuetudine exactam per talliam :  
 “ sicut de quacunque bestia cornuta.

“ *Lestage*, est quietum esse de quadam consue-  
 “ tudine exactam in nundinis et mercatis, pro  
 “ rebus cariandis, ut homo vult.

“ *Stallage*, est quietum esse de quadam consue-  
 “ tudine exactam pro placeis captis vel assignatis  
 “ in nundinis vel mercatis.

\* *Seawing*.

“ \* *Chewyng*, est quietum esse de attachiamiento  
 “ in aliqua curia, et coram quibuscunque, de  
 “ querelis ostensis, et non advocat.

“ *Miskennyng*, est quietum esse de amerciamen-  
 “ to pro querela, coram quibuscunque, in tran-  
 “ sumptione prolata.

“ *Burgbruch*, est quietum esse de transgressionem  
 “ facta in Civitate vel Burgo, contra pacem.

“ *Wardwyte*, est quietum esse de denario dando  
 “ pro *Ward* facienda.

“ *Hundred*, est quietum esse de denario, vel  
 “ consuetudine facienda Præposito et *Hundredæ*.

“ *Bordbalepeny*, est quietum esse de quadam  
 “ consuetudine exactationis, pro tabula levata.

“ *Brighote*, est quietum esse de auxilio dando  
 “ ad reficiendos pontes.

“ *Burghote*, est quietum esse de auxilio dando

No. 65.

“ ad reficiendum burgum, castrum, civitatem  
 “ vel muros prostratos.

“ *Haverpeny*, est quietum esse de denariis dan-  
 “ dis *Averagio* Domini Regis ; cum similibus.”

Since which Time, to wit, in the Year 1457,  
 the 36th of the said *Henry VI.* an Ordinance was  
 made by the King and his Council, concerning the  
 Sanctuary Men in *St. Martin's-le-Grand* ; whereof  
 the Articles are set down in the Book of K.  
 within the Chamber of the *Guildhall*, in the Leaf  
 299, and is in the *English* then used, as it stands  
 in the Record :

Henricus Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ & Franciæ,  
 Dominus Hybernæ : Omnibus ad quos præsentem  
 Literæ perveniunt, Salutem. Inspeximus Te-  
 norem quendam Ordinationis, Concessionis, &  
 stabilimenti certorum Articulorum infra Sanctua-  
 riæ Capellæ nostræ, *St. Martini*, infra Civi-  
 tatem nostram London, observandum & custodi-  
 endum, coram nobis, & concilio nostro, 5 Die  
 Februarii ultimo præterito, apud *Westmon.* in Ca-  
 mera Stellata, ordinatorum & stabilitorum, nobis in  
 Cancellar. nostram de mandato nostro missum factum,  
 in hæc Verba.

“ The fifth of *Feverer*, the Yeere of the  
 “ Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King *Henry*  
 “ VI. thirty-fifth : At *Westminster*, in the Sterre-  
 “ Chamber, our said Sovereigne Lord, calling to  
 “ high Remembrance the good and blessed Entent  
 “ that his full noble Progenitors have at all Times  
 “ had, to the Honour, Worship, Conservation and  
 “ Wele of the Free Chapel of *St. Martin's* within  
 “ the City of *London* ; of the which the King  
 “ our Sovereign Lord is Founder and Patron :  
 “ Desiring to do all that may serve to the Ease  
 “ and restful Roule of the same ; and Conserva-  
 “ tion of the Sanctuary, Immunity, Privileges  
 “ and Liberties, as appertain to the said Chapel  
 “ and Place ; willing, that hereafter none occa-  
 “ sion be yeven to the Breach or hurting them :  
 “ Remembring also the great Complaints,  
 “ Grudging, and Displeasure, that his Subjects  
 “ have taken, and especially the Citizens and  
 “ Commonalty of the said City of *London*, of  
 “ the demeaning of the misruled Persons coming  
 “ and abiding in the said Place, under Umbre  
 “ and Colour of the Sanctuary there ; the which  
 “ have, at divers Times, issued out of the Sanc-  
 “ tuary and committed many Ryots, Robberies,  
 “ Man slaughters, and other Mischiefs ; were  
 “ through the said Sanctuary hath been greatly  
 “ dislaundered, and (over that) great Inconveni-  
 “ ence like to ensue.

“ After great Deliberation and Communica-  
 “ tion had, as well with Doctors of Divinity, as  
 “ of Law, Civil and Canonically ; called also  
 “ thereto the Judges of this our Land, and their  
 “ Advices had 'in that Behalfe ; other Men also  
 “ of great Wisedome and Experience, for the  
 “ Weale and Conservation of the said Sanctuary,  
 “ and to eschew the said Misgovernance and Mis-  
 “ chief, called also before our said Sovereigne  
 “ Lord and his Councill, the Maior and the  
 “ Aldermen of the said City, and Master *Richard*  
 “ *Cawdre*, Dean of the said Place of *St. Martin's* :  
 “ Our Sovereigne Lord (by the Advice of his  
 “ Councill above said) ordained, [granted, and



“ established certain Articles under-written, to  
 “ bee kept and observed within the said Sanc-  
 “ tuary, from this Time forth, without any In-  
 “ terruption of them. Willing and ordaining,  
 “ that the said Deane, that now is, promit by his  
 “ Oath the Observance of the same, for the Time  
 “ that hee shall bee Deane there. And that  
 “ every Deane after him, in his Admission to the  
 “ said Deanary, be sworne to keepe the said  
 “ Articles in semblable wise, and make them  
 “ to bee kept within the said Sanctuary: The  
 “ which Articles beene such as follow:

“ 1. *First*, That every Person *Fugitive* come-  
 “ ing unto the said Sanctuary for Tuition, and  
 “ challenge to enjoy the Immunities and Privi-  
 “ leges thereof; at his Entree, as soone as hee  
 “ commodiously and reasonably may, shall now  
 “ present himselfe unto the said Deane, his  
 “ Commissarie, or Depute in that Behalfe; and  
 “ before him declare the Cause of the Feare  
 “ moving him to come to the said Sanctuary;  
 “ be it for Treason, Felony surmised upon him,  
 “ or for other Causes. And that the said De-  
 “ claration and Cause bee registered in the  
 “ common Register, ordained therefore in the  
 “ said Sanctuary, and the Name of the said  
 “ Fugitive.

“ 2. *Item*, That hee, at his first Entree, pre-  
 “ sent and deliver unto the said Deane, Commis-  
 “ sarie, or Depute, all Manner of Weapon and  
 “ Armour that hee bringeth with him, as well  
 “ invasive as defensive; and that he be not suf-  
 “ fered to weare or use any such Weapon or Ar-  
 “ mour, or it to have in his keeping within the  
 “ Sanctuary in any wise, except a reasonable  
 “ Knife, to kerve withall his Meate, and that the  
 “ said Knife be pointlesse.

“ 3. *Item*, That every erraunt and open Theefe,  
 “ Robber, Murderer, and Felon, notoriously  
 “ noised by the common Fame of the People;  
 “ or if the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute,  
 “ be credibly informed, or due Proove be yoven  
 “ or made, that he is such one, repairing to the  
 “ said Sanctuary, to the Intent that he shall not  
 “ (under Colour of the said Sanctuary) intend to  
 “ doe further Mischiefe; find sufficient Seurte to  
 “ bee made unto the King, as well by his own  
 “ Obligation, as by the Obligation of other,  
 “ of his good Bearing for the Time of his Abode  
 “ within the said Sanctuary, and for a Quarter of  
 “ a Yeere after his departing out of the same:  
 “ And that hee bee kept in Ward into the Time  
 “ he have found and made the said Seurte. And  
 “ if it so be, that it be complained or shewed  
 “ unto the King’s Highnesse, that the said Seurte  
 “ bee not sufficient; that then, at the Command-  
 “ ment of the said Councill, (if it bee thought  
 “ necessary) the said Deane, Commissary, or  
 “ Depute, shall take other and better Seurte,  
 “ or else commit them to Ward unto the Time  
 “ better Seurte bee found. Foreseene alway,  
 “ that if the said Fugitive will depart out of the  
 “ said Sanctuary, that hee may so do when  
 “ hee will.

“ 4. *Item*, That all the Out-Gates, as well  
 “ Posternes, Doores, as all other Issues outward,  
 “ whatsoever they be, of the said Sanctuary, bee  
 “ surely closed and shut nightly at Nine of the  
 “ Clocke; and so remaine shut from the same

“ Houre unto Sixe of the Clocke in the Morning,  
 “ from the Feast of *Alballows* unto the Feast of  
 “ *Candlemasse*; and the Remanent of the Yeere,  
 “ nightly, from the said Houre of Nine unto  
 “ Foure of the Clocke in the Morning, or unto  
 “ the Time the first Masse beginneth within the  
 “ said Place: And that all those that been fled  
 “ to the said Sanctuary for Treason or Felony,  
 “ be within the Closure on Night’s Time.

“ 5. *Item*, If any such Theefe, Murderer, or  
 “ Felon, resort to the said Sanctuary for Tuition  
 “ of the same, with any manner Robbery, or  
 “ stollen Goods, if the Party robbed make fresh  
 “ Sute therefore, and prove, by open Evidence,  
 “ that the same Felon hath brought into the said  
 “ Sanctuary the said Goods so stollen thence, the  
 “ said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, shall put  
 “ in true Devoir, withouten any Dissimulation,  
 “ Fraud, or Malengyne, to make full Restitu-  
 “ tion unto the Party so grieved of the said stollen  
 “ Goods, if they can bee had. And semblably,  
 “ if any Fugitive come to the said Sanctuary  
 “ with other Mens Goods, Merchandize, or  
 “ Things, intending there to live with the same,  
 “ and the Owner of the said Goods, Merchandize,  
 “ or Things, make Proove that they be his, and  
 “ verifie that they be brought into the said Sanctu-  
 “ ary, the said Deane, Commissarie, or Depute,  
 “ shall put him in full Devoire, to make Restitu-  
 “ tion to the Party so proving that the same  
 “ Goods, Merchandizes, or Things were his.  
 “ And no Fugitive, nor none dwelling within  
 “ the said Sanctuary, shall receive, conceale, nor  
 “ buy any such Goods; but that they bee brought  
 “ to the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, to  
 “ the Intent that the Owners may have the sooner  
 “ Knowledge of them. And if the said Goods so  
 “ stollen and brought to the said Sanctuary be  
 “ concealed from the said Deane, Commissary,  
 “ or Depute, and bought by any dwelling in  
 “ the said Sanctuary, that then the Buyer (abide-  
 “ ing there) make Restitution or Satisfaction to  
 “ the Party grieved, proving the said Goods so  
 “ stollen to bee his, and so sold in the same  
 “ Sanctuary.

“ 6. *Item*, If any Person, having Tuition of the  
 “ said Sanctuary, from thence issue out by Day  
 “ or by Night, and commit or do any Robbery,  
 “ Murder, Treason, or Felony, or Battery so  
 “ done (withouten forth) commit the same Mis-  
 “ doer to Ward, there to remaine as long as he  
 “ will abide in the Sanctuary. And if so bee hee  
 “ will depart from thence, he shall depart at an  
 “ Hour to be assigned unto him by Day, betwixt  
 “ Sunne and Sunne.

“ 7. *Item*, That subtle Pickers of Locks,  
 “ Counterfeitours of Keys, Contrivers of Seals,  
 “ Forgers of false Evidences, Workers of coun-  
 “ terfeit Chaines, Beades, Brouches, Ouches,  
 “ Rings, Cups, Spoons silvered, and Plates  
 “ of Copper gilt, uttered for Gold, unto the  
 “ common Hurt of the People, be not suf-  
 “ fered in the said Sanctuary. And if any,  
 “ being within the said Sanctuary, be holden  
 “ suspect of the Things abovesaid, let him  
 “ be committed to Ward till he find suf-  
 “ ficient Surety, as in the third Article above-  
 “ said.

“ 8. *Item*,



“ 8. *Item*, That common Putuers, Strumpets, and Bawdes, be not suspected in the Sanctuary: And if they claime the Tuition of the said Sanctuary, that they be set in open Ward on Day-Times, till Shame cause them to depart, or to amend their vicious living.

“ 9. *Item*, That deceitfull Games, as Playes at Hazzard, the Dice, the Guck, the Kayelles, the Cloysh, and other such unleeftull and reproveable Games, bee not used, supported, nor cherished within the said Sanctuary.

“ 10. *Item*, That all Artificers dwelling within the said Sanctuary (as well Barbours as other) keepe holy the *Sundayes*, and other great Festival Dayes, without Breach, or exercising of their Craft, in such wise as done the Inhabitants of the said City of *London*. And if they doe the contrary, to bee committed to Ward till they finde sufficient Surety, as in the third Article abovesaid, to use their Crafts in Manner and Forme as doe the Inhabitants of the said City, and according to the Ordinances of the same City.

“ 11. *Item*, That every Person comming to the said Sanctuary for Immunity and Tuition of the same, that hee, at his Admission to the said Sanctuary, be sworne on a Booke to obey, keepe, and observe the Articles abovesaid, and every each of them, with their Pains and Rules appertaining to the same. And the King, by the Advice abovesaid, would, granted, and ordained, that this Act be exemplified under his Great Seale, and be enrolled in his Chancellary; to the Intent, that the Ordinance abovesaid remaine of Record, and that his Subjects may have Knowledge thereof.

“ Nos autem tenore præcedentium ad requisitionem dilecti & fidelis nostri, Galfridi Boleyn, Majoris Civitatis nostræ *London*. & Aldermanorum ejusdem Civitatis, duximus exemplificandum per præsentem: In cujus rei testimonium has Literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes, Teste Meipso apud Westmon. 24 die Novembris, Anno Regni nostri 36.”

Examinatur per Johannem Fanckes, } Clericos.  
& Thomam Ive. }

From these Regulations and Articles aforementioned, this *St. Martin's* appears to have been a Sanctuary for great Disorders, and a Shelter for the loosest Sort of People, Rogues and Ruffians, Thieves, Felons, and Murderers. From hence used to rush violent Persons, Committers of Riots, Robberies, and Man slaughters: Hither they brought in their Preys and stolen Goods, and concealed them here, and shared or sold them to those that dwelt here. Here were also harboured Picklocks, Counterfeiters of Keys and Seals, Forgers of false Evidences, such as made counterfeit Chains, Beads, Ouches, Plate, Copper gilt for Gold, nay, common Strumpets and Bawds, Gamesters, and Players at Hazard and Dice, and other unlawful Games; and, lastly, Prophaners of *Sundays*, and other Festival Days, exercising their Crafts thereon.

And again, to this Licentiousness was this Sanctuary grown in these Times, that in *Henry VII's* Reign, one coming hither for Sanctuary, the Sheriffs took him thence by Violence, and brought him away. But observe what followed: The Abbot of *Westminster* (to whom this College now belonged) exhibited a Bill to the King against these Sheriffs, for arresting and drawing with Force a privileged Person out of the Sanctuary of *St. Martin's*, belonging to the said Abbey. Which Matter was heard in the Court of Star-Chamber before the Lords, and others of the King's Council, and *Toby* and *Newton*, Chief Justices: Which Justices determined, that by Law the Party ought to enjoy the Privilege of Sanctuary; and the Sheriffs were grievously fined by particular Name: Which Sentence the Lord *Dyer* saw, as he reported under his own Hand. (And the Lord *Coke* saw in MS. not printed) upon a Reference to him and Justice *Sourbroke*, out of the Star-Chamber, *Trin. 11 Eliz.*, concerning the Sanctuary of *Westminster*, for *Hampton* and *Whiteakers* being in for Debt. But I cannot, in Justice to my Subject, and to Mr. *D. Capel*, who has been so kind to give his Sentiments thereon, omit his Reasons, that this Liberty is properly subject to the Laws of the City. That Gentleman writes thus:

“ I beg Leave to lay before you the Substance of what I offered in Bar of a Sentence of Transportation passed on one *William Hall*, and another Person, in the Mayoralty of Alderman *Winterbottom*, who was tried and convicted by a *Middlesex* Jury, after a *London* Jury had heard the Cause, and were ready to give their Verdict, but were ordered by the then Recorder to acquit him, because some of the Council at the Bar persuaded him *St. Martin's le Grand* was in *Middlesex*. This *Hall* was tried by the *Middlesex* Jury, and convicted of a Robbery committed in the said Precinct.

“ The Reasons offered in Bar of Sentence, were, 1. Because the Privileged Places were granted to serve God in Acts of Devotion, and on a religious Account, *only*, and not for the following of Trades: And all their Privileges were taken away at the Reformation by Act of Parliament.

“ 2. Because so long ago as the Reign of *Henry VI.* the Common Serjeant of *London* offered before the King and Council to forfeit his Life, if he could not prove *St. Martin's le Grand* had no Right to be exempt from the City's Jurisdiction; and therefore, if these Privileges were so disputable in those Times, how much more must they now be since the Reformation?

“ 3. Because the Sheriffs Officers for *London* arrest for Debt in this Liberty, which, if in *Middlesex*, they have no Right to do.

“ 4. Because, in all the Grants and Charters to this Place, on which they found their pretended Privileges, they constantly declare that it is within the City of *London*, therefore cannot be said with any Propriety to be in *Middlesex*; consequently no *Middlesex* Jury can have any Cognizance of any Cause arising therein; and therefore the Sentence must be illegal, the Cause

Mr. Capel's Reasons.



“ Cause not having been tried by a Jury where  
“ the Crime was committed.”

Concerning the Patron, Privilege, and exempt Jurisdiction of this Church, we may understand by an Inquisition of the King's Justices at the Tower, in the Reign of King *Edward II.* when the Jury made this Presentment of it: That the Church of *Great St. Martin's, London*, was in the Donation of the King; and that *Richard de Ellefeld* then held it, and was Dean there; they knew not by what Warrant; therefore the Sheriff was commanded to cause him to appear; who came, and said, That he held the foresaid Church of *St. Martin's* as a free Chapel of the Lord the King, by the Donation and Concession of him, the present King, exempted from all ordinary Jurisdiction, and free, by the Letters of the same King; which he produced in these Words, *Edwardus Dei Gratia, &c.* and by that Warrant he held that Church.

Before this Church there was a Solar, that is, a large, airy Room, or Chamber, somewhat like the Galleries in some great Houses, being Places of Entertainment and Pleasure. This Solar was towards the Street, and had a Jetty outwards, which was so low that it annoyed the People passing along. It was presented at the aforesaid Inquisition in these Words: “ That the Dean  
“ and Canons of *St. Martin's the Great* held a  
“ certain Solar against the said Church, contain-  
“ ing in Length twenty-nine Feet; and in Breadth  
“ eleven Feet; *Cujus Gettificium est nimis bassum de*  
“ *tribus pedibus, i. e.* Whose Jetty was too low  
“ by three Feet.” The Sheriff was commanded to summon them. Afterwards the Dean and Canons appeared by their Attorney, and yielded to take away what was an Annoyance by the View of the Jury; and therefore it was commanded the Sheriff to throw down whatsoever was an Annoyance; but the Dean was not fined, because it was not his proper Deed.

Antiently, when this College flourished, a *Curfeu* Bell was rung here; as was at *Bow, St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and Barking*. It was a great Bell to be heard at a Distance, to give the Citizens Warning of the Time of Night, and to keep within Doors. King *Edward I.* in his Reign, in Orders sent to the City for keeping the Peace, against many Mischiefs and Murders, Robberies, and beating down of People by certain Hectors, walking armed in the Streets at Nights, commanded, that henceforth none should be so hardy to be found wandering in the Streets after *Curfeu* Bell sounded at *St. Martin's le Grand*.

This College was surrendered to King *Edward VI.* the second of his Reign, in the Year of *Christ* 1548; and the same Year the College Church was pulled down, many Houses built, highly prized, and lett to Strangers born, and such others as claimed Benefit of the Privileges granted to the Canons, serving God Day and Night (for so are the Words in the Charter of *William the Conqueror*;) which may hardly be wrested to Artificers, Buyers, and Sellers, otherwise than is mentioned in the 21st of *St. Matthew's* Gospel.

In the East Part, where the College Church stood, was afterwards a large Tavern built; and down to the West, and so throughout the whole

Precinct of that College, it was new built upon.

After this Deanery, with the Sanctuary and Privileges, was granted to the Abbey of *St. Peter's* in *Westminster*, *William*, Abbot of the said Monastery of *St. Peter of Westminster*, asserted his Title to the Privilege and Sanctuary of *St. Martin's le Grand* in *London*, with the Precincts, Circuit, and Bounds of the same, in this Form:

“ First, the said Abbot saith, That the free  
“ Chapel of *St. Martin's le Grand* in *London*,  
“ and the Precincts of *St. Martin's* aforesaid, is  
“ a Place privileged, and was founded and en-  
“ dowed long Time before the Conquest, as well  
“ of Possessions as of Immunities, Franchises,  
“ and Liberties; and corroborated and enlarged  
“ by King *William the Conqueror*, like as it ap-  
“ peareth, as well by the Charter of the said King  
“ *William the Conqueror*, as by divers other Char-  
“ ters, Writings, and Records.

“ Item, The said King *William the Conqueror*  
“ granted by his Charter to the same Place of *St.*  
“ *Martin's* divers Liberties and Franchises, by  
“ special and general Words, as well in the *Latin*  
“ Tongue as *Saxon*; and, over that, granted to  
“ the said Place of *St. Martin's* all other Liberties,  
“ Immunities, and Customs, which any Church  
“ of this Realm best had: Which Grant import-  
“ eth and includeth in itself as great Privileges,  
“ Franchises, and Immunities, as *Westminster, Be-*  
“ *verlay*, or any other Place privileged, hath  
“ within this Realm. And also the said Words  
“ in *Saxon* importeth such Sentence; that the  
“ said Place should be franchised, privileged, and  
“ have Tuition and Immunities of all those Per-  
“ sons, which for Treason, Felonies, Trespasses,  
“ or any other Cause, should flee to the same, or  
“ abide therein: Which Franchises, Privi-  
“ lege, Tuition, and Immunities, the said  
“ Place hath always peaceably had and enjoyed,  
“ from the said Conqueror's Days unto this pre-  
“ sent Time.

“ Item, The said Franchises, Immunities, and  
“ Privileges of *St. Martin's* have been corrobo-  
“ rated, confirmed, allowed, and enlarged, by  
“ King *Henry I.* King *Stephen*, *Henry II.* King  
“ *John*, King *Henry III.* King *Edward II.* King  
“ *Edward III.* *Richard II.* *Henry V.* *Henry VI.*  
“ and in all other Kings Times since the Con-  
“ quest; as by divers Charters and Allowances  
“ before Justices of Oyer and Determiner, Write-  
“ ings and Records, more plainly at large is  
“ shewed, and may appear.

“ Item, It appeareth by divers Returns made  
“ by the Sheriffs of *London*, as well in the King's-  
“ Bench, Common-Pleas, and all other the King's  
“ Courts, that the said Place of *St. Martin's* is  
“ a Place privileged and Sanctuary; as by the  
“ same Returns, remaining of Record, more  
“ plainly appear.

“ Item, The said Abbot saith, That the Pre-  
“ cinct, Circuit, and Bounds of the Privilege  
“ and Sanctuary aforesaid be and extend as here-  
“ after followeth.

“ Imprimis, Beginning at a Wall lying directly  
“ against a Post that standeth in the Middle of  
“ one *Roger Wright's*, a Grocer's House, which  
“ standeth on the East Side of the South Gate of  
“ St.



“ St. *Martin's*; and from the Wall in the said  
 “ Grocer's House, with the Half Deal of the  
 “ Street, unto the Channel of the same Side  
 “ that House standeth upon, Sanctuary: And  
 “ so forth from the East Westward, unto the  
 “ Midst of St. *Martin's Lane*, next to the Cha-  
 “ pel of St. *Martin's*, against the Tenement of  
 “ the *Bull's-Head*, which Tenement lieth at  
 “ the South End of the said Lane, on the West  
 “ Part.

“ Item, Half Part of the Street of St.  
 “ *Martin's-Lane*, Sanctuary, from the South  
 “ unto the North, as far forth as the Houses  
 “ appertaining to the *Bull's-Head* do extend  
 “ Northwards.

“ Item, From the said Place of the *Bull's-Head*,  
 “ then the whole Lane of St. *Martin's*, Sanctuary  
 “ on both Sides, unto a Post or Stoop that stand-  
 “ eth on the North Side or End of the two Tene-  
 “ ments standing by the great Gate next going  
 “ into the Dean's Court.

“ Item, From the said St. *Martin's-Lane*, at the  
 “ aforefaid *Bull's-Head*, turning by a Wall that  
 “ divideth the said Tenement of the *Bull's-Head*  
 “ and St. *Martin's* Ground; which Wall turneth  
 “ and extendeth from the East Westwards, unto a  
 “ back Wall that closeth in St. *Martin's* Ground  
 “ of the West Side; all within the said Wall,  
 “ Sanctuary.

“ Item, Along by the same back Wall that  
 “ closeth in the West Part of St. *Martin's* Ground,  
 “ from the South End of the said Wall into the  
 “ North, unto a Wall that divideth my Lord  
 “ of *Northumberland's* Ground and St. *Martin's*  
 “ Ground from the South End; all within the  
 “ aforefaid Walls, Sanctuary: And so forth,  
 “ from the South Side into the North of my  
 “ Lord of *Northumberland's* Ground, Sanctuary.  
 “ Along by a back Wall of the *Grey Friars*,  
 “ which back Wall closeth in my Lord of *Nor-*  
 “ *thumberland's* Ground of the West Part, unto  
 “ the North Part of *Angel-Alley*, abutting North-  
 “ wards, upon the South Side of *Robert Bowman's*  
 “ House, into the Street-wards. And so Sanctu-  
 “ ary still, from the said back Wall of *Grey*  
 “ *Friars*, along by the *Angel-Alley*, and by the  
 “ South Part of the said *Robert Bowman's* House,  
 “ from the West unto the East, until you come  
 “ to a Post or Stoop standing on the North  
 “ Part of the two Tenements next lying on the  
 “ North Side of a great Gate entering into the  
 “ Dean's Court.

“ Item, From the aforefaid Wall, along from  
 “ the North, Southward, unto *Hugh Payne's*  
 “ Dwelling-House; and from thence, by the  
 “ North Side of the said *Hugh Payne's* Garden,  
 “ Sanctuary still, from the West unto the East  
 “ Part thereof.

“ Item, Again from the North Side of the  
 “ above-rehearsed *Hugh Payne's* Garden, South-  
 “ ward, unto the Dean's Garden, Sanctuary.

“ Item, Along by the Wall on the North  
 “ Side of the Dean's Garden, from the West  
 “ into the East thereof, Sanctuary.

“ Item, From the North unto the South of the  
 “ aforefaid Dean's Garden, with St. *Leonard's*  
 “ Church, Sanctuary, as by a Wall it there  
 “ sheweth.

“ Item, From the East End of St. *Leonard's*  
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“ Church, Westward of the South of St. *Martin's*,  
 “ unto the *Bell-Alley*, Sanctuary; as appeareth  
 “ also by another Wall there.

“ Item, From the *Bell-Alley*, Southward, unto  
 “ the Wall spoken of at the Beginning, which is  
 “ within the Grocer's House, against the Post  
 “ that standeth within the Midst of the same  
 “ House: And so forth directly again unto the  
 “ Channel of the high Street, that lieth before  
 “ the South Gate of St. *Martin's*; all within the  
 “ Bounds rehearsed, Sanctuary.

“ Item, By a Statute made in the — Year of  
 “ King *Edward III.* it is affirmed, The said Place  
 “ of St. *Martin's* to be a Place franchised and pri-  
 “ viledged, having Tuition and Immunity, in  
 “ Manner and Form as is above rehearsed; and  
 “ in special, and for them that come in thither  
 “ for Debt, Treason, and Felony. In Proof  
 “ whereof, the Judge that sitteth there for the  
 “ King, as in a Place, not of the City, but by  
 “ Privilege separate, (the Mayor not called there-  
 “ to, as he is to the Deliverance of *Newgate*, and  
 “ other such Acts in the City) to have Knowledge  
 “ there in a Case of Treason or Felony, hath  
 “ ever, from Time that no Mind is, sitten in  
 “ the Gate of the said Sanctuary; and the Per-  
 “ son appeached or indicted of Treason and  
 “ Felony hath been kept by the Officers on  
 “ the further Side of the Street afore him;  
 “ to the Intent that he come not of the other  
 “ Side of the Channel, towards the Sanctuary  
 “ there, to claim the Liberty and Franchises of  
 “ the same.

“ Item, Whereas divers Kings of this Land,  
 “ for Causes such as moved them, have seized  
 “ into their Hands the Franchises and Liberties  
 “ that the City of *London* had, by Reason where-  
 “ of they were not suffered to use or enjoy the  
 “ said Franchises, for as long as it hath liked  
 “ unto the said Kings; yet the said Chapel of St.  
 “ *Martin's le Grand*, in the said City of *London*,  
 “ with the Precinct of the same, at the said  
 “ Times of such seizing of the aforefaid Fran-  
 “ chises, was afore and since always a Place pri-  
 “ viledged, without any Disturbance, Diminishing,  
 “ or Taking away by the said Kings, or by their  
 “ Ministers; and peaceably used and enjoyed  
 “ their Franchises, Liberties, and Immunities,  
 “ within the Sanctuary and Precinct of St.  
 “ *Martin's*, as in a Place exempted and privi-  
 “ leged, and no Ways pertaining unto the said  
 “ City; no Parcel thereof, though it be within  
 “ the said City.

“ And moreover, the said Abbot faith, That  
 “ the said Church or Chapel of St. *Martin's*,  
 “ within the said Sanctuary and Precinct of the  
 “ same, were of late, by the late King of fa-  
 “ mous Memory, King *Henry VII.* lawfully an-  
 “ nexed and given to the said Monastery of St.  
 “ *Peter of Westminster*; at which Time and  
 “ Times, without Mind of Man before that,  
 “ the said Chapel and Precinct, Circuit and  
 “ Bounds of the said Sanctuary, comprized  
 “ within the Limits above rehearsed, were  
 “ used, allowed, and taken, and yet be, as  
 “ Sanctuary.”

Thus far the Abbot of *Westminster's* Declaration,  
 at which Time (as it appears) there fell out so  
 9 K much

St. Mar-  
tin's a pri-  
viledged  
Place for  
Debt,  
Treason, or  
Felony.

No ways  
pertaining  
to the City.

Given to  
the Abbey  
of West-  
minster by  
King  
Hen. VII.



much Contestation concerning the Precincts of this Sanctuary, that the Matter was fain to be tried by antient sworn Men depofed in Court, as Witneffes. What follows of their Depofitions came to Hand; the reft (and the Beginning) were loft:

Depofitions  
concerning  
St. Mar-  
tin's.

"Item, The faid Henry Williamfon depofeth for the claimed Bounds, and alfo for the Privilege of Sanctuary-Men, in the half Street and Lane next to St. Martin's; and for the fetting up of the Gallows on *Evil-May-Day*; and for the removing thereof, as others therein before have depofed.

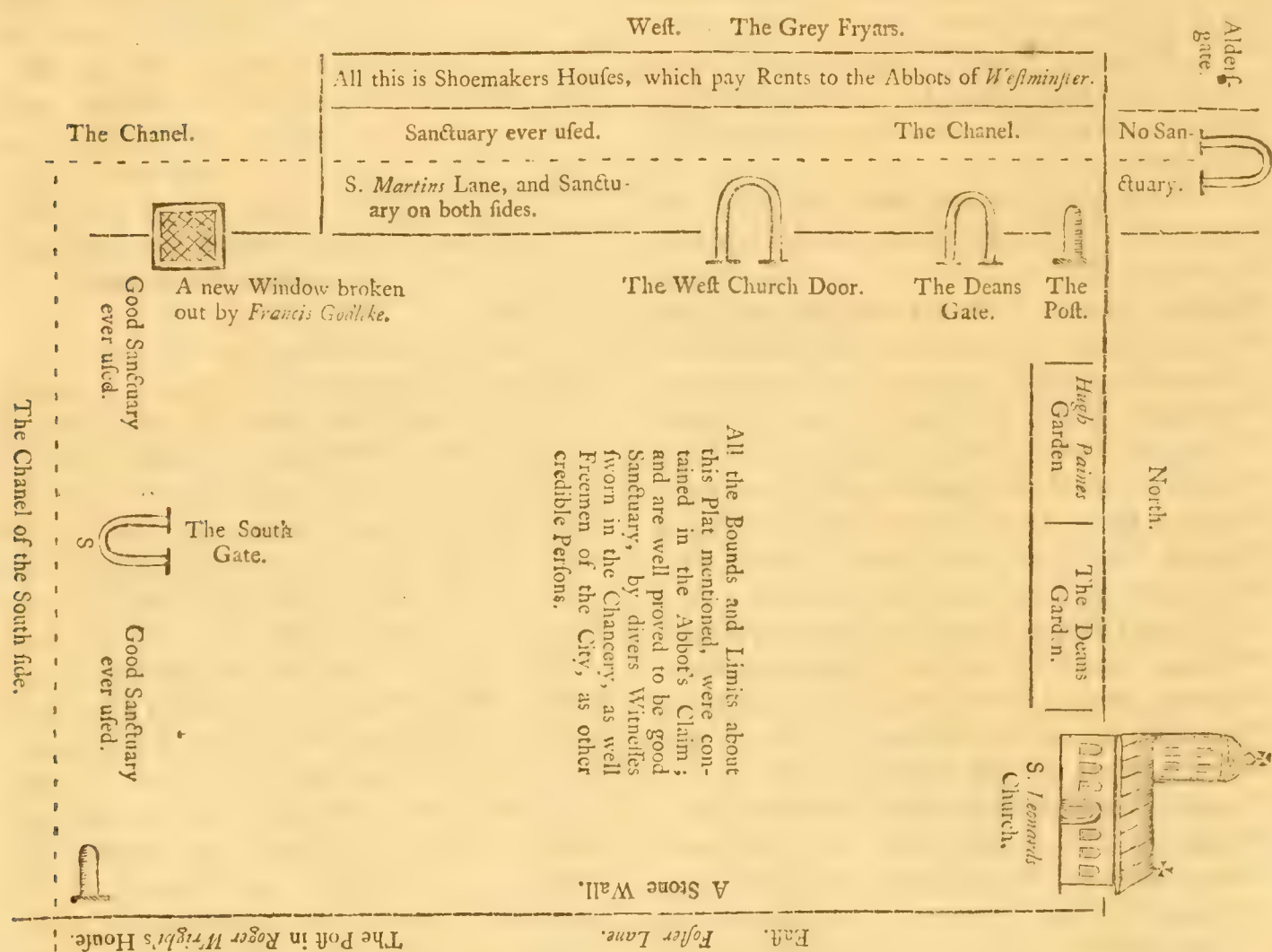
"Item, Ralph Twyn depofeth all wholly the claimed Bounds to be Sanctuary; and alfo the fetting up of the Gallows, and removing of the fame; and the Pavement to be done by the Abbot; and that he knew one *Bland*, privileged both for Treafon and Murder, ever ufed to walk in the Street claimed as Sanctuary, without any Difurbance.

"Item, William Bayley depofeth all the claimed Bounds, and alfo the fitting of the Juftices in

"the South Gate; and that he heard the Juftices fay, that half the Street againft the faid Gate was Sanctuary; and that there were Perfons therein arraigned, and others therein depofed; and that he knew the faid *Bland*, privileged for Treafon and Felony, to dwell in *Angel-Alley*; and that the Abbot ought to make the Pavement, as others have depofed there.

"Item, John Smith, Clerk, depofeth for all the claimed Bounds; and further faith, that he knew Dr. Morton, and alfo the Cardinal Morton, to lie there, one in Roger Wright's Houfe, and the other in *Angel-Alley*, they both being privileged for Treafon: And alfo he fuppoſeth both *Angel-Alley* and *Bland-Alley* to be holden of St. Martin's by certain Rents, as Parcel of the Earl of Northumberland's Tenements: And alfo for the Pavement, as others before have depofed."

At this Time there was the following Survey or Plan of the Precinct exhibited into the Court of Chancery, where it appeareth theſe Witneffes to have depofed:



There was a memorable Cause tried about the Liberties, between this Collegiate Church of St. Martin's and the City of London, in the twenty-seventh of Henry VIII. which probably the former Declaration of the Abbot of Westminster refers to. The City then, by her Recorder and Council, penned and exhibited these ensuing Articles against the Sanctuary of St. Martin's:

"Articles declaring for the Mayor and Commonalty of London: That the Inclosure and Chyrch of Seynt Martine's le Grande, the Messuages, Houses, and Lane of Seint Martine's aforesayd, be of and in the Liberty and Jurisdiction of the said City; and that there be, nor by any lawful Meane have been, any such Privileges and Immunity, the which may, or ought to defend al Manner of enorm Enemies

"of God, the Chyrch, the King, and the Realm, unpunished, as it hath been of long wrongfully accustomed. And especially to disherit our most dread Sovereign Lord, and his said City and Chamber of London, of such Rights, Jurisdiccions, Liberties, and free Customs, as of long Time before the Foundation, and at the Foundation of the said Chyrch, and ever after, peaceably and quietly had used; and approved by divers Records, by Authority of Parliament, Letters Patents, and otherwise, as followeth:

"1. They seyen, that the City of London is, and, since the Tyme of Remembrance of Man, hath been the chief City of this Realm, and above al other Cities and Towns of the same, as wel in Honours, Liberties, and free Customs



“toms highly endowed; and the which famous  
“City, in the Time of Seint *Edward*, King and  
“Confessor, and long Time before, always hath  
“been of itself one hoole County, and one hoole  
“Jurisdiction and Liberty, by the said Citizens,  
“and their Predecessors, of the King and his  
“Progenitors holden at Farm.

“And the said Citizens then, and by al the  
“Time <sup>’</sup>above said, by Reason of their seid Juris-  
“diction and Liberties, among others, have had  
“Liberties and free Customs, to elect and make  
“of themselves, yeerely, certain principal Officers  
“in the said City, which faithfully shudde answer  
“the King’s Terme: And immediately under  
“him, the People of the said City, and others  
“repairing to the same in Peace, Unity, and  
“Justice, shudde govern after their old Laws and  
“Customs: And also, to substitute under them  
“other Under-Officers and Ministers, to help  
“for the Sustentation and Execution of the Pre-  
“misses, &c.”

And before this, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* was this great Cause in Dispute, between the City and *St. Martin’s*, before several Commissioners appointed to hear it. Then the Citizens pleaded, That *William the Conqueror*, before the Foundation of the above said Church, by Authority of his Parliament, and by two Charters, which the Mayor and Citizens then produced, demised to the Citizens of *London* all the said City and Sheriffwick of *London*, with all Appendages, &c. And so pleading, *inter alia*, concluded thus: “All and singular which the same Mayor  
“and Citizens are ready to make good, as  
“well for the said Lord the King, as for them-  
“selves.”

It seems that there have been some later Differences about a new Door into the Liberties of the Freedom: Whereupon a Court being called, *December 20, 1625*, this Order was given out, to be enquired upon and certified:

“It is ordered by the Court, that the Foreman  
“of the Inquest, with others of the same Inquest,  
“shall view the South Gate and Entry leading  
“from *Bladder-Street* into this Liberty; and also  
“a Door made by *Thomas Rodes* in the East Side  
“of the same Entry; and make their Reports  
“under their Hands in Writing, on *Monday* next  
“after *Epiphany*.

“According to the Direction of the Order  
“above said, we whose Names are underwritten,  
“being all of the Enquest sworne for this Yeere,  
“having viewed the Gate and Entry, doe find,  
“and accordingly certifie, that *Thomas Rodes*, a  
“Linnen-Draper, dwelling in a House next ad-  
“joining to the said Entry, on the East Side  
“thereof, (in Part of which House *Roger Wright*  
“did dwell) hath of late, without the Privy or  
“Knowledge of the Inhabitants of this Liberty,  
“taken downe, or caused to be taken downe and  
“carried away, a Pair of strong, sufficient, and  
“serviceable Gates, in the Night Time, which  
“were, and Time out of Mind have bin, the  
“common South Gate of this Liberty; and, in-  
“stead thereof, hath set up a new Gate of Deale,  
“opening all one Way, *viz.* towards the West  
“Side; whereas the former Paire of Gates or  
“Leaves did fall open, the one towards the East

“Side, and the other towards the West Side of  
“the said Entry. Also the said *Thomas Rodes*  
“hath broken down the Partition Wall on the  
“East Side of the said Entry, against which one  
“Leafe of the said old Gate did fall open, as  
“afore said, and hath there made a new Doore,  
“(where never any was before in the Memory of  
“Man) of almost an Ell in Breadth, out of the  
“Shop into the said Entry or common Passage  
“into this Liberty; whereby a free and open  
“Passage is made out of the City of *London*, the  
“Shop of the said *Rodes*, into this Liberty; to  
“the great Prejudice of the Lords of the same  
“Liberty, and to the great Hindrance and Da-  
“mage of the Tenants and Inhabitants within the  
“same. In Witness whereof we have hereunto  
“subscribed our Names. Dated the ninth of *Jan.*  
“*Anno Dom. 1625.*

<i>Matthew Jumper,</i>	<i>Edward Napper,</i>
<i>William Hewes,</i>	<i>Thomas Speare,</i>
<i>William Hewes,</i>	<i>Henry Knevet,</i>
<i>Richard Mattock,</i>	<i>William Hunt,</i>
<i>Anthony Johnson,</i>	<i>Philip Richard,</i>
<i>Timothy Smart,</i>	<i>William Purse.”</i>

The Liberties of this Place, after the Dissolution of the College, remained and were preserved very cautiously from Time to Time. And to know how the Government, Privileges, and State of it stood in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, these Matters following may explain in some Measure:

Because of the Liberty enjoyed by such as lived within these Bounds, many Foreigners, *English* and others, Tradesmen and Artificers, planted themselves here. *Anno 1585*, a Survey was taken of all the Strangers, being *French, Germans, Dutch,* and *Scots*, inhabiting here, and their Occupations. Many of them were Cordwainers, that is, Shoemakers, (which Trade still continues there) Taylors, (hence the Tally-men who sold Shreds of Cloth, and Button-makers, and Button-mould-makers, that remained there even until the great Fire.) Here inhabited also Strangers, Goldsmiths, Pursemakers, Linnen-Drapers, some Stationers, some Merchants, and Silk-Weavers. Here lived also two Silk-Twisters, who *Mr. Strype* supposes were the first Silk-Throwsters in *London*, and to have brought that Trade into *England*; wherefore he sets down their Names: One was *John James*, born under the Dominion of King *Philip*, and made Denizen the nineteenth of *December*, in the tenth Year of *Queen Elizabeth*; the other was *Anthony Emerick*, born also under the Obedience of King *Philip*, and made Denizen the first of *January*, *Anno 17 Regina Elizabethæ.*

There were, upon that Survey above said, found to be of Housholders, (Denizens as well as others) their Wives, Children, and Servants, one hundred and sixty-one in Number; which nevertheless was less by half than was some Years before; for in 1569 their Number was two hundred and sixty-nine.

There was a Constable and a Headborough for this Liberty: But divers Things here wanted providing for; in Respect whereof, they that lived out of the Liberty were in better Condition. Sundry of the Inhabitants refused to watch and ward,



ward, when upon Occasion they were required, as good Subjects and honest Neighbours, so to do; they refused to contribute to such Taxes and Payments as were set upon them for her Majesty's Service, with the rest of their Neighbours; several visited with the Sickness, would not obey the Orders appointed in that Behalf; that is; they would not keep their Doors and Windows shut, nor keep themselves within their Houses, but walked forth, and struck out the *Red Cross* set upon their Doors, and threatened to do mischief to such as should come to set any such Crosses there; and some repaired to the Court with their Wares, a Thing dangerous to the Queen and Nobility. There was no Prison in the said Liberty to commit such as should be troublesome and offensive, but the *Gatehouse* in *Westminster*, which was in another Shire, and out of the Liberty; and so they that were thus committed, commonly brought their Actions against those that committed them, and put them to great Trouble.

Hence, in the Year 1593, the Officers and Inhabitants petitioned the Lord-Treasurer to grant them such good Ordinances for the Redress of the said Disorders, and sufficient Authority for Execution of the same, for the good Government of the said Liberty, and Conservation of the People in Peace, as to his Lordship's discreet Wisdom should be thought meet; and that they might have a Prison and Execution of Justice within the Precinct of the Liberty; and that he would send his Letters to the Constable and Headborough, to find out a convenient Place for such Purpose; and to assess all the Inhabitants of the Liberty to the Charge thereof. The Lord-Treasurer recommended this Matter to Serjeant *Owen* and Mr. *Lewis*, two Lawyers, who gave their Judgments, That, for all Matters for the Service of the Queen, the Inhabitants were compelled to perform the same; but, for other Matters, they must make some By-Laws and Orders among themselves, to bind themselves to Performance. And that such disorderly Persons, whose Houses were limited within the College, might be punished by Imprisonment; and, in that contagious Time, very convenient to be executed.

The Inhabitants also complained at this Time, that the Mayor's Officers entered into their Liberty at their Pleasure, and searched and viewed all the Wares of the Shoemakers, according to a Statute lately made, not calling the Officer of the Liberty, or making him privy thereto. To this the Judgment of the aforesaid Lawyers was, That the Searcher might enter into the Liberty, and search alone: But, for that the Benefit of the Forfeitures were given to the Liberty, they thought it convenient that the Lord-Mayor's Officer should be with them: Which they thought might be obtained, if it pleased the Treasurer to write to the Lord-Mayor in that Behalf.

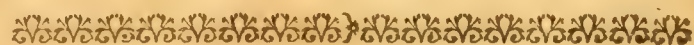
See P. 771.

This Place, though in the Heart of the City of *London*, is still in the Liberty of *Westminster*, and is governed, and votes for Parliament-Men accordingly; and Persons unfree may here follow their Professions and Trades.

Lower down, on the West Side of *St. Martin's Lane*, in the Parish of *St. Anne*, almost by *Alders-*

gate, was one great House, commonly called *Northumberland-House*; it belonged to *Henry Percy*. King *Henry IV.* in the seventh of his Reign, gave this House, with the Tenements thereunto appertaining, to *Queen Jane*, his Wife, and then it was called her *Wardrobe*.

Antiently the Kings of *England* have sometimes lodged here. A Writ of King *Edward I.* was dated hence: *Thomas de Clirowe de Blechweeth captus & detent. in Prifona North. pro Transgr. Forrest. habet Literas Rogero de Cliford Justic. Forrest. citra Trentam, quod ponatur per Ballium. Dat. apud S. Martinum Magnum, London, 20 Die Octobris.*



## CHAP. VII.

### ALD GATE WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

The Etymology and Bounds of Aldgate Ward.

The antient and present State. Priory of the Holy Trinity. The Papey. The Portugeeze Jews Synagogue. Crutched-Friers. Sir John Milburn's Charity. Parishes and Churches. Navy-Office, Halls, and other publick Buildings, and antient Monuments. Aldermen and Common Council.

**A**LDGATE Ward takes its Name from the East Gate of the City, called *Aldgate*, or antiently *Ealdgate*. The principal Street of this Ward, called *Aldgate High-street*, beginneth at *Aldgate*, stretcheth West, where was once a handsome Well, but now a Stone Pump, adorned with four Lamps, is placed. From thence, the Way being divided in two, it runneth on the South Side of *Leadenhall-street* to *Lime-street* Corner, and half down that Street on the Left Hand.

In the Midway, on that South Side, betwixt *Aldgate* and *Lime-street*, is *Angel-alley*, a Thoroughfare into *Fenchurch-street*; and another Alley, once called *Sprinkle-alley*, from an holy Water-pot, which used to hang there, but now *Sugar-loaf-alley*.

Near this was a large House, and divers Tenements near adjoining, which some Time belonged to a dissolved Priory, but afterwards given by King *Henry VIII.* to one Mrs. *Cornwallis*, Widow, and her Heirs, in Reward for some fine Puddings which she made and presented to him: Such was the Princely Liberality of those Times. A little farther was the House of Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, and of late the *African-House*, now pulled down to enlarge the *East-India Warehouse* in *Billiter-lane*.

Then, somewhat more West, is *Belzeter's-lane*, so called from the first Builder and Owner thereof, now corruptly called *Billiter-lane*; a Place consisting formerly of poor and ordinary Houses, where it seems needy and beggarly People used to inhabit; whence the Proverb, *A Bawdy Beggar of Billiter-lane*; which is somewhere used by Sir *Thomas More*, in the Book he wrote against *Tyndal*.

Betwixt

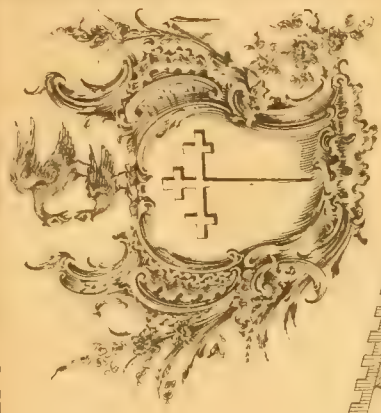






ALD GATE WARD

with its DIVISIONS into  
Precincts & Parishes  
according to a  
NEW SURVEY.



A Scale of Feet



Betwixt this *Belzeter's-lane* and *Lime-street*, three new Houses being to be built, in the Year 1590, in a Place where before was a large Garden Plat, inclosed from the Street by a high Brick Wall, upon taking down the said Wall, and digging for Cellarage, another Wall of Stone was found directly under the Brick Wall, with an arched Gate-way of Stone, and Gates of Timber to be closed in the Midst towards the Street; the Timber of the Gates was consumed, but the Hinges of Iron were then remaining on their Staples on both Sides. Moreover, in that Wall were square Windows, with Bars of Iron on each Side this Gate; the Wall was above two Fathoms deep under Ground, supposed to be the Remains of those great Fires; mentioned on p. 32. or to be the Ruins of some House burnt in the Reign of King Stephen, when the Fire began in the House of one *Aelward*, near *London-stone*, and consumed East to *Aldgate*, See p. 41. Whereby it appeareth, how greatly the Ground of the City hath been raised in that Place.

On the North Side, this Ward stretcheth to the West Corner of *St. Andrew's Church*, and then turneth towards the North, by *St. Mary-ax-street*, on the East Side of *St. Augustine's Church*, which stood in the Wall, and by *Bury's* (corruptly now called *Bevis*) Marks again, or about by the Wall thro' *Shoemaker's-row* to *Aldgate*.

The Way towards the South, from the Pump aforefaid, is called *Fenchurch-street*, down which *Aldgate Ward* reaches to *Culver* or *Fishmongers-alley*, which is on the West Side of *Ironmongers-Hall*.

Again, from *Aldgate*, out of the principal Street, close by the Gate and Wall of the City, runneth *Poor-jury-lane*, South to *Crouched-friers*, thence to *Woodrofe-lane*, and so to *Tower-hill*: And out of this Lane, West, is a Street called *Hart-street*, which in that Ward stretcheth to *Sydon*, or *Seething-lane*, by *St. Olave's Church*: One other Lane, more West from *Aldgate*, goeth by *Northumberland-house* toward *Crossed*, or *Crouched-friers*: Then on the same Side is the North End of *Mark-lane*, and *Blanch-appleton*, where the Ward endeth.

The antient Bounds of this Ward may be taken from the Extent of the Soke of the Priory of *Christ-church*; and what that is, may be known from what is wrote by one of that Convent, and preserved in an old Book, called *Dunthorne*; where we read, *Sciendum igitur quanta sit Soka, cujus fines tales sunt. A Porta de Aldgate, &c. i. e.* "We must know therefore, how great the Soke is, which hath such Bounds: "From the Gate of *Aldgate*, as far as the Gate "of the Bailey of the *Tower*, called *Cungate*, and "all *Cheken-lane*, towards *Barking Church*, as "far as the Church-yard, except one House "nearer than the Church-yard; and the Journey is returned the same Way, as far as the "Church of *St. Olave's*; and then we come "back by the Street which goes by *Coleman-church*; then it goes forth towards *Fenchurch*, and so there on this Side our Houses is "a Lane, through which we went unto the "House of *Theobald Fitz-Ivo*, Alderman; "which Lane now is stopped, because it had

"been suspected for Thieves in the Night: "Therefore, because a Way was not open there, "we come back again by a Lane towards the "Church of *St. Michael*, and as far as *Lime-street*, to the House of *Richard Cavel*. This "therefore is our Inward Soke, and these are "the Bounds of it. This the Queen-Mother "gave to us, with the Gate of *Aldgate*. From "*Lime-street* we go through the Street by the "Church of *St. Andrew's*; as far as the Chapel "of *St. Augustine upon the Wall*; then as far "as the Gate of the Church-yard. This is the "Circuit of our Inner Soke."

As to the present State of the whole Ward, it stands thus:

It first begins with *Aldgate-street*, which is broad, but short, and very well inhabited by Tradesmen; and, by giving Passage through the Gate, to and from the adjacent Parts, is a very great Thorough-fare. This Street begins at the Gate, and runs Westward to the Pump, where it divides itself into two Streets; one falling into *Leadenball-street*, and the other into *Fenchurch-street*. About 100 Feet N. W. of the Gate is the chief, but narrow Entrance into *Duke's-place*, which is large, and for the most Part inhabited by Jews.

In this Place are several Courts, some of which are very large; as *Broad-court*, where the Church of *St. James Duke's-place* stands. Out of this Court, where the Church stands, is a Passage under an Arch into another large one, called *Duke's-place-court*, or *Broad-place*; at the South East Corner of which is the *Dutch Jews Synagogue*: And to these two Courts there are two Outlets into that Part of *Duke's-place* which fronteth *London-wall*: Along which is a narrow Lane, called commonly *Shoemaker's-row*, which turning South, leads to *Aldgate*, and North-West to *Bevis-marks*, and was formerly full of Shoemakers Shops. Here is a small Place, called *Vine-court*, which is but ordinary. Likewise out of *Duke's-place-court* is a Street which leadeth to another, and both formerly called *Duke's-place*, now *King's-street*. In this Place, in a large upper Room, was the old *Jews Synagogue*. From this Part is *Henage-lane*, which falls into *Bevis-marks*, close by the *Portuguese Jews Synagogue*, and then into *Camomile-street*, which runs along by the Wall, as far as *St. Mary-axe*: But neither this nor *Bevis-marks* are Places of great Account. On the South Side here is *Plough-yard*, which is pretty large, but chiefly taken up for Stabling and Coach-houses, but towards the upper End hath one handsome House, with a Garden before it; and near this Yard is *Berry-street*, which is very handsome and cleanly kept, with good uniform Buildings on both Sides, well inhabited, mostly by Jews, who dwell privately, without Shops: This Street falls into one Part of *Duke's-place*, where to the East is a Dissenting Meeting, and to the West a Passage into *St. Mary-axe*, called *Greyhound-alley*, which was formerly very ordinary, but now well built, and inhabited by Merchants and other Persons of Repute.

*St. Mary-axe*, a Street that comes out of *Bevis-marks* by *London-wall*, and runneth up South to *Leadenball-street* against *Lime-street*. And this Street, especially the East Side, (which is only in this Ward) is generally taken up by Merchants,



there being divers large and handsome Buildings seated backwards, with good Entrances to them shut up by Gates; and many of them have Gardens behind them.

At the North End of *St. Mary-axe* is *Fletcher's-hall*, and at the South Corner the Parish-Church of *St. Andrew Undershaft*.

*Leadenball-street*, a Place of great Trade, well inhabited, and a great Thorough-fare. In this Street are these Places; *Pewter-pot-linn*. *Allen's-court* is the Scite on which formerly stood the Seat of *Sir Thomas Allen*. *Axe-alley*, or *Booker's Gardens*, hath several Turnings, and leads into *Duke's-place*. The *Crown Tavern*, a large and convenient House. The Scite of the *Royal African-house*, being the Place for the Management of the Affairs of that Company, before it was dissolved by Parliament, and since purchased by the *India Company* for Ware-houses now building. *Sugar-loaf-court*, a pretty handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, well built and inhabited at the End towards *Fenchurch-street*. *Creed-lane*, at the West Corner of *St. Catherine Cree-church*, which runs North into *Duke's-place*, and chiefly inhabited by Jews.

*Lime-street*, on the South Side of *Leadenball-street*, leads into *Fenchurch-street*, and is for the generality taken up by Merchants and Persons of Repute. The West Side of this Street lieth in *Lime-street Ward*; some Part in *Langborn Ward*; there being in this Ward but the East Side, from *Leadenball-street* Corner unto *Cullum-street*, so called from the Builder: And in this Part is *Axe-yard*, which is but indifferent; *Lime-street-alley*, by some called *Billiter-alley*, as leading into *Billiter-square*, and through that Square East into *Billiter-lane*; betwixt this Alley and *Axe-yard* is a new Court, built out of some Houses pulled down.

*Ebenezer Mussell*, Esq; informs us, that before the Fire of London, on the East Side of *Lime-street*, there was a large House and Garden, extending further East, and opening into *Fenchurch-street*, on whose Scite, after the Fire, were built thirty Houses by *Sir Thomas Cullum*, which descended by Sale from *Sir Jasper Cullum* to the Father of Mr. *Mussell* afore said, who now enjoys that Estate. And that lately, the Cellar of one of the Houses giving way, there was discovered an arched Room, ten Feet square, and eight Feet deep, with several arched Doors round it, stopped up with Earth. This happened on the Scite of the old Mansion-house.

East of *Lime-street* is *Billiter-lane*, which goes out of *Leadenball-street*, and falls into *Fenchurch-street* against the End of *Mark-lane*. The Buildings in *Billiter-lane* are mostly very old ruinous Timber Houses, and may serve to give us the best Idea of the Manner in which this City was generally built before the Fire. But the Inhabitants are chiefly petty Shop-keepers. On the East Side the *East-India Company* have built large Warehouses, and there are several good modern Buildings. About the middle on the West Side is *Billiter-square*, an handsome, open, and airy Place, graced with good new Brick Buildings, well inhabited; and out of this Square to the South-West, is a handsome Free-stone Passage, called

*Smith's Rents*, which leadeth down *Fishmongers-alley* to *Fenchurch-street*. At the South-East Corner of *Billiter-lane*, in *Fenchurch-street*, was a House, or an Estate, belonging to Cardinal *Wolfey*, now made two Houses, almost facing *London-street*.

*Mark-lane*, or *Mart-lane*, (where once used to be kept a publick Mart) entering into which, on the Left Hand, there is a large, open, square Place, with a Passage to it for Carts, called *Blanch-ableton-court*: It hath a turning Passage on the South Side, by an Alley, which encompasseth some of the Houses. In this Parish was the Manor of *Blanch-ableton*, now corruptly called *Blind-chapel-court*: It belonged to *Sir Thomas Roos* of *Hame-lake*, Knt. in the seventh of *Richard II.* standing at the North-East Corner of *Mark-lane*. In the third of *Edward IV.* all Basket-makers, Wire-drawers, and other Foreigners, were permitted to have Shops in the Manor of *Blanch-ableton*, and no where else, within the City or Suburbs. More South is *Pick-axe-alley*, very small and ordinary, with a dark Entrance into it. This Lane is very long, falling into *Tower-street*; but the Part in this Ward is but small, viz. the East Side from the Corner of *Fenchurch-street*, to *Pick-axe-alley*, the greatest Part being in *Tower-street Ward*, with some Part in *Langborn Ward*.

*Fenchurch-street* is long, reaching from the Pump within *Aldgate* to *Gracechurch-street*, and, for the generality, well inhabited by Merchants, and eminent Warehouse-men and Shop-keepers: But of this Street there is in this Ward no more than from *Aldgate-street* to the West End of *Ironmonger's-hall*, on the North Side; and a little beyond *Mark-lane* to *Aldgate-street*, on the South Side; the rest being in *Langborn Ward*. Between *Mark-lane* and *St. Catharine Coleman Church*, is built, with very handsome Houses in it, *London-street*; at the Corner of which, in *Fenchurch-street*, was a few Years ago a large House called the *London-Tavern*. Over against *St. Catharine Coleman Church* is a magnificent House, built and inhabited by two Jews, Brothers, whose Names are *Franco*. More to the West is *Fenchurch Buildings*, a new, large, well built and inhabited Court, with a Passage into *Leadenball-street*. Adjoining to this Church, Westward, is *Magpye-alley*, in which is a Jews Synagogue, and by a narrow Passage there is a Way into *French-ordinary-court*, and so into *Crutched-friers*. A little to the East of *St. Catherine Coleman's*, is a very extensive Range of Warehouses belonging to the *East-India Company*, which reach quite thro' into *Crutched-friers*, with a Passage under for Carriages. *Northumberland-alley*, the Scite on which *Northumberland-house* once stood, but now converted into other Buildings, is very long, which, with several turning Passages, falls into *Crutched-friers*; and for the generality is but an ordinary Place, as well for Houses as Inhabitants. This was formerly a noted Place for Gaming and Debaucheries.

*Crutched, Crouched, or Crossed-friers*, begins in the West at *Hart-street*, and runs Eastward, taking in Part of the *Navy-Office*; and then turning Northwards falls into *Aldgate*; but that Part that runs Northward is called *Poor-jury-lane*, which is but ordinary in its Buildings. This *Crutched-friers-*



*friers-street* hath several good Buildings and Places of Name, viz. on the North Side, *French-ordinary-court*, already mentioned, being a large open Place, with good Buildings, especially on the East Side; having Palisado Pales, with Trees before the Court-Yards of the Houses, and a Free-stone Pavement between the Houses. Out of this Court is a Passage down Steps into *Fenchurch-street*, thro' *Magpye-alley*.

The *Navy-Office*, on the South Side of the Street, hath some Part in this Ward, viz. almost all the first Court, with the Side Buildings, and some small Part of the Office itself; the other Part, viz. the back Part, being in *Tower-street* Ward.

*Bunt's-yard* seated not far from the *Navy-Office* Eastward, a pretty large Place, but only for Stabling. *Allam-yard*, taken up for Warehouses. *River-street*, a good large open Place, with Brick Buildings, well inhabited, leads to *Great Tower-hill*. Out of this Street, on the East Side, is *Colchester-street*; it hath good Brick Buildings, and falls into *Woodrofe-lane*, which begins at *Crutched-friers*, and so leads to *Tower-hill*, in which Lane is a Mixture of Brick and Timber Houses, pretty well built and inhabited. In this Lane is *Chain-alley*, which hath one good House and Garden to it. At the upper End of this Lane, and fronting *Crutched-friers*, are good Brick Buildings, called *Gold-square*, well inhabited. *Gunpowder-alley* hath at the upper End ten Alms-houses for Men and their Wives, being the Gift of the Lord *Banning*, and now called *Oxford's Alms-Houses*, the Earl marrying an Heiress of the *Bannings*; these have but small Allowances. *Northumberland-alley* comes out here into *Poor-jury-lane*, where is a large Brew-house. *Black-horse-yard*, for Stabling, with some Dwelling-Houses in it. *Flower-de-lis-court*, but small. *Three-crown-court*, a handsome open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Holsey's-rents*, very small and ordinary. *Carpenter's-yard*, a good handsome Court, very well inhabited. *George-alley*, long and narrow, with a Passage to *Aldgate*.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, six Common-Councilmen, (including the Deputy) six Constables, nine Scavengers, eighteen Wardmote-Men for Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* at five Pounds.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, besides the Constable and Beadle, thirty-four Watchmen, and for the Liberty of *Duke's-place* ten; in all forty-four.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *January*.

The Alderman of this Ward is *Robert Scott*, Esq; *Thomas Cockedge*, Deputy; and the Common-Councilmen are, *Christopher Fullagar*, *John Hall*, *Stracy Till*, *John Platt*, and *William Rogers*.

Thus much for the Bounds. Now for Monuments, or Places most antient and notable. First, to begin with the dissolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, called *Christ Church*, on the right Hand within *Aldgate*. This Priory was founded by Queen *Matilda*, Daughter to *Malcolm*, King of Scotland, Wife to *Henry I.* by the Persuasions of

Archbishop *Anselm*, and *Richard Beaumeis*, Bishop of *London*, A. D. 1108, in the same Place where *Siredus* had begun to erect a Church in Honour of the Holy Cross and *St. Mary Magdalen*, out of which the Dean and Chapter of *Waltham* were entitled to receive thirty Shillings: But the Queen gave them a Mill in Exchange, and had this Agreement confirmed by King *Henry*, her Husband; and gave the Church to *Norman*, the first Canon Regular in all *England*, for Canons of his own Rule.

Her Majesty also endowed the same Church, and those that served God therein, with the Port of *Aldgate*, and the Soke thereunto belonging, with all Customs, and twenty-five Pounds Blanks, as mentioned in the following Deed, Charter, &c. as it was taken out of the Register of the said Priory, called there *Prioratus de Cricchurch*:

"*Matildis Dei Gratia Anglorum Regina R. Episcopo London. & omnibus Sanctæ Ecclesiæ fidelibus, Salutem. Notum sit vobis me Con-*  
 "filio Archiepiscopi *Anselmi* & Concessione &  
 "Confirmatione Domini Regis *Henrici* dedisse &  
 "confirmasse Ecclesiam Christi infra muros Lon-  
 "don. veram, liberam, & quietam ab omni sub-  
 "jectione tam Ecclesiæ de *Waltham*, quam ali-  
 "arum Ecclesiarum, præter Ecclesiæ Sancti *Pauli*  
 "London. & Episcopi cum omnibus ad eam perti-  
 "nentibus ad honorem Dei Canonicis in ea regu-  
 "lariter cum *Normanno* Priore Deo fervientibus,  
 "in perpetuum, pro redemptione animarum nos-  
 "trarum, scil. dedi eis Portam de *Aldgata* cum  
 "Soca ad eam pertinentem quæ fuit mea Domi-  
 "nica, & duas Partes reddit. civitatis *Exoniæ*. Et  
 "volo & præcipio, quod iidem Canonici bene &  
 "in Pace & honorifice & libere teneant terras  
 "suas & omnia ad Ecclesiam suam pertinent. cum  
 "omnibus libertatibus & consuetudinibus quas  
 "Dominus meus Rex *Henricus* eis per chartam  
 "suam confirmavit, ita, ne eis injuria vel contu-  
 "melia fiat. Teste Episcopo *Wint.* &c."

Tanner's  
Notitia,  
fol. 303.

The Deed  
of Queen  
Maud.

"*Henricus, Rex Angliæ, Willielmo Exoniæ*  
 "Episcopo et Balio. Vic. & Præposit. *Exoniæ* &  
 "omnibus Baronib. & Fidelibus suis *Devene-*  
 "cestr. & omnibus Burgenf. & Ministris suis *Ex-*  
 "oniæ, Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Ecclesiæ  
 "Sanctæ Trinitatis *London.* & Canonicis ibidem  
 "servientibus pro Anima *Matildis* Reginæ con-  
 "jugis meæ xxv. lib. ad Scalam per Annum de  
 "reddit. ipsius Reginæ in *Exoniæ* quas præd. Re-  
 "gina *Matild.* iis dedit in vita. Et volo & firmi-  
 "ter præcipio, quod Vicecom. quicunq; sit aut  
 "fuerit in *Exoniæ* eas reddit ipsi Canonicis singu-  
 "lis Annis, sicut unquam melius & plenius red-  
 "dit. fuerunt, & eisdem terris quibus reddi sole-  
 "bant. Teste *Galfridi*, Cancellar. & niger. de  
 "albiu, & *Galfrid.* de *Clinton* apud *Potes-*  
 "mudam."

K Hen. I's  
Charter of  
Confirmation.

"*Henricus Rex Angliæ Rogero Episcopo Sarum*  
 "& Baronibus *Scaccarii* Salutem. Sciatis me con-  
 "cessisse, esse stabile Donum quod *Matildis* Regina  
 "Uxor mea dedit & concessit Canonicis Sanctæ Tri-  
 "nitatis *London.* viz. xxv. lib. Blanc. Quas ei dedit  
 "de Firma Civitatis *Exoniæ*. Et præcipio vobis,  
 "ita inde constringatis Vicecom. ut eas reddat eis,  
 "sicut faceretis de mea propria Firma. Test. *Galf-*  
 "frid de *Clynton* apud *Winton.*"

His Letter  
to the  
Bishop of  
Sarum, &c.

The Priory  
of the Holy  
Trinity.

King



Confirmed  
by King  
Stephen.

King Stephen also confirmed this Payment of twenty-five Pounds *ad Scalam*, by a Charter, directed to William, Bishop of Exeter, the Sheriffs, &c.

And when Henry II. stiled Fitz-Empress, Anno 1180, and the twenty-sixth of his Reign, made a new Money current, the Sheriff of Exeter would not pay the Prior of Christ-Church at Michaelmas the Half-Year's Rent, viz. twelve Pounds sixteen Shillings and three Pence *secundum pondus Blanc*, i. e. according to the Weight Blank, (this new Money being of less Weight than Money was when Queen Maud gave the said Gift) the said Prior, whose Name was Sir Stephen, obtained the full Payment by a Charter from that King: For new Money was twenty Pence *ob.* the Ounce, twenty Shillings and six Pence the Pound; so that now the Prior's Due was twenty-five Pounds twelve Shillings and six Pence, i. e. twenty-five Pounds *ad Scalam*, at the Scale, in the following Terms:

"Henricus Rex Angliæ, & Dux Normann. & Aquitan. & Comes Andagav. Præpositis & Civib. Exoniæ Sal. Præcipio vobis, quod sine dilatione & iuste habere faciatis Canonicis meis Sanctæ Trinitatis London. Reddit. suos de Exon, sicut unquam melius & plenius habere solebant, tempore Regis Henrici Avic mei, & ad terminos Statutos; & nisi feceritis justiciam, vel Vic. meus faciat fieri, ne inde a modo clamorem audiam pro penuria Reddi. Et de hiis qui Reddit. suos eis detinuerint, justiciam faciatis. Teste M. Biset. Dat. apud Wirecest."

And, in consequence of this Charter, it was recorded in the Rolls of the Exchequer, "Quod Ecclesiam Christ. London. debet habere prædict. denarios blanc. & ad Scalam, i. e. ad pondus, qui fuerint meliores in pondere quam illa nova moneta per 6s. 3d. pro termino Sancti Michaelis Archang. præd. Et sic prædict. Prior & Conventus haberent quolibet anno 12s. 6d. de incremento 25l. Blanc. prout patet in Cart."

There was another Charter, whereby this Priory was privileged to inclose the Way along London-Wall, and stop the Passage, and enlarge their Priory to the very Wall:

"Henricus Rex Angliæ, &c. Rich. Episcopo & Alberico de Vere Vic. & omnibus Baronibus & Fidelibus London. Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Sanctæ Trinitati & Normanno, Priori, & Canonicis Sanctæ Trinitatis London. ut claudant muro viam quæ erat inter Ecclesiam & Officinas eorum, & Murum Civitat. & in pace teneant. & via quæ solebat ibi esse sit a modo, ante Ecclesiam suam ex alia Parte. Et hoc concedo eis pro animab. Patris mei & Matris & Prædecessorum & Successorum meorum, & pro salute mea & statu Regni mei. Test. Ranulph. Cancellario meo, & Gaufridi de Guntona & Rad. Bassett apud Northampton."

Norman,  
the first  
Prior.

Norman took on him to be Prior of Christ-Church, in the Year of Christ 1108, in the Parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Michael, St. Catharine, and the Blessed Trinity, which now were made but one Parish of the Holy Trinity.

The Priory was built on a Piece of Ground upwards of three hundred Feet long, in the Parish of St. Catharine, towards Aldgate, near the Parochial Chapel of St. Michael, whose Remains are still to be seen under the House inhabited by Mr. Gilpin, an eminent Chemist, at the S. E. Corner of Leadenball-Street, and measures thirty-six Feet from North to South, and sixteen Feet from East to West, with a Gothic arched Roof, supported by two handsome Pillars, and built with square Bricks, Chalk, and Stone, in the Manner of the Ruins of Rochester Castle. The Soke and Ward of Aldgate was then bounded, as is before shewn. This Priory, in Process of Time, became a very large Church, rich in Lands and Ornaments, and surpassed all the Priories in the City of London, or Shire of Middlesex; the Prior whereof was an Alderman of London, viz. of Portsoken Ward, as will be shewn in the Account of that Ward.

After this great Priory had swallowed up those four Parishes above-named, and was appointed the Parish Church, the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Catharine's prevailed with the Prior to let them build a Chapel in the Church-yard of the Priory, for their more convenient and quiet Resort to perform their Divine Service in, and to appoint them one of his Canons to say Mass to them, on Condition that they continued to christen their Children in the Conventual Church, and to come thither at all solemn Times; their Devotions at the Altar of St. Mary Magdalen, where they had before resorted, being greatly disturbed by the Noise of several celebrating Mass together: But in Time the Parishioners neglecting to come to the Conventual Church, the Prior insisted upon their Agreement to resort to the great Church for the christening of their Children, and upon all the Holidays, especially the greater; as in the Night and Day of our Lord's Nativity, Good Friday, the Day of the Benediction of the Easter Wax-Candle, the Morning of Easter-Day, the Vespers and Vigils of the Feasts of the Holy Trinity, and the Dedication of the Conventual Church of the Holy Trinity; on which Days he would allow no Service to be performed in the parochial Chapel. This occasioned great Contentions between the Prior, Robert Exeter, and the Convent, and the aforesaid Parishioners; which continued to the Time of William Haradon, and Lord Richard Clifford, Bishop of London; who, in the Year 1414, accommodated their Differences by a Composition between them on the following Terms, viz. That the said Parishioners of St. Catharine's, Christ's, or Creechurch, should have a Baptismal Font anew set up in their Church, or Chapel, for baptizing of Children, and to have other Solemnities to be there performed, (about which such Contentions had before arisen among them) for all Times hereafter: That they should resort to the Conventual Church on the Festivals and Dedication of the said Conventual Church in the Eve of St. Bartholomew, yearly; and there, in Token of their Submission and Acknowledgment, each should, in those Festivals, offer their Pence, Halfpence, and Farthings; and that they might, if they pleased, keep the Dedication of St. Catharine in their own said Chapel or Church; which he, the Bishop, out of his paternal Affection to-

The Scite  
of the  
Priory.

See P. 777.

Contention  
with the  
Parishion-  
ers.

Terms of  
Accommo-  
dation.

wards



wards them, yielded unto. Further, that they might not ring the Bells on *Easter-Day*, till the Office was finished at the Conventual Church. That one of the Canons, to be placed or removed at the Pleasure of the Prior, should serve in the said Chapel, as was usual before this present Ordinance, to administer to the said Parishioners the Sacraments and Sacramentals, as antiently was done. That the Prior and Convent henceforth be not obliged to find the Ornaments, nor be at other Charges for the Chapel. All which Ordination and Composition the Prior and Convent, and the said Parishioners, received and promised inviolably to observe perpetually.

*Eustacius*, the eighth Prior, about the Year 1264, because he would not deal with temporal Matters, instituted *Theobald Fitz-Juonis*, or *Ivo*, Alderman of *Portfoken* Ward under him; and *William Rising*, Prior of *Christ-Church*, was sworn Alderman of the said *Portfoken* Ward in the first of *Richard II.* These Priors sat and rode among the Aldermen of *London*, in the same Livery, only the Prior's Habit was in Shape of a spiritual Person, as *Stow* saith he himself saw in his Childhood; at which Time the Prior kept a most bountiful House, both for Rich and Poor, as well within the House as at the Gates, to all Comers, according to their Conditions.

Monuments  
in the  
Priory  
Church.

There were Monuments in this Church for the following Persons:

Sir *Robert Turke*, and Dame *Alice* his Wife. *John Tirell*, Esq; *Simon Kempe*, Esq; *James Manthorpe*, Esq; *John Ascue*, Esq; *Thomas Pauset*, of *Scalfet*, Esq; *John Kempe*, Gent. *Robert Chirwide*, Esq; Sir *John Heningham*, and Dame *Isabel* his Wife.

Dame *Agnes*, Wife to Sir *William Bardolph*, and then to Sir *Thomas Mortimer*. She made her Will 1403, bequeathing her Body to be buried in the Conventual Church of the *Holy Trinity*, *London*.

*John Ashfield*, Esq; Sir *John Dedham*, Knt. Sir *Ambrose Charcam*. *Joan*, Wife to *Thomas Nucke*, Gent. *John Hulse*, Esq; *John Beringham*, Esq; *Thomas Goodwine*, Esq; *Ralph Wallis*, Esq;

Dame *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *Ralph Cheny*, Wife to Sir *John Barkley*, to Sir *Thomas Barnes*, and to Sir *W. Burfire*.

*William Roose*. *Simon Frauncis*. *John Breton*, Esq; — *Helling*, Esq; *John Malwen* and his Wife. *Anthony Wels*, Son to *John Wels*. *Nicholas de Avesey*, and *Margery* his Wife. *Anthony*, Son to *John Milles*.

*Baldwine*, Son to King *Stephen*; and *Matilda*, Daughter to King *Stephen*, Wife to the Earl of *Milien*.

*Henry Fitz-Alwine*, Mayor of *London*, 1213.

*Geffrey Mandevile*, 1215.

Lady *Margaret le Scroope*, who, 1431, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of *St. Trinity*, of *Christ-Church*, *London*. She was Wife of *Roger le Scroope*, Knight, and Daughter of Sir *Robert Tiptoft*.

These, and many more sepulchral Monuments, were destroyed at the Dissolution of this Priory,

No. 66.

which happened in *July*, 1531; for King *Henry VIII.* desirous to reward Sir *Thomas Audley*, Speaker of the Parliament against Cardinal *Woolsey*, sent for the Prior, and, after commending him for his Hospitality, with Promises of Preferment, persuaded him to surrender all the Priory, with the Appurtenances, into his Hands, in the twenty-third Year of his Reign. The Canons were sent to other Houses of the same Order; and the Priory, with the Appurtenances, King *Henry* gave to Sir *Thomas Audley*, newly knighted, and afterwards made Lord Chancellor.

Sir *Thomas Audley* offered the great Church of this Priory, with a Peal of nine well-tuned Bells, (whereof the four largest are now at *Stepney* Church, and the other five at *St. Stephen's*, *Coleman-Street*) to the Parishioners of *St. Catharine Christ* or *Cree-church*, in Exchange for their small Parish Church, being willing to have it pulled down, and to have it built there towards the Street; but the Parishioners, fearing some After-claps, refused the Offer. He also proffered the Church and Steeple of the Priory Church to whomsoever would take it down and carry it from the Ground, but no Man would undertake the Offer; whereupon Sir *Thomas Audley* was obliged to be at more Charges to take it down, than could be made of the Stones, Timber, Lead, Iron, &c. for the Workmen, with great Labour, beginning at the Top, loosed Stone from Stone, and threw them down, whereby the most Part of them were broken, and few remained whole, and those were sold very cheap; for all the Buildings, then made about the City, were of Brick and Timber. However, the said *Thomas* Lord *Audley* built a noble Mansion of this Priory, and dwelt in it during his Life, and died there in the Year 1544; whose only Daughter being married to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, this Estate descended to his Grace, and was then called the *Duke's-Place*.

A little more to the North-West, and near the North End of *St. Mary-at-Axe Street*, stood another religious House, called the *Papey*, an Hospital belonging to the Brotherhood of *St. Charity* and *St. John the Evangelist*, founded A. D. 1430, by *William Oliver*, *William Barnabie*, and *John Stafford*, of *London*, Priests, for a Master, two Wardens, &c. Chaplains, Chantry Priests, Conducts, and other Brethren and Sisters, that should be admitted into the Church of *St. Augustin Papey* in the Wall. The Brethren of this House becoming lame, or otherwise in great Poverty, were here relieved; as to have Chambers, with certain Allowance of Bread, Drink, and Coals, and one old Man and his Wife to see them served, and to keep the House clean.

These poor Priests of the *Papey* (as also the Brotherhood of the threescore Priests, and the Company of Clerks that were skilled in singing *Diriges*, and Church Offices) commonly attended at solemn Funerals, as may be collected from the Will of Dame *Jane Milbourn*, Widow of Sir *John Milbourn*; who, Anno 1543, bequeathed to the Brotherhood of *Papey* to come to her Burial, and to pray for her Soul, ten Shillings; and likewise to the Brotherhood of Threescore Priests in *London*, to come to her Burial, and to pray for her Soul, ten Shillings.

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This



This Brotherhood (amongst others) was suppressed in the Reign of *Edward VI.* since which Time in this House hath been lodged Mr. *Morris*, of *Essex*, Sir *Francis Walsingham*, Principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, Mr. *Barret*, of *Essex*, &c.

Next to this was one great House, with handsome Courts and Garden Plats, some Time pertaining to the *Bassets*, since that to the Abbots of *Bury* in *Suffolk*, and therefore called *Buries Mark*, corruptly *Bevis Marks*; and, since the Dissolution of the Abbey of *Bury*, to *Thomas Heneage* the Father, and Sir *Thomas Heneage* the Son.

*Jews Synagogue.*

This House and Ground is now increased into many Tenements, and, amongst the rest, the *Portuguese Jews* have built themselves a large Synagogue here, wainscotted round. It stands East and West, like one of our Churches. The great Door is on the West; near to which West End is a long Desk upon an Ascent, somewhat raised from the rest of the Floor, where the Law is read. The East Wall is in Part railed in, and before the Wall is a Door, which is to open with a Key, where their Law seems to be laid up. Aloft on this Wall are the *Ten Commandments*, or some Part of them, inscribed in golden *Hebrew* Letters without Points. There are seven great branched Candlesticks of Brass hanging down from the Top, and many other Places for Candles and Lamps. The Seats are Benches, with Backs to them, that run along from West to East; and the Galleries above, for the Women to sit in, have Lattices before them.

*The House of the Crossed or Crutched Friars.*

At the South-East Corner of *Hart-Street*, some Time stood a House of *Crouched* (or *Crossed*) *Friars*, founded by *Ralph Hosier* and *William Sabernes*, about the Year 1298. *Stephen*, the tenth Prior of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, granted three Tenements for thirteen Shillings and eight Pence by the Year, unto the said *Ralph Hosier* and *William Sabernes*, who afterwards became Friars of *St. Crosse*. *Adam* was the first Prior of that House. These Friars founded their House in the Place of certain Tenements, purchased of *Richard Wim-bush*, the twelfth Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, in the Year 1319, which was confirmed by *Edward III.* the seventeenth of his Reign, valued at fifty-two Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, surrendered the twelfth of *November*, 30 *Henry VIII.*

One *Andrew de Bures* gave to this House, 5 *Edward III.* one Messuage and twenty-eight Acres of Land, and one Acre of Meadow, in *Aketon*; and one Messuage, and sixty Acres of Land, in *Waldingfield*, in the County of *Suffolk*.

There was a Licence granted, 23 *Edward III.* to the Prior of the *Holy Cross*, to get Lands in *Oxon*; and likewise the Prior obtained a Grant for a Tenement in *Synedene-Lane*, the same with that now called *Seething-Lane*.

The very Ruins of this religious House are not now to be seen, and nothing of it remains, only it gives Name to the Street, being more commonly called *Crutched-Friars* than *Hart-Street*; but in the Place thereof now stands the *Navy-Office*, a noble Structure; and within the Compass of it many other fine Buildings.

At a Common-Council, not long before the Beginning of *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, an Act passed for granting unto the Prior and Convent of the *Crossed Friars*, beside the Tower of *London*, (to the Intent that they should pray for the good Estate of the City) some common Ground of the said City, for the Enlargement of their Church, viz. in Breadth, from the East End of their Church, from the main Wall thereof on the North Part, into the high Street there, five Feet of Assize; and at the West End of their Church, in Breadth four Feet and a Half, stretching in Length from the East toward the West Part, seven Score and eight Feet and an Half.

Afterwards, at a Common Council, holden on Tuesday, September 25, Anno 12 *Henry VIII.* the said Prior and Convent petitioned for Succour towards the Edifying and Maintenance of their new Church; and to take upon them, and the whole City, to be their second Founders. Whereupon it was agreed, that several Exhortations should be made in Writing to every Fellowship or Company in *London*, to see what they would do for their Devotions towards the same; and such Sums to be certified to the Mayor and Aldermen, to the Intent it may be known to what it will amount.

A Prior of this House, in *Henry VIII.*'s Time, was not so observant as he should be of the Rules of his Order; who, on a Friday, (a Day of somewhat more Mortification and Devotion than others) was found at eleven o'Clock in Bed with a Whore, and taken by *Barthelot* and others, appointed Visitors by Order of *Cromwell*, the Vicar-General. For the concealing of this Incontinency, the surprized Prior distributed thirty Pounds presently among them, and promised thirty Pounds more: All which was certified to *Cromwell*, in a Letter wrote by the said *Barthelot*. These scandalous Crimes hastened the Dissolution of these Monasteries.

In the Church of this House was buried Mr. *John Tirres*.

*Nicholas*, the Son of *William Kyriell*, Esq;

Sir *Thomas de Mollinton*, Baron of *Wemese*; who bequeathed by Will, dated 1408, his Body to be buried in the Chapel of *St. Mary*, within the College of the Friars of *St. Crucis*, *London*; and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *William Botelar*, Baron of *Wome*, according to her last Will, Anno 1410.

*Robert Mollinton*, Esq; and *Elibabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *Ferreis* of *Ousley*.

*Henry Lovell*, Son to *William Lord Lovell*.

Dame *Isabel*, Wife to *William Edwards*, Mayor of *London*, 1471.

*William Narborough*, and Dame *Elibabeth* his Wife.

*William Narborough*, and Dame *Beatrix* his Wife.

*William Brooked*, Esq;

*William Bowes*.

*Lionel Mollinton*, Esq; Son of *Robert Mollinton*.

*Nicholas Couderow*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Sir *John Stratford*, Knt.

Sir *Thomas Affeldey*, Knt. Clerk of the Crown, Sub-Marshall of *England*, and Justice of the Shire of *Middlesex*.

*Monuments in this Church.*



*John Rest*, Grocer, Mayor of London, 1516.

*Sir John Skevington*, Knt. Merchant-Taylor, Sheriff, 1520.

*Sir Rice Griffith*, beheaded on the *Tower-bill*, 1531.

*Sir John Milbourn.*

*Sir John Milbourn* was a Benefactor to this House of the *Crutched-friars*. He set up his Tomb in their Church in his Life-time, and appointed a solemn *Obit* to be kept there, during the Life of himself, and his Wife Dame *Johan*; and, after his Decease, to be also kept in the said Church by the said Friars, for their Souls. He was buried here, but afterwards removed to *St. Edmund's the King*.

And his thirteen Beadsmen, dwelling in his Alms-House hard by, were to come daily unto this Church, where they should, in some convenient Place near unto the said Tomb, abide and continue while the Service of God, or, at the least, until such Time as the whole Mass, which daily should be begun in the said Church by the Hour of Eight o'Clock in the Morning, or thereabouts, should be sung or said, for evermore, at the Altar called *Our Lady's Altar*, in the middle Isle of the said Church; founded by the said *Sir John Milbourn*; to the Intent that the said thirteen poor Beadsmen, afore the Beginning of the said Mass, one of them standing right over-against the other, about, and encompassing the same Tomb or Burial-Place of *Sir John Milbourn*, shall severally, two and two of them together, say the Psalm of *De Profundis*, and a *Pater-noster*, *Ave*, and *Creed*, with a Collect thereunto belonging; and such of them as could not say the Psalm of *De Profundis*, were to say a *Pater-noster*, *Ave*, and *Creed*: Which Prayers, as the Will directs, they should especially say for the good and prosperous Estate of the said *Sir John*, and Dame *Johan*, their Children, and Friends now living; and, after their Decease, for the Souls of the said *Sir John*, and Dame *Johan*, and Margaret his first Wife, their Fathers and Mothers, Children, and Friends Souls, and all Christian Souls.

*Two Dutch Fraternities.*

Two Fraternities of Dutchmen, which Nation seemed chiefly to inhabit hereabouts, were founded in the Church of these Friars; the Foundations and Ordinances whereof follow:

*The Holy Blood of Wilfuak.*

"In the Name of God that is Almighty, and of our Lady Seynt Mary his Moder, and for the blissed Blode of hir Sone *Ihu Cryst*, which is by all Cristen People wourshipped *ad Wilfuak* in *Saxon*, and opynly called *The Holy Blode of Wilfuak*, and of all the Seynts of Heveyn, the xiiij Day of *April*, the Yere of our Lord God M.CCCCC.lxxix, and the Yere of Kyng Henry the Sixt xxxviij, a *Fraternite* in the special Honour of the seid Holy Blode of *Wilfuak*, and of all the Holy Seynts of Heveyn, is ordeyned, founded, and devised in the Chirche of the *Crossed Freres of London*, for to nourish, encrease, and engender Love and Peas amonge gode Cristen People, in the Fourme sewying, that is to weten:

"First, Hit is ordeyned, That no maner of Person shall come in the same Fraternite, but with good Will of all the Brethren, as well of the most as of the lest, and shall pay at his Entre xx*d.* to the Use of the same Fraternite;

"and he shall be of good Conditions and Conversations.

"Also if any Brother or Sister of the same Fraternite have any Action ageyn any Brother and Sister of the foresaid Fraternite, the Pleyn-tiff shall complayne hym to the Masters of the same Fraternite, beyng for the Time, and they shall make an Ende, Reste, and Peas, between them, as good Fay and Conscience asken; and who that will nought stonde to the Accorde and Warde of the same Maysters, shall pay a Pound of Wex, for to be awarded of him by the same Mastys, to the Use of the same Fraternite. And who that will nought do so, shall be put oute of the same Bretherhede, and never have no manner Good longyng therto.

"Also what Maner Brother or Sister disk-laundreth or defameth other of the same Bretherhede in Wourdis of Malice, or otherwise, in unhoneft Manner, that hit be proved and verified on him, with good and trewe Men, withoute Fraude or Maleengyne, shall pay ij*l.* Wex, to be awarded of him to the Use of the same Bretherhede, within xv Days sewying, without any longer Respite; and he that will not pay so, if he be funde gilte in the Maner aforeseyd, shall be put oute of the Bretherhede for evermore.

"Also, yf any Brother or Sister of the same Bretherhede defese, greve, or disklaunder other on the Day of the Bretherhede, holden of the seid holy Blode of *Wilfuak*, which shall be yerely on *Holyrode-Day*, which is the iij*d* Day of *May*, by any grevousse Words, what they be founde in Defaute, shall make Amendes hey and lowe, after the Awarde and Jugement of the Mestris; beyng that Tyme, upon the Payne of ij*l.* Wex, or else to be pute oute, as it is aforeseyd.

"And yf any of the same Bretherhede greve, or decesse with grevousse and evil Words the Mastris, when they go about to gadyr Money and Dewttis, longyng to the Bretherhede, what may be founde in Default shall pay a *l.* Wex within xv Days sewying.

"Also by oon Assent of all the Brethren of the same Bretherhede, every Yere, shall be chosyn ij or iij sufficiaunt and honest Men of the same Bretherhede, for to be Mastris for the Yere sewying, for to rule and governe all Manner of Constitutions and Ordainments to the same Bretherhede belonging, and for to yelde and geve at the Yere's Ende good and trewe Rekenyng, and Acomptes of all Manner of Receytes and Paymentes by them ydo during theyr Yere; and all the Bretherne shall be at the same Rekenyng; and who that will not come thereto, and be weanid, shall pay at every Time at his Absence a *l.* Wex, but if he maye reasonable excuse him.

"Also when any Brother or Sister of the same Bretherhede is dede, he or she shall have iij Torchys of Wex of the Bretherhede, to bryng the Body in Erthe: And every Brother and Sister shall come to his Masse of *Requiem*, and offer i*d.* and abide still in to the Tyme the Body be buried, uppon Pain of a *l.* Wex, yf he or she be within the Cite, but yf he or she can reasonable excuse them.

Also



“ Also yf any Brother or Sufter of the fame  
 “ Fraternite, by Fortune, fhall (fall) yn Natu-  
 “ ral Sekenefs by Vifitation of God, fo that he  
 “ nor ſhe nought laboure and travel to helpe  
 “ themſelfe, the fame ſeke, by warnyng to the  
 “ Maſtris fro the Tyme beyng the fame Day of  
 “ the Sekenefs comyng, or on the Morow at  
 “ fortheft, ſhall have xx d. every Wike ſewyng,  
 “ unto the fame ſeke be recovered of the Seke-  
 “ neſs, and that trewly be paid at every Wikes  
 “ Ende, without any longer Delay.

“ Also every Brother and Sufter of the fame  
 “ Fraternite, ſhall have every Yere a Hode of Ly-  
 “ verey the which ſhall be kept ij Yere ſewyng :  
 “ And every Brother and Sufter, when any of  
 “ the fame Bretherhede be dede, ſhall be there  
 “ in his Hode of Lyverey to bring him in  
 “ Erthe, as it is aforſeyd : And every Brother  
 “ and Sufter ſhall kepe his Hode the firſt Yere  
 “ after it be ordeyned for Holy Days ; and who  
 “ that worketh in his Hode the Worke-Dayes,  
 “ or worke, having on the fame of the fame  
 “ Yere, ſhall pay ij l. Wex : And what Brother  
 “ or Sufter of the fame Fraternite, that is behind  
 “ unpayd of the Quarterege by iiij d. ob. ſhall  
 “ not obtyne the Right of Guyld, without A-  
 “ mends making bi the Diſcretions of the Maſtris  
 “ for Tyme being.

“ Also, ther ſhall no Brother ne Sufter go oute  
 “ of the Bretherhede without ſpecial Licence of  
 “ all the Fraternite, and to pay iij s. iiij d. for the  
 “ Licence to be hadde.

“ Also every Brother and Sufter of the fame  
 “ Bretherhede ſhall be ſwourn to be goode and  
 “ trewe, and to perfourme and to fulfill to his  
 “ Power all Manner of good Conditions and Or-  
 “ dinaunces longyng to Encreſe and Profit of the  
 “ fame Bretherhede : And thereupon an Inſtru-  
 “ mente ſhall be made, and every Brother’s  
 “ Name entered in Record of a Notari, for to  
 “ fulfill the Conditions aforſeyd : And that  
 “ every Brother and Sufter ſhall be of good Con-  
 “ verſation and good Conditions.”

There was alſo another Guild of *Dutchmen*  
 in this Church, who had the following Eſtabliſh-  
 ment :

“ In the Name of God, *Amen.* We *Richard*  
 “ *Blodywell*, Doctor of Lawe, and Commiſſary of  
 “ *London.* To all Criſtene Peopill to whom  
 “ this preſente Wryting ſhall come, or ſhall  
 “ hereof know, ſend greting in our Lord : And  
 “ whereas it is ſo, that of late the Rulers and  
 “ Wardens of the Bretherhede of the Fraternite  
 “ of *St. Catharyn*, founded and ordenyd by  
 “ *Duyckmenne*, fourſcore Years paſſed, in the  
 “ *Croſſe Fryars*, in the Cite of *London* : And the  
 “ Brothers of the fame Fraternite, that is to ſay,  
 “ *Rolland Johnſon* and *Henry Percy*, now being  
 “ Rewlers and Wardens of the ſaid Fraternite,  
 “ *Gerard Wygarſon*, *Jamys Edward*, *Cornelys Wal-*  
 “ *ter*, *Cornelys Femys*, *John Cornelys*, *John Johnſon*,  
 “ *Peter Andrew*, *Peter Johnſon*, *Thomas Herryes*,  
 “ *Henry Wyſſell*, *Peter Arnoldſon*, *John Harryſon*,  
 “ *Gilbert Arnoldſon*, *Reynolde Frederykſon*, *William*  
 “ *Williamſon*, *Jamys Lambert*, *Poles Huſman*, *John*  
 “ *Baton*, *Peter Bell*, *Leonard Herryes*, *John Tomſon*,  
 “ *John Vanſanton*, *Cornelys Knysvard*, *John Godfrey*,  
 “ *Leonard Higbarſon*, *Matthew Johnſon*, *John*  
 “ *Johnſon*, *Deryck Bruer*, *Rayntyn Egbarſon*, *Bar-*

“ *nard Egbarſon*, *John Cleve*, *John Arnoldſon*, *Gyles*  
 “ *Clayſon*, *Matthew Godfrey*, and *John Kirckinſon* :  
 “ Being all, or the more Parte Doble of the  
 “ Fraternite aforeſaid ; Have with good Mynd,  
 “ and the Entent of good Rule to be had and  
 “ kept in the ſaid Fraternite in good Tyme  
 “ comyng with grete Inſtancis had in this Party,  
 “ preſented unto Us all ſuche the Rules, Orde-  
 “ naunces and Statutis within written ; mekely be-  
 “ ſeching and deſiring us the Commiſſary afore-  
 “ ſaide to ratify, ſtabeliſhe, auctorize and con-  
 “ ferme the ſaid Rules, Ordenaunces and Sta-  
 “ tutis : We therfor *Richard Blodywell*, Commiſ-  
 “ ſary aforeſaide, conſidering that the ſaid Be-  
 “ ſeeching and Deſire being reſonable and conſo-  
 “ nant to good Lawe and Conſciens, with the  
 “ Conſent of the ſaid Rulers, Wardens and  
 “ Bretherne, ratify, ſtabeliſhe, auctorize and  
 “ conferme, as ſer as is in us, all and ſinguler  
 “ Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis within writ-  
 “ ten : Effectually charging the ſaid Rulers,  
 “ Maſters and Bretherne, all and eche of theme,  
 “ that they and eche of theme doo dewly and  
 “ truly obbey, obſerve and kepe all the ſaide  
 “ Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis, as it to  
 “ theme and eyther of theme concernyth, and  
 “ to theme perteyneth, under payne of the Grete  
 “ Curſe, and other Paynes expreſſid in the ſame  
 “ Statutis, Ordenaunces and Rewlis : And for  
 “ the more Feyth and Credence to be gevyng to  
 “ this preſente Wrytyng, we the ſaid Commiſſary  
 “ have put to this Wryting, Rules, Ordenaunces  
 “ and Statutis, our Seale of Office the xxvth Day  
 “ of the Monyth of *Oſtober*. the Yere of our Lord  
 “ God M, CCCC, lxxxv.

“ *Fiſt*, that no manner of Perſone or Perſones  
 “ fro hensforth be admitted or recyvid unto the  
 “ ſaid Fraternite, but with the good Will of all  
 “ the Bretherne of the fame Fraternite, or of the  
 “ Senior or Sainor Parte of theme, and that  
 “ he or they ſoo admitted and receyvid pay at  
 “ Entre ij l. of Wex, to the Encreſſe of the Light  
 “ of the ſaide Fraternite ; and opynly to be ſworen  
 “ to kepe and obſerve the Ordenaunces, Statutis,  
 “ Determinationis hereafter folowing.

“ Also, that no Brother nor Siſtur of the ſaid  
 “ Fraternite from hensforth fray not, unſſay,  
 “ ne Pyke bare, nor quarrel one with another,  
 “ nor have any ſlaunderous or rebukfall Words  
 “ or Diſfamation one ageynſt another ; uppon  
 “ payne that he or ſhe that is proud in the De-  
 “ faute, and will not abyde the Rules, Sayings  
 “ and Awarde in that Behalf of the Governors  
 “ for the Tyme being, forfeſt as often x l. of  
 “ Wex, or ellis give for every Pound vi d. of  
 “ Money, to be leved and applyed half thereof  
 “ to the Uſe and Behoof of the Werks of *Paules*,  
 “ and that other half to the Uſe of the ſaide  
 “ Fraternity.

“ Also, that every Broder of the ſaid Frater-  
 “ nite from hensforth faythfully and trewly pay  
 “ theyr Quartages and Dewtis longyng to the  
 “ ſaid Fraternite ; as of olde Tyme accuſtum-  
 “ ed it hath benne uſed, and he that is behynde  
 “ by iiij d. and will not pay it within the Space  
 “ of vij Days, after that he is therto lawfully  
 “ required, forfeſt as often ij l. of Wex, to be  
 “ leved and applyed to the Uſes, Manner and  
 “ Form abouefaid.

“ Also,



“ Also, that every Person and Persons of the  
 “ said Fraternite for the Tyme being, from hens-  
 “ forth honestly, as well in theyr Wordis, as in  
 “ theyr Dedis, demeane and behave themselff  
 “ amonst the Rulers and Governours of the said  
 “ Fraternite for the Tyme being, whanne they go  
 “ about to gadder Quartagis, Fyns and other  
 “ Dewtis longing to the said Bretherhede; uppon  
 “ Payne that he or they that doo the contrary  
 “ forfet as often v l. of Wex, to be levid and ap-  
 “ plyed to the Uses aforesaid.

“ Also, whereas often tymes at the Assembles,  
 “ and Drinking togidders of the said Bretherne,  
 “ and specyally uppon Saint *Katheryns* Day, cer-  
 “ teyne misavyfed and evill dispond Brethrene  
 “ of the said Fraternite brall and chyde togid-  
 “ ders, with gret revylis and rebukefull Wordis;  
 “ and sum whylle the same misavyfed Persones  
 “ rebuke the Rulers for the Tyme being, and  
 “ other fadd and well-avyfed Personnes of the  
 “ said Bretherhede; whereby grete Wrath, Ire  
 “ and Derysion have benne often provoked  
 “ among the saide Bretherne, to the great Grudge  
 “ and Trowbill of all the good Folks of the  
 “ said Fraternite. Therefor to kepe a good Or-  
 “ der and Rule among theme, by Way of Pe-  
 “ naltys for Reformation and Scilence of all  
 “ suche froward and seducious Peopill; it is  
 “ ordeyned, that what Person or Persons of the  
 “ said Fraternite, that from hensforwardis at  
 “ eny such Assembles or Drinkyns, or uppon  
 “ St. *Katheryn* Day, that so ungoodly demeane  
 “ and behave themselff, and at the Commaund-  
 “ ments and Biddings of the Rulers and Gover-  
 “ nours of the said Fraternite, for the Tyme  
 “ being, woll not keep Silence, nor be in Peas,  
 “ forfet for the first Tyme v l. of Wex, for the  
 “ ij Tyme x l. of Wex, for the iij Time xv l. of  
 “ Wex, and for the iiij Time xx l. of Wex:  
 “ And so as often as the said Rebellis of their  
 “ mallicious Frowardnes disobbay the said Com-  
 “ mandments and Biddings of the said Rulers  
 “ to be leved withoute Redemption, and applied  
 “ to the Uses aforesaid.

“ Also that no Person or Persones, being y  
 “ Bretherne of the said Fraternite, from hens-  
 “ forwardis, mayte nor support ne bere out in  
 “ Worde or Dede eny of the saide Rebellis  
 “ or Transgressours in theyr ungoodly De-  
 “ menours ayenste the said Rulers and Gover-  
 “ nours for the Tyme being, or ayenste eny  
 “ good Brother of the said Fraternite, being of  
 “ good and honest Demeanours, uppon Paine  
 “ that he or they that soo doone forfet as often  
 “ x l. of Wex, to be leved and applyed to the  
 “ Uses aforesaid.

“ Also, that the Rulers and Governours of the  
 “ said Fraternite for the Tyme being shall every  
 “ Year from henceforth, xiiij Days after the Feste  
 “ of St. *Katherine*, the Virgin and Martyr, call  
 “ unto theme the iij old Bretherne of the saide Fra-  
 “ ternite, that were Rulers and Governours in  
 “ Yere next before passid; and they all vi to-  
 “ gidders, with one Will and Consent, within the  
 “ said xiiij Days shall chose betwix themselff, of  
 “ the Fellowship of the saide Fraternite, iij new  
 “ Rulers Bretherne, to governe the same Feola-  
 “ shipp for the Yere following. The which iij  
 “ new Rulers Bretherne, soo chofen uppon the

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“ Day of Saint *Katheryn*, shall be opiny present-  
 “ ed and shewed unto all the Bretherne ther and  
 “ thenne being, and shall be sworene discretly  
 “ to rule the said Bretherhede in good Love,  
 “ Peas, and Condition, to theyr Powers, and to  
 “ make Levey of the Fyns, Quartagis, and  
 “ Dewtis growing and longing to the same  
 “ Bretherhede for the Yere following: And in  
 “ Case be that iij or v of the said vi Persones  
 “ in chosing of the said new Rulers agre to-  
 “ gidder; and other ij or i of theme, of his or  
 “ theyr Obstynacy and Frowardnes, woll not con-  
 “ sent to the same Agreement, that thenne, those  
 “ ij Persones, or that one Person, that soo of his  
 “ or theyr Wilfulnes disagre, shall eyther of  
 “ theme, or that one, forfet and pay v l. of  
 “ Wex, to be levyd and applyd to Use afore-  
 “ said: And yet those iij Bretherne, which the said  
 “ iij or v chosyn in new Rulers and Governours,  
 “ shall stand in Forse and Strength for the said  
 “ Yere: And over that, in case be, that the said iij  
 “ old Rulers and Governours that were in the  
 “ Yere passid as afore is sayde, or eny of theme,  
 “ refuse and will not come to the said Election,  
 “ whanne they there benne required and called  
 “ in Forme abovesaid, that thenne they or such  
 “ of theme as so refusith and will not come,  
 “ shall pay and forfett every of theme as often  
 “ v l. of Wex, to be levid and applyd to the Uses  
 “ abovesaid, without a lawful Impediment or  
 “ Causes provid.

“ Also, that the olde Rulers and Governours  
 “ of the said Fraternite, which for the Yere  
 “ passid all way have benne within xxi Dayes  
 “ after the Presentation, and shewing of newe  
 “ Rulers and Governours, in Forme abovesaid,  
 “ to be elected and presented, shall gyve unto  
 “ the same newe Rulers and Governours a law-  
 “ ful Rekenyng and Accompt for theyr Time;  
 “ that is to say, what they have receyvid and  
 “ taken upp, and what they have paid or gevyn  
 “ out: And in all things what remayneth to the  
 “ Use of the said Fraternite, as trew and feythful  
 “ Governours ought to do, without conceylyng  
 “ or hyding eny Point thereof, uppon Payne that  
 “ every of the said olde Rulers and Governours  
 “ forfeit xx l. of Wex, to be leved and applyd to  
 “ the Uses aforesaid.

“ Also, that all other Ordenaunces, Actis,  
 “ Constitutions, and Rules made among the saide  
 “ Bretherhede by theyr own free Willis and  
 “ Consencions, specyfied and declared in *Duych*  
 “ Tong, whereof a Copy in a Seducle indented  
 “ to these Presentis is annexed, by the said Ru-  
 “ lers and Governours, and theyr Successors for  
 “ the Tyme being, and by all the Bretherne and  
 “ Sufterne of the saide Fraternite, that now  
 “ benne, and all those that hereafter shall be,  
 “ and everych of theme, from this Tyme for-  
 “ wardis, be faythfully holden, kepte, perform-  
 “ ed, and inviolably observed, uppon the Paynes  
 “ therein comprised and written, to be leved and  
 “ applyd halff thereof to the Use of the said  
 “ Werkis of *Paules*, and that other halff to the  
 “ Use of the Fraternite.

“ Also, that the Rulers and Governours of the  
 “ said Fraternite for the Tyme being from hens-  
 “ forth trewly presente, without Favour or Ex-  
 “ cuse, unto the Judge Ordinary of my Lord  
 “ Bishop



“ Bishop of London, for the Tyme being, the  
 “ Names of all Manner of Persones, Trangres-  
 “ fours, and Rebellis, being Bretherne of the  
 “ said Fraternite, that offend in eny Point or  
 “ Article of the Premissès, and woll not be re-  
 “ formed by the Rulers and Governours within  
 “ the Space of xv Dayes after theyr Offencis and  
 “ Trespasses committed, and no Manne spare  
 “ contrary to Truth. And yf the said Rulers  
 “ and Governours, or any of them, for eny  
 “ Mede, Favour, or Love, lete spare, or woll  
 “ not truly presente suyche Transgressours and  
 “ Rebellis, and say trough in that Behalf, forfett,  
 “ he, and every of theme, as often as he, or they,  
 “ be founden in Faute, xl. of Wex, to be leved  
 “ and applyd to the Uses aforefaid.

“ Provided, always, that yf eny of the said  
 “ Trangressours, being Bretherne of the said  
 “ Fraternite, fortune to be of suyche Poverty  
 “ and Insufficiencie, that he is not able to pay  
 “ the saide hoole Fyns and Forfeitures, or ellis  
 “ yff eny other Consideration, or Remorse of  
 “ Consciens, or Pitty, canne be thought in  
 “ suyche Losses and Forfeitures, that Consciens  
 “ and Pitty wolde not that they shulde not be  
 “ hoole leved, That thenne by the Advyse of the  
 “ said Ordinary Judge, and of the saide Rulers  
 “ and Governours of the saide Fraternite, for  
 “ the Tyme being, the said Fyns and Forfet-  
 “ tures, by Grace, shall be mittigated and  
 “ lessid, as the Case shall require, after theyr  
 “ Dischrecious.”

The Fryars  
Hall made  
a Glas-  
House.

In *Stow's* Time, the Place where this Church stood was made a Carpenter's Yard and a Tennis-Court, and the Fryars-Hall a Glas-House; which House, in the Year 1575, on the fourth of September, burst out in a terrible Fire, and having in it about 40,000 Billets of Wood, was consumed to the Stone Walls, which were so thick, that they prevented the Fire spreading any farther.

Sir John  
Milbourn's  
Alms-  
Houses.

Adjoining to this Fryars Church, by the East End thereof, in *Woodroff-lane*, towards *Tower-hill*, are certain Alms-Houses, fourteen in Number, built of Brick and Timber, founded by Sir *John Milbourn*, Draper, some Time Mayor, 1521.

The In-  
scription.

And over the Gate towards the Street, the old Inscription, on a four-square Stone, is still remaining, with the Figure of the Assumption of our Blessed Lady, supported by six Angels, in a Cloud of Glory. The Inscription is, *Ad laudem Dei & gloriose Virginis MARIE, hoc Opus erexit Dominus JOHANNES MILBOURN, Miles & Alderman. hujus Civitatis, A. D. 1535.*

Number of  
Alms-Men.

Wherein are placed thirteen aged poor Men, and their Wives, if they have Wives: These have their Dwellings, Rent-free, and 2 s. 4 d. a-piece, the first Day of every Month, for ever.

Champi-  
on's Bene-  
faction  
thereto.

Sir *Richard Champion*, Draper, Mayor, about the eighth of Queen *Elizabeth*, gave 19 l. 14 s. per Annum, to thirteen poor Alms-Men at *Tower-hill*: On whom Sir *John Milbourn*, Draper, and Founder, had settled the like Maintenance of 19 l. 14 s. before.

Concerning this Gift of Sir *John Milbourn*, it appears by *Dolphin's* Will, that he built thirteen

Alms-Houses in his Life-time on a Plat of Ground in the Parish of *St. Olave's*, near the *Tower*, in *Aldgate* Ward, next adjoining on the South Part of the Choir or Chancel of the Conventual Church of the Priory of *Crossed-Fryars* of *London*, and the Convent of the said Place, within the Precinct some Time of their House. Which Plat or Parcel of Ground contained in the East Part thereof from North to South, that is to say, from the South-East Corner of the said Church along by the Highway there, unto the new House of one *John Martin*, 115 Feet and one Inch of Affize: And in Breadth from East to West, that is to say, from the aforefaid Way to the Convent Garden, 16 Feet and six Inches of Affize, &c. and so it goes, on setting out the Dimensions. The said 13 Tenements, or Cottages, contained about the eighth Part of an Acre, with the Appurtenances. This Sir *John Milbourn* had of *Edmund Strettham*, Prior of the *Crossed Fryars*, and the Convent; recovered 26 *Henry VIII.* as in the *Hustings* of *London* appeareth of Record.

Of these said thirteen Tenements, or Cottages, the said *Milbourn*, and Dame *Johan*, his Wife, made a Gift in Trust unto one *William Dolphin*, Citizen and Draper; as also of eleven other Messuages in several Parishes in *London*: Which were bought with the Money and Goods of the said Sir *John Milbourn* and Dame *Johan*.

The Houses were these: Five Messuages in *Thames-street*, in the Parish of *St. Laurence Pountney*: Two Messuages with their Appurtenances in the Parish of *St. Nicholas* near *Newgate*: Two Messuages with their Appurtenances in *St. Martin's the Great*, some Time belonging to the Reverend Father in Christ, *John*, Archbishop of *Thebes*, and Commendatory perpetual of *Carlisle*: Two Messuages or Tenements and Gardens, some Time *John Chester's*, afterwards Dame *Johan*, his late Wife, married to Sir *John Milbourn*, lying in the Parish of our Blessed Lady of *Aldermary*: Eleven in all.

All these eleven Messuages, with the said thirteen Cottages, the said *William Dolphin*, by his Last Will, bearing Date the eighth Day of *December*, 36 *Henry VIII.* devised and bequeathed to the Master and Wardens, Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of our Blessed Lady of *Drapers*; to have and to hold to them and their Successors for ever, for these Uses, viz. with Part of the Rents and Issues, to dispose and distribute 32 s. 10 d. *Sterling*, at twelve Times of the Year, to thirteen poor People, Householders, either wedded Persons or unmarried, Brethren or Sisters, of the same Fraternity of *Drapers*, as should be admitted to the thirteen Rooms: That is, 7 d. a Week a-piece, on every first Day of the Month, beginning the first Day of *May* in the Year 1536.

And in case there should not be found within the Company of *Drapers* so many poor Householders as would receive the same Alms, then there should be named, to supply the same Number of Alms-men, other Householders of the Parish of *St. Edmund's* in *Lombard-street*, and *St. Bartholomew the Little*, to receive the said Alms.

These poor People were to be thus qualified, viz. to be of honest Conversation, and not detect-  
ed



ed of any open Crime; and after their Admission, should be restant and abiding upon the same; and not to keep any common Selling of Ale, Beer, or Wine, or any other Thing concerning Tippling, or any petty Ostrey.

They were to be nominated, and put in, by Sir *John Milbourn*, and Dame *Johan* his Wife, during their mortal Lives; and after their Deceases, by their Executors, and then by the Master and Wardens and Assistants of the Drapers for ever: And the said Beadsmen, or Alms-Men, were daily to come unto the Church of the *Crossed Fryars*, in some Place near to the Tomb of the said *Milbourn*, and Dame *Johan*; and there to abide and continue while the Service of God was said.

Next to the Alms-Houses was the House of the Lord *Lumley*, built in the Time of *Hen. VIII.* by Sir *Thomas Wiat*, the Father, upon a Piece of Ground that belonged to the *Crossed Fryars*; which is the farthest Part of *Aldgate Ward*.

On the South Side of *Fenchurch-street*, over-against the Pump, among other large and handsome Houses, was one, some Time belonging to the Prior of *Monte Jovis*, or *Monastrie Cornute* (*Hornchurch*) in *Essex*. It was the Prior's Inn, when he came to *London*.

Remarkable Things.  
Parishes.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward at present are,

First, Four Parish-Churches, (1) *St. Katherine-cree* or *Christ-church*, (2) *St. Andrew Undershaft*, (3) *St. Catherine Coleman*, (4) *St. James Duke's Place*, and the Parish of *St. Mary-axe*, united and annexed to the Parish of *St. Andrew Undershaft*; of which more particularly in the Parochial State of this City.

Secondly, The *Navy-Office*, which is a large modern Building, very commodious for Business; the Office where the Commissioners meet, and the several Clerks keep their Books, being placed in the midst of a large Court, apart from the rest of the Buildings round about it, which are set apart for the Residence of the Commissioners and principal Officers; the Office being thus built apart to prevent the Danger of firing the Books, &c. This Office has another Entrance into *Seething-lane*, and another by *Tower-hill*.

Thirdly, The HALLS:

Halls.

(1.) *Bricklayers-hall*, a Building of Brick in the Year 1627, on the South Side of *Leaden-ball-street*, almost facing *St. Katherine-cree Church*: But so covered with private Houses and Shops in the Front, that it cannot be seen from the Street, the Way to it being thro' a very narrow Passage.

(2.) *Fletcher's-hall*, at the North-East Corner of *St. Mary-axe-street*.

(3.) *Ironmongers-hall*, at the Extremity of the Ward, in *Fenchurch-street*, a very fine modern Building, erected in the Year 1748, with a Stone Front, agreeable to the Elevation annexed.

Publick Buildings.

Fourthly, Other publick Buildings:

(1.) An Independent Meeting-house at the South End of *Bury-street*, and another on the Side of *Poor-jury-lane* near the North End.

(2.) Three *Jews Synagogues*, one at the North End of *Bury-street*, as mentioned before; and another in *Magpye-alley* for the *Portuguese*, and other *Jews*

from *Spain*, *Italy*, and other Countries on the South and East; and one in *Duke's-place* for the *Dutch*, *German*, and other *Jews* from the North and Western Parts.

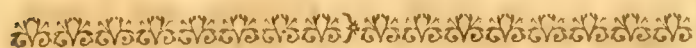
(3.) *Aldgate*; of which there has been given a Description on Page 22, Vol. I. where for Sir *John Tash* read Sir *John Cas*.

Sir *John Cas*, Knt. Alderman, Sheriff, and one of the Representatives of this City in two successive Parliaments, built two Schools near the Church of *St. Botolph* without *Aldgate*, (A. D. 1709.) in his Life-time, and at his own Expence, for the Charity-Children belonging to *Portfoken Ward*, who till then were clothed and educated by voluntary Contributions. These Schools, for fifty Boys and forty Girls, were at first endowed by him with an Annuity out of some contiguous Building; and from the Profits arising out of the Burials in a certain Vault near the Church, built at the same Time; and opened with great Solemnity in 1710, by a Sermon in *St. Botolph's*, the Parish-Church, preached by the Most Rev. Sir *William Dawes*, attended by sixteen Peers, and forty Members of the House of Commons. This Benefaction was afterwards, by his last Will, dated July 5, 1718, augmented with an Annuity of 150 *l.* more, for providing Salaries for the Master and Mistress, and Cloathing for the Children; and with the Residue of his Estate after the Death of his Wife, which he gave to Mr. *Valentine Brewis*, and eight other Trustees, in Trust, to provide a sufficient Dinner every Day for the said Children, and for other Purposes. But Sir *John's* Breath failing him, when he had signed with his Name only two Sheets of his Will, which consisted of several Sheets of Paper, it was necessary after his Death to apply to Parliament to get this his last Will established by an Act; in which the Trustees were greatly assisted by the Lady *Cas*; and the Act passed the House of Lords. But the Heirs at Law claiming the Freehold Estates, which could not be conveyed by such an imperfect Will, the Commons threw it out at the second Reading. This was in the Year 1726.

On the Death of Lady *Cas*, on July the 7th, 1732, Mr. *Valentine Brewis*, then Deputy of *Portfoken-Ward*, solely stood up in behalf of Sir *John's* last Will; which he proved in due Form, and then commenced a Suit in *Chancery* for the Establishment of this Charity, none of the other Trustees being willing to embark in so knotty an Affair. But this Gentleman dying in October 1738, tho' the Suit abated for awhile after his Death, the Ward was prevailed upon by their Principals, in 1742, to revive it, and obtained a Decree in *Chancery* to establish as well the Freehold as Copyhold Estates for the Uses declared by the said Will. However, the Charity still remained dormant. The many and long Accompts that were now ordered to be passed before a Master in *Chancery* had like to have frustrated the Designs of the pious Founder, had not Mr. *Gascoyne*, then one of the Common Council of *Portfoken Ward*, now Sir *Crispe Gascoyne*, Knt. Alderman, and late Lord-Mayor of *London*, with indefatigable Pains unravelled and digested the Proceedings of the Accomptant and



and two Attornies, who had got the Management of the Estate, and the Receipt of its Profits, in their Hands; which was finally adjusted and laid before a general Vestry of the Freedom Part of St. Botolph's Parish, or whole Ward of *Perisoken*, on the first of April, 1747, to their general Satisfaction. And, in Consequence of this Proceeding, the Master's Report was finished and confirmed by the Lord Chancellor in April 1748; when his Lordship approved of the Scheme stated therein, for the present Establishment of the Charity, and gave Directions for the Appointment of twenty-one Trustees for the Care and Management thereof, therein-named; and those to be from Time to Time filled up, when the Number of the Trustees is reduced to eleven. Nineteen of these Trustees appointed in Chancery met at the School-Room on the thirteenth of July following, and elected Mr. Alderman Gascoyne Treasurer of the Trust-Estate. And upon an Account delivered in the Year 1749, the Estate consisted of a Capital Fund of between 400 and 500 *l.* per Ann. Real Estate, and 5000 *l.* in Money. Their next Care was to provide a Master and Mistress with their Lodging, and a School-Room convenient, which at present is over *Aldgate*.



## C H A P. VIII.

BASINGHALL, or BASSISHAW  
WARD.

[See the PLAN of this WARD, joined to that of  
COLEMAN-STREET WARD.]

*The Situation and Bounds of Basinghall Ward. Whence it takes its Name. Its present State and Government. Remarkable Things therein. Of Blackwell-hall, Mafons-hall, Girdlers-hall, Weavers-hall. Their Charter from King Henry II.*

*The Situation and Bounds of this Ward.*

**B**asinghall Ward is very small, consisting of one Street, called *Basinghall-Street*, from *Bassings-hall*; which was the principal House in it. This Ward is bounded on the East and South by *Coleman-street* Ward, on the North by *Cripplegate* Ward, on the West by *Cheap* Ward and *Cripplegate* Ward: It begins in the South at *Bakewell-hall*, alias *Blackwell-hall*, which is the last of *Coleman-street* Ward; and runs from thence North down to *London-wall*, and 88 Feet East, and 54 West against the said Wall.

*The Origin of its Name.*

Of old Time, the most noble Persons that inhabited this City were appointed to be principal Magistrates there; as was *Godfrey de Magun* (or *Magnaville*) *Portgrave*, or Sheriff, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, and of *William Rufus*. *Hugh de Buck*, in the Reign of *Henry I.* *Aubery de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*. After him *Gilbert Becket*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. After that, *Godfrey de Magnaville*, the Son of *William*, the Son of *Godfrey de Magnaville*, Earls of *Essex*, were *Portgraves*, or Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*. In the Reign of *Henry II.* *Peter Fitzwalter*; after him, *John*

*Fitznigel*, &c. So likewise in the 16 of King *John*, A. D. 1214, a Time of great Troubles, *Solomon Bassing*, and *Hugh Bassing*, Barons of this Realm, were Sheriffs; and the said *Solomon Bassing* was Mayor in the Year 1216, which was the first of *Henry III.* Also *Adam Bassing*, Son of *Solomon*, was one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1643, the 28th of *Henry III.* unto which *Adam de Bassing* the said King, in the 31st of his Reign, gave and confirmed certain Messuages in *Aldermanbury*, and in *Milk-street*, (Places not far from *Bassings-hall*) and the Advowson of the Church at *Bassings-hall*, with certain Liberties and Privileges. He was afterwards Mayor, A. D. 1251, the 36th of *Henry III.* and *Thomas Bassing* was one of the Sheriffs, A. D. 1269.

*Robert Bassing* was Sheriff, 1279, and *William Bassing* served the same Office for this City in 1308. This Family spread itself into *Cambridgeshire*, near to a Water, or *Bourn*, and was therefore, for a Difference, called *Bassing* at the *Bourn*, and, more shortly, *Bassingbourn*; which gave the same Arms, and left their Name to the Place where they dwelt.

*Basinghall-street*, of which this little Ward consists, is of no great Uniformity, as not running strait, nor of an equal Breadth. But it is graced with good Buildings, and well inhabited by Merchants.

*Present State of this Ward.*

On the East Side, beginning at the South End, is *Mafons-alley*, which, by Permission of the Owner of the House under which the Way is made, is a Passage into *Coleman-street*, facing *Bell-alley*, of great Convenience to the Inhabitants and all the Passengers from the North-West to the *Royal Exchange*, &c. This Alley is paved with Flag-Stones, and kept very clean. More Northward is *Potters-alley*, or *Court*, as some call it, a small Place; and *Shooters-court*, also small, with a Free-Stone Pavement: Here is another Court at the North-East Corner, which takes its Name from the Street, and leads through to *London-wall*. Then, turning from the Wall down the West Side, we meet with no Alleys or Courts 'till we come to *Church-alley*, the Name of the Passages on both Sides the Church, which lead into *Aldermanbury*; but there are a Pair of Gates in the Centre at the West End of the Church, shut up at Nights. In the Alley on the North Side is *Youngs-court*, a very decent small Place. More to the South is *Guildball-court*, which is well built and inhabited by the Chamberlain, Town-Clerk, and some other Officers chiefly depending on the City Business transacted in *Guildball*. This Court has a Thoroughfare into *Guildball-yard*, that opens between the Hall and the Chapel; and it leads into the great Hall by a back Stairs.

There are 25 Feet West of *Cateaton-street*, Northward, in this Ward.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and 12 Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest, for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildball* in the Month of *March*.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, four Common-Councilmen, two Constables, two Scavengers,



Scavengers, 17 Wardmote Inquest Men, and a Beadle.

It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* at 7*l.* and likewise in the *Exchequer* at 7*l.*

Aldermen,  
Common-  
Council-  
men.

The present Alderman of this Ward is *William Baker*, Esq; and the Common Council are, Mr. *William Colthurst*, Deputy, *Francis Cooper*, Esq; Mr. *Samuel Ellis*, Mr. *Thomas Fludger*.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are,

(1.) *St. Michael's Church*, called *Bassishaw Church*; of which hereafter.

(2.) On the West Side, almost at the South End of the Street, is *Bakewell-hall*, corruptly called *Blackwell-hall*, and antiently *Bassings-hall*, a Building of great Antiquity, belonging to the antient and renowned Family of *Bassings*, and was therefore called *Bassings-haugh*, or *Hall*. Authors, who saw the Arms of this Family on several Parts of the antient Building, confirm this Opinion. These Arms were, a *Gerond of twelve Points, Or and Azure*.

*Blackwell-hall.*

But how *Bakewell-hall* took that Name, is another Question. It is said that *Thomas Bakewell* dwelt in this House in the 36th of *Edward III.* and that in the 20th of *Richard II.* the said King, for the Sum of 50*l.* which the Mayor and Commonalty had paid into the *Hanaper*, granted Licence, so much as was in him, to *John Frosh*, *William Parker*, and *Stephen Spilman*, Citizens and Mercers, that they, the said Messuage, called *Bakewell-hall*, and one Garden, with the Appurtenances, in the Parish of *St. Michael* of *Bassings-haugh*, and of *St. Laurence* in the *Jewry* of *London*, and one Messuage, two Shops and one Garden, in the said Parish of *St. Michael*, which they held of the King in Burgage, might give and assign to the Mayor and Commonalty for ever, *ad opus Communitatis; i. e. for the Use of the Corporation*: And *Bakewell-hall* from that Time has been chiefly employed as a weekly Market-Place for Woollen Cloths, broad and narrow, brought from all Parts of this Realm to be sold there. In the 21st of *Richard II.* *Richard Whittington* Mayor; and in the 22d, *Drew Barrington* being Mayor, it was decreed, that no Foreigner or Stranger should sell any Woollen Cloth, but in *Bakewell-hall*, upon Pain of Forfeiture thereof.

An Act of Common Council, held *August* the first, in the eighth of *Henry VIII.* concerning *Blackwell-hall*:

"Whereas by an Act of Common Council, "in the twenty-second Year of the Reign of "King *Richard II.* it was ordained and established, That no manner of Person should bring "or convey any Woollen Cloths to the said "City, to be sold, except they were first brought, "harboured, and discharged, at the common "Market of *Blackwell-hall*, therefore ordained "and provided, and of old Time accustomed, "upon Pain of Forfeiture of all the said Cloths "so harboured and laid, contrary to the said Ordinance, was, by another Act of Common "Council, held at the *Guildhall* aforesaid, the "Day and Year aforesaid, ratified, approved, "and confirmed. And over that, it is now at "this present ordained, established, and enacted,

No. 67.

"That no Manner of Person, being Freeman "of this City, after the Feast of the Nativity "of our Lady, next coming, suffer any Manner of Person whatsoever, be he Free or "Foreign, to buy or sell any Manner of Woollen Cloths, harboured, or lodged, contrary to "the said Ordinance: As Broad-cloth, Kerseys, "Cottons, *Bridgewater* Frizes, Doffeins, or any "other Manner of Cloth made of Wool, "within his Shop, Chamber, or other Place "within his House, unless the said Cloths were "first brought to *Blackwell-hall* aforesaid, and "there bought and sold: Or else the said Freeman, the said Cloths lawfully brought in the "Country, out of the said City; upon Pain "to forfeit and to pay, to the Use of the "Commonalty of this City, for the first Offence, for every Broad-cloth so sold, harboured, or lodged, contrary to the said Ordinance, 6*s.* 8*d.* for every Kersey, 3*s.* 4*d.* "for every Doffein, *Bridgewater*, and other "Pieces of Cloth made of Wool, 20*d.* And for "the second Offence, the said Pains to be doubled. And for the third Offence, the Party "so offending to be disfranchised, and deprived clearly from the Liberties of this City "for ever."

This House growing ruinous, and in Danger of falling, was taken down; and in the Month of *February* next following, the Foundation of a new, strong, and beautiful Store-House being laid, the Work was finished in the Space of ten Months, in the Year 1558, at the Charge of 2500*l.* 300*l.* whereof was a Legacy of Mr. *Richard May*, Merchant-Taylor. This was demolished in the Flames of 1666, and re-erected *Anno* 1672. The Door-Case in the Front, next *Guildhall*, is of Stone, adorned with two Columns, Entablature and Pediment of the *Dorick* Order; in the Pediment are the King's Arms, and the Arms of the City are lower, enriched with *Cupids*, &c.

*Rebuilt.*

*Finished.*

The City gave to *Christ's Hospital* the Profits arising from Lodging and Pitching of Cloth in the several Warehouses, or Halls; for here is the *Devonshire*, *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Kentish*, *Medley*, *Spanish* and *Blanket Halls*; besides the like Profits of the Bays at *Leadenhall*. Cloths pay 1*d.* each Pitching, and a Half-penny per Week Resting; and, to avoid Trouble, every Factor has a Rest, or one certain Number, for which he pays; as for Example, admit a Rest to be 180 Cloths:

And the next Week there are Cloths pitched.	—	—	—	} 90
			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
He pays 90 <i>d.</i> Pitching			7	6
And Resting 90 Half-pence			3	9
			—	—
			In all	11 3

Stockings and Blankets pay by the Pack; all which, it is said, amounts to about 1100*l.* per *Ann.* clear. There are also several Statutes relating to the Regulation of this Market, as to Factors, and others concerned; and the whole Management is under the Inspection of the Governors of *Christ's Hospital*. See p. 462.

9 O

From



From this Hall Northward, are several good Houses, to the Back-gate of Guildhall; which Gate, and Part of the Building within the same, are of this Ward.

Coopers  
Hall.

(3.) Some small Distance from this Gate the Coopers have their Common Hall: It is well built of Brick, and the Hall is a handsome Room, wainscotted about fourteen Feet high, paved with Marble, adorned with several Coats of Arms in the Glass, and the Portraiture, at full Length, of Sir John Fleet, Lord-Mayor, 1693, and that of Mr. Henry Stroud, another worthy Member, who at his Decease, An. 1704, when he died Master of the Company, gave 6500 l. to build and endow a Free-School and Alms-Houses at Egham. And under the King's Arms is the Bust of King William III.

Masons  
Hall.

(4.) On the East Side is Masons-hall, in Masons-alley. It is small, but well built of Stone, and is bounded on the West by Coleman-street Church-yard.

Weavers  
Hall.

(5.) The next is Weavers-hall, which is neatly adorned on the Inside with Hangings, Fret-Work, and a Screen of the Ionick Order. The Company is of great Antiquity, as appears by a Charter of Henry II. in these Words, *Rex omnibus, ad quos, &c.*

“ Henry, King of England, Duke of Normandy,  
“ and of Guian, Earl of Anjou, to the Bishop,  
“ Justices, Sheriffs Barons, Ministers, and all  
“ his true Lieges of London, sendeth greet-  
“ ing. Know ye, that we have granted to the  
“ Weavers in London, their Guild to be had  
“ in London, with all the Freedoms and Cu-  
“ stoms that they had in the Time of King  
“ Henry, my Grandfather. So that none but they  
“ intromit within the City of their Craft, but he  
“ be of their Guild; neither in Southwark, or  
“ other Places pertaining to London, otherwise  
“ than it was done in the Time of King Henry,  
“ my Grandfather. Wherefore I will and  
“ straightly command, that over all lawfully  
“ they may treat, and have all aforesaid; as well  
“ in Peace, free, worshipful, and wholly, as they  
“ had it, freer, better, worshipfuller, and whol-  
“ lier, than in the Time of King Henry, my  
“ Grandfather. So that they yield yearly to me  
“ two Marks of Gold, at the Feast of St. Mi-  
“ chael. And I forbid, that any Man to them  
“ do any Unright, or Disease, upon Pain of ten  
“ Pounds. Witness Thomas of Canterbury, War-  
“ wick fil. Gar. Chamberlaine, at Winchester.

The same Henry II. in the thirty-first of his Reign, confirmed to the Weavers in London, that made Woollen Cloth, the Correction thereof; and amongst other Articles decreed, *That if any Man made Cloth of Spanish Wool, mixed with English Wool, the Portgrave, or chief Magistrate of London, ought to burn it.*

King Henry III. granted to the Citizens of London, that they should not be vexed for the Burrels, or Cloth-listed, according to the Constitution made for Breadth of Cloth the 9th of his Reign. Richard II. in the 3d of his Reign, granted an Order of Agreement between the Weavers of London, Englishmen, and Aliens or Strangers born, brought in by Edward III.

(6.) Almost at the North End of the Street is

Girdlers Hall, well wainscotted within, and adorned with a beautiful Screen of the Composite Order. Girdlers  
Hall.



## CHAP. IX.

### BILLINGSGATE WARD.

With a PLAN on a COPPER-PLATE, neatly engraved from a NEW SURVEY.

*Situation, Bounds, and Contents of Billingsgate Ward. Whence it derives its Name. Parishes and Parish-Churches. Government and Present State. Billingsgate Market. Keys or Docks. Butchers Hall. Fire of London. Antiquities.*

**B**ILLINGSGATE Ward is situated on the River Side, and is therefore bounded on Billings-  
gate Ward.

the South by the Thames, on the East by Tower-street Ward, on the North by Langborne Ward, and on the West by the Ward of Bridge Within. It begins at the West End of Tower-street Ward in Thames-street, about Smart's Key, and runs along that Street, on the South Side, to St. Magnus Church, at the Bridge Foot, and on the North Side of the said Thames-street, from over-against Smart's Key, till over-against the North-West Corner of St. Magnus Church aforesaid.

The Contents, from Thames-street to the North, are the Street of St. Mary-at-Hill, Love-lane, Botolph's-lane, Pudding-lane, Little Eastcheap, and a considerable Part of Rood-lane and Philpot-lane, with several other cross Lanes, Alleys, and Courts.

As to the Derivation of the Name given to this Ward, Authors are not agreed; but the most probable Opinion refers us to some eminent Person, who, in antient Times, had large Possessions in this Part of the City, or held this Ward by the same Tenure, as the Befings, &c. held other Wards; and tho' we do not attempt to support the exploded History of King Belinus, related by Fabian and others, it is certain this Name appears in the first List of Wards. See Page 105.

The present State and Condition of this Ward:

Thames-street is a Place of very considerable Trade, on Account of its convenient Situation near the Water, the Custom-House, Billingsgate, and the several Wharfs and Keys for lading and unlading Merchants Goods, &c. and is very well built for that Purpose.

The Keys, Wharfs, and Docks, which are now assigned and allowed to be lawful by an Act of Parliament, for shipping, lading, and landing of Goods and Merchandizes, are these: 1. Brewer's-key, 2. Chester's-key, 3. Galley-key, 4. Wool-dock, 5. Customhouse-key, 6. Porter's-key, 7. Bear's-key, 8. Sab's-key, 9. Wiggan's-key, 10. Young's-key, 11. Rafe's-key, 12. Dice-key, 13. Smart's-key, 14. Billingsgate, 15. Somer's-key, 16. Lion's-key, 17. Botolph's-key, 18. Hamon's-key, 19. Gaunt's-key, 20. Cock's-key, and Fresh-wharf. These Keys or Wharfs are chiefly named from their first Proprietors, or particular Use or Situation; as Botolph's wharf, called in the Con-  
querer's

Present  
State of  
this Ward.





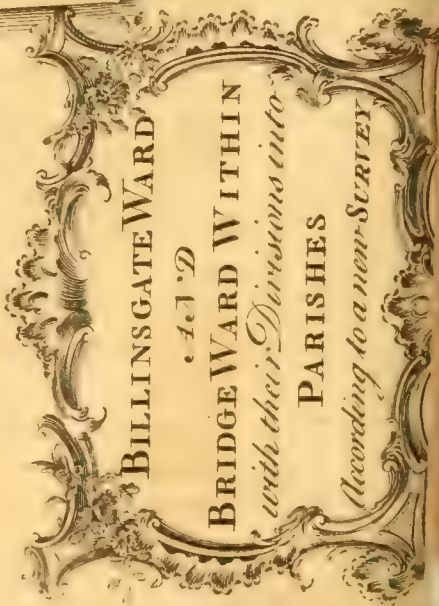




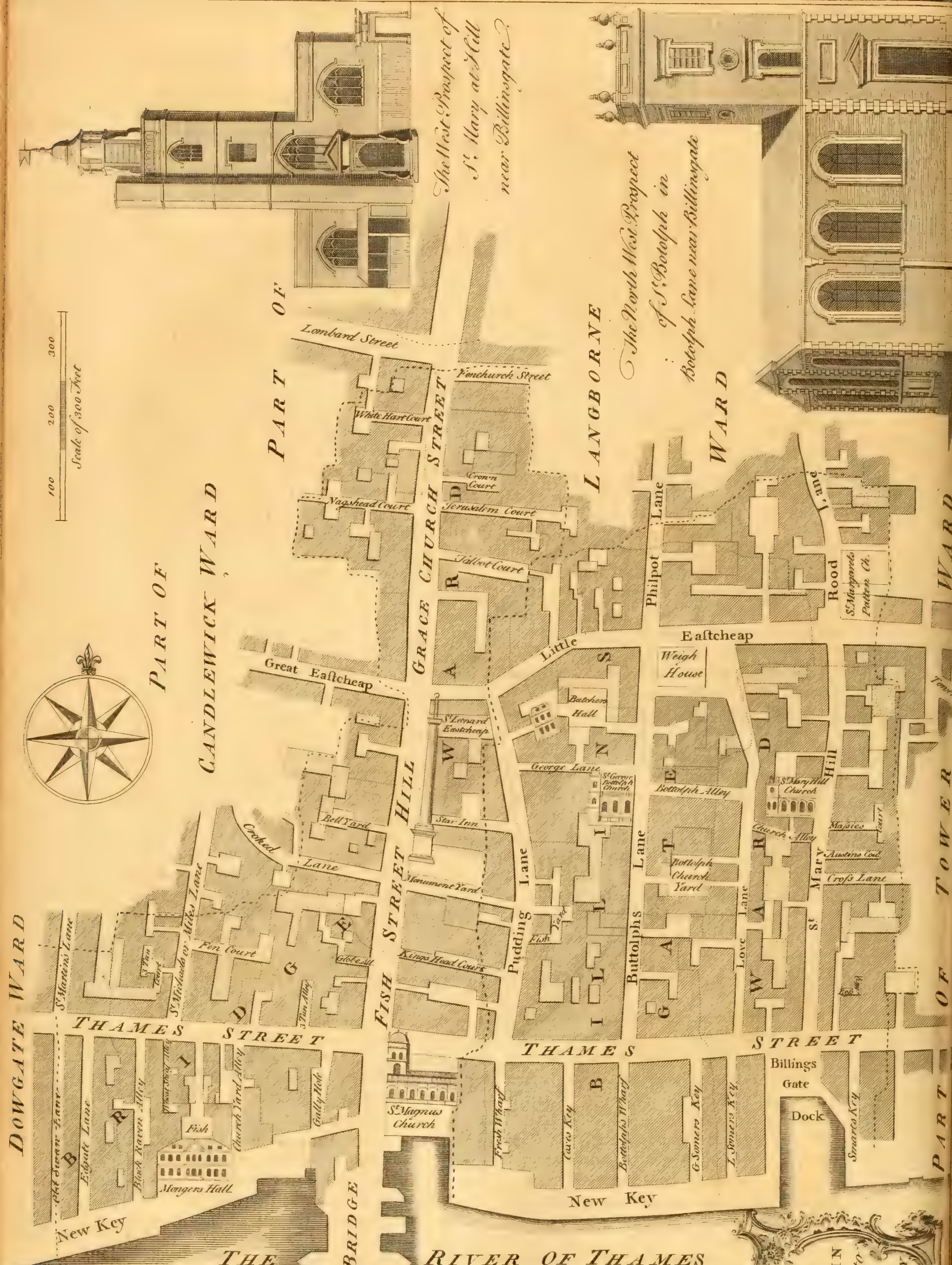
The Arms of William Beckford Esq.



The Arms of William Stephenson Esq.



BILLINGSGATE WARD  
• 1741 •  
BRIDGE WARD WITHIN  
with their Divisions into  
PARISHES  
According to a new SURVEY



DOWGATE WARD

PART OF

CANDLEWICK WARD

PART OF

LAMBORNE

WARD

PART OF TOWER WARD

The West Prospect of  
St. Mary at Hill  
near Billingsgate

The North West Prospect  
of St. Botolph in  
Botolph Lane near Billingsgate

Scale of 300 Feet  
100 200 300



Botolph's  
Wharf.

*queror's Days Botolph's-gate:* And we observe, that this Wharf was in the Crown in *Edward I's* Time, who granted it to *Richard de Kingston* in these Words: "Our common Key of *St. Botolph* next *Billinggate, London*, with free going in and out to the same, in the East Head of the same Place: Which Place hath Land contained from the Tenement of the said *Richard* against the West, and to the Head of the said Church, and the common Way which leadeth to the *Thames* against the West, eighteen Ells and one Quarter of an Ell, of the Iron Ell of our Sovereign Lord the King of *England*; without Inches measured: And it containeth in both Heads, from the Wall of the said Church unto our common Key, in Breadth six Ells of the Ell aforesaid, without Inches measured. To have and to hold to the said *Richard* and his Heirs, and to whom he will give, sell, bequeath, assign, or any other mannerwise alien, and their Heirs, of us, our Successors, &c. freely, quietly, well, and in Peace, &c. yielding therefore a Silver Penny at the Feast of the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, for all Services, &c."

Billingf-  
gate.

*Billinggate* is that from which the Ward takes its Name, being a large Water-gate, Port, or Harbour for small Vessels, which here arrive with Fish, Salt, Oranges, Lemons, Onions, and several other Commodities; and in the Summer Season with Abundance of Cherries from *Kent*. Likewise Wheat, and other Grain at *Smart's-key*. And these Stairs of *Billinggate* are very much resorted unto by the *Gravesend* Watermen, this being the noted Place to land and take Water at, for that and other Eastern Towns down the River. And here the Coalmen and Woodmongers meet every Morning about Eight or Nine o'Clock, this Place being their *Exchange* for the Coal Trade, which brings a great Resort of People, and occasions a great Trade to the Inhabitants.

Touching the antient Customs of this *Billinggate*, I have not read, saith *Stow*, in any Record, more than that in the Reign of *Edward III.* every great Ship landing there paid for Standage two Pence; every little Ship with Orelocks, a Penny; the less Boat, called a *Battle*, a Halfpenny. Of two Quarters of Corn measured, the King was to have one Farthing; of a Comb of Corn, a Penny; of every Weight going out of the City, a Halfpenny; of two Quarters of Sea-Coals measured, a Farthing; and of every Tun of Ale going out of *England* beyond the Seas, by Merchant Strangers, four Pence; of every thousand Herrings, a Farthing, except the Franchises.

Altho' *Stow* saith these Payments were not made before the Reign of *Edward III.* yet it appears in *Brompton's Chronicle*, inter *Leges Ethelredi*, which was *Anno 1016*, that Tolls were then paid at *Billinggate*.

An Act of Parliament was made (10 & 11 of *William III.*) to make *Billinggate* a free Market for the Sale of Fish; when it was enacted, "That after the tenth of *May*, 1699, *Billinggate* Market should be every Day in the Week, except *Sunday*, a free and open Market for all Sorts of Fish; and that it should be lawful for any Person to buy or sell any Sort of Fish without Disturbance."

This Act also settled the Tolls to be paid by the Fisher-Boats; enacting, "That after the said tenth of *May*, no Person selling any Sort of Fish in the said Market, should pay any other Toll or Duty, to any Person or Persons, for coming with his Boat or Vessel, or landing, standing, or selling, in or at this Market, than it was hereafter expressed, viz. for every Vessel of Salt Fish, for Groundage, eight Pence per Day, and twenty Pence per Voyage, and no more, in Full of all Duties and Demands; to be distributed and disposed of as the Lord-Mayor, &c. shall yearly order and direct, according to the Right of the respective Persons thereunto. For a Lobster-Boat, for Groundage, per Day, two Pence, and per Voyage thirteen Pence, and no more, in full as aforesaid. For every Vessel of fresh Sea Fish, Groundage, per Day, two Pence, and per Voyage thirteen Pence. For every Dogger-Boat or Smack with Sea Fish, for Groundage, per Day, two Pence, and per Voyage thirteen Pence. For every Oyster-Vessel or Cock, per Day, two Pence, for Metage one Halfpenny per Bushel."

"And that it should be lawful for any Person, that bought any Fish in the said Market, to sell the same again in any other Market, Place, or Places in the City of *London*, or elsewhere, by Retail, being sound and whole, some Fish, without any Disturbance or Molestation."

"And that from and after the tenth of *May*, that Person that should take or demand any Toll or Sample, or any Imposition, or set Price of Sea Fish, of *English* catching, should forfeit the Sum of ten Pounds, the one Half to his Majesty, and the other Half to him that will sue for the same."

And because the Fishmongers caused the greatest Part of the Fish to be bought up at *Billinggate*, and then divided the same by Lot among themselves, in order to buy and sell at what Rate they pleased, it was also enacted, "That no Person whatsoever should, after the said tenth of *May*, buy, or cause to be bought, at the said Market of *Billinggate*, any Quantity of Fish, to be divided by Lot among any Fishmongers, or other Persons, with an Intent to be put afterwards to Sale by Retail, or otherwise; nor any Fishmonger to engross or buy in the said Market any Quantity of Fish, but what shall be for his own Sale or Use, and not on the Behalf of any other Fishmongers exposed to Sale, on Pain of forfeiting twenty Pounds for every such Offence, the one Half to the Use of the Poor of the Parish where he lives, the other Half to his own Use that shall sue for it. Provided nothing contained in this Act should be construed to prohibit the Selling of Mackerel before or after Divine Service."

Afterwards, upon the ingrossing of great Quantities of Fish by some Persons, to the Violation of this Act, this Order came forth, *Anno 1707*, Sir *Robert Bedingfield*, Lord-Mayor:

*Juris vicesimo sexto die Junij, 1707, Annoq; Regni Regine Annæ, Magnæ Britannia, &c. sexto.*

"Whereas in and by an Act of Parliament made



“made in the tenth and eleventh Years of the  
 “Reign of King *William III.* intituled, *An Act to*  
 “*make Billingsgate a free Market for Sale of Fish,*  
 “it is enacted, That it shall and may be lawful  
 “for any Person or Persons to buy or sell any  
 “Sort of Fish in the said Market, without any  
 “Disturbance or Molestation whatsoever, and to  
 “sell the same again in any other Market-Place  
 “or Places within the City of *London,* or else-  
 “where, by Retail: But, contrary to the true  
 “Intent and Meaning of the said Act, divers  
 “Persons do frequently buy and ingross to them-  
 “selves great Quantities of Fish, in or at *Bil-*  
 “*lingsgate* Market, and sell the same again in the  
 “said Market; which Practice tends greatly to  
 “the enhancing the Prices of Fish, and is punish-  
 “able by the Statute made against Regrators, in  
 “the fifth and sixth Years of the Reign of King  
 “*Edward VI. Chap. 14.*

“For Prevention whereof for the future, it is  
 “now ordered by this Court, That no Fishmonger,  
 “Fishwoman, or other Person or Persons whatso-  
 “ever, do or shall hereafter sell or expose to Sale  
 “any Fish in or at *Billingsgate* Market, which  
 “was then before bought in the same Market;  
 “and that none but Fishermen, their Wives,  
 “Apprentices, or Servants, be permitted to  
 “stand, stay, or remain there, to sell, by Retail,  
 “the Fish by them taken and brought to the said  
 “Market to be sold, so that the Citizens may  
 “have Fish at the first Hand for their own Use,  
 “according to the true Meaning of the Law.  
 “And it is further ordered by this Court, That  
 “the Hours limited for beginning of the said  
 “Fish-market at *Billingsgate* shall hereafter be  
 “strictly observed; that is to say, from *Lady-*  
 “*Day* to *Michaelmas,* at Four of the Clock in the  
 “Morning, and, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day,*  
 “at Six o’Clock in the Morning; and that before  
 “those Hours none do presume to buy or sell any  
 “Sort of Fish at the said Market, (except *Her-*  
 “*rings, Sprats, Mackarel,* and Shell-Fish) on  
 “Pain of being proceeded against as Foretallers  
 “of the Market. And the Yeomen of the Water-  
 “side are strictly enjoined and required to see  
 “this Order duly and constantly observed; and  
 “also constantly to ring the Bell at *Billingsgate,*  
 “precisely at the Times aforesaid, for the Begin-  
 “ning of the Market there: And that without  
 “Fail they cause all Persons that shall buy or  
 “sell Fish there, before the said Hours and Ring-  
 “ing of the said Bell, or shall regrate Fish, that  
 “is to say, buy Fish, and sell the same again in  
 “the said Market, to be apprehended, and  
 “brought before the Right Honourable the Lord-  
 “Mayor of this City for the Time being, or some  
 “Justice of the Peace, to be bound over to the  
 “Sessions, there to answer the same. And it is  
 “further ordered, That no Fish, except *Herrings,*  
 “*Sprats, Mackarel,* and Shell-Fish, be sold aboard  
 “any Vessel or Boat at *Billingsgate*; which the  
 “said Yeomen of the Water-side, and the Under  
 “Water-Bailiff, are likewise carefully to see  
 “observed, as they will answer the contrary at  
 “their Perils.

GIBSON.

And this Place is now more frequented than in  
 ancient Time, when *Queenhithe* was made Use of

for the said Purpose, this being more commo-  
 dious; and therefore it was ordained to be the  
 only Port for all such Sorts of Merchandizes.

*Boss-alley,* so called from a *Bosse* of Spring-  
 Water which was erected facing this Alley by the  
 Executors of *Richard Whittington,* is long, but  
 very ordinary, narrow, and dirty.

Near this Alley is *St. Mary-bill,* which runs  
 Northwards unto *Eastcheap,* facing *St. Margaret*  
*Pattens* Church. This *St. Mary-bill* has very  
 good Houses on it, inhabited by several Mer-  
 chants. On the East Side is *Cross-lane,* which  
 falls into *Idle-lane,* against *St. Dunstan’s* Church.  
*Austin’s-court,* but mean, lying Northwards of  
*Cross-lane.* *Masse’s-court,* a little more North-  
 wards, hath a dark Passage up Steps, and then is  
 an open Court, but mean.

The Church here *Stow* calls *St. Mary on the*  
*Hill,* but others have called it *St. Mary at Hill,*  
 because it stands not on the Hill, but at, or about  
 the Middle of the Ascent from *Billingsgate* to  
*Little Eastcheap.* The back Part of the Church  
 stands in *Love-Lane,* and adjoining to it is an  
 Alley called *Church-alley,* which leadeth into  
*Love-lane,* and hath Buildings only on the South  
 Side, pretty good, the other Side lying open to  
 the Church-yard.

*Love-lane* comes out of *Little Eastcheap,* and  
 falls into *Thames-street,* where it hath but a narrow  
 Entrance only for a Coach or Cart.

*St. Botolph’s-lane* is also a Descent from *Eastcheap*  
 into *Thames-street,* but is well inhabited by whole-  
 sale Dealers in the Orange Trade, &c. It is nar-  
 row towards *Thames-street,* but broader upwards,  
 adjoining to the Church: And it must not be  
 forgot, that the first *London* Bridge across the  
*Thames* abutted towards the South End of this  
 Lane. See Page 45.

*George’s-lane,* on the North Side, gives an En-  
 trance into the Church, and hath a good Pas-  
 sage into *Pudding-lane.* Over-against this Church  
 is *St. Botolph’s-alley,* indifferently well inhabited,  
 with a broad Free-stone Passage into *Love-lane.*  
 More Southward is *St. Botolph’s* Church-yard, at  
 the upper End of which are two or three ordinary  
 Houses.

*Pudding-lane,* another Descent from *Eastcheap*  
 into *Thames-street,* is narrow and steep, but a  
 Place of Trade, and well inhabited by considera-  
 ble Dealers in foreign Trade. This was antiently  
 called *Rother-lane,* or *Red-rose-lane,* from such a  
 Sign there. *Stow* says, it was afterwards called  
*Pudding-lane,* because the Butchers of *Eastcheap*  
 had their Scalding-House for Hogs there; and  
 their Puddings, with other Filth of Beasts, were  
 voided down that Way to their Dung-Boats on  
 the *Thames.*

In this Lane it was that the dreadful Fire of  
*London,* on the second of *September,* 1666, first  
 began. See Page 432, and hereafter in *Bridge*  
*Ward* within.

On the House where this dismal Fire began,  
 this Inscription was set up by Authority:

“Here, by the Permission of Heaven, Hell brake loose  
 “upon this Protestant City, from the malicious  
 “Hearts of barbarous Papists, by the Hand of  
 “their Agent Hubert, who confessed, and on the  
 “Ruins of this Place declared the Fact, for which  
 “he

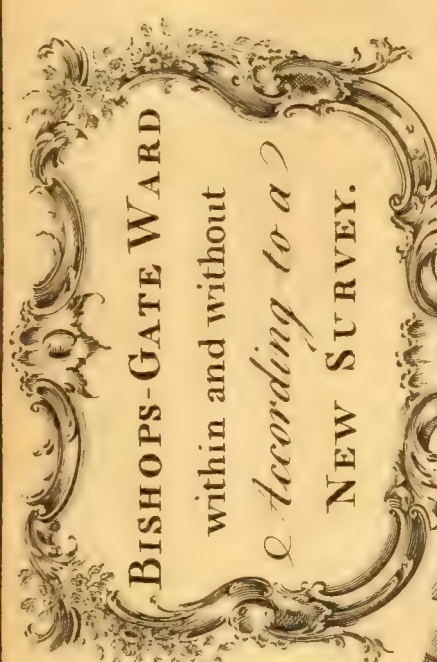








The Arms of the City of London



BISHOPS-GATE WARD  
within and without  
According to a  
NEW SURVEY.



The Parish Church of  
St Ethelburga  
within Bishopsgate



Scale of 500 Feet  
100 200 300 400 500



The Parish Church of  
Great St Helen



“ he was hanged, viz. That here began the dreadful Fire, which is described and perpetuated on and by the neighbouring Pillar, erected Anno 1680, in the Mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward, Knight.”

N. B. This Inscription has been taken away some Years.

It was then a Baker's, now a Gentleman's House; and, in Commemoration thereof, there is erected a stately Monument of Free-stone on the East Side of *Fish-street-hill*; of which in *Bridge Ward Within*.

On the East Side of *Pudding-lane* is *George-lane*, and *Fish-yard*, a small Court, with a Free-stone Pavement. On the West Side is a Passage to *Fish-street-hill*, by the Monument; and lower down, to the South, *King's head-alley*, paved with Free-stone.

*Little Eastcheap* is severed from *Great Eastcheap* by *Gracechurch-street* and *Fish-street-hill*. It is well inhabited by different Sorts of Tradesmen. On the North Side, and at the Corner of *Rood-lane*, stands *St. Margaret Pattens Church*; and betwixt *Rood-lane* and *Philpot-lane* is *Turner's-alley*, small and narrow.

*Rood-lane* is well built, and inhabited by Merchants and others; as is also *Philpot-lane*; of which more in *Langbourn Ward*.

*Talbot-court*, in *Little Eastcheap*, is a large and well inhabited Place; out of which a narrow Passage leadeth into another handsome Court, which hath an Entrance into *Gracechurch-street*.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night, besides a Constable and Beadle, thirty Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve as Jurors in the Courts of *Guildhall* in the Month of May.

This Ward hath an Alderman and ten Common-Councilmen, eleven Constables, six Scavengers, fourteen Men of the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at thirty-two Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at thirty-one Pounds ten Shillings.

The Alderman of this Ward is *William Beckford*, Esq; one of the present Representatives of this City in Parliament. The Common-Councilmen are, *George Woods*, Deputy, *Mr. Samuel Harris*, *Mr. Edward Robinson*, *Mr. John Cheaney*, *Mr. Henry Cowling*, *Mr. Thomas Merrick*, *Mr. Charles Easton*, *Mr. William Harris*, *Mr. John Reed*, and *Mr. James Rossiter*.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are,

1. The three Parishes and Parish-Churches of *St. Mary-at-Hill*, of *St. Margaret-Pattens*, and of *St. George Botolph-lane*; and two Parishes without their Churches, viz. the Parish of *St. Botolph Billingsgate*, and of *St. Andrew Hubbard*.

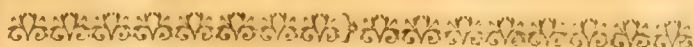
1. In *Pudding-lane* is seated Butchers-Hall, in which are three handsome Rooms, finely adorned with Fret-work and Wainscot, viz. an upper and lower Hall, and a Parlour.

3. In *Love-lane*, on the North-West Corner, entering into *Little Eastcheap*, is the *Weigh-house*, No. 67.

built on the Ground where the Church of *St. Andrew Hubbard* stood before the Fire of *London*; 1666; which said *Weigh-house* was before in *Cornhill*. In this House are weighed Merchandizes brought from beyond the Seas by the King's Beam; to which doth belong a Master, and under him four Master-Porters, with labouring Porters under them. They used to have Carts and Horses to fetch the Goods from the Merchants Warehouses to the Beam, and to carry them back. The House belongeth to the Company of Grocers, in whose Gift the several Porters, &c. Places were. But of late Years little is done in this Office, as wanting a compulsive Power to constrain Merchants to have their Goods weighed, they alledging it to be an unnecessary Trouble and Charge. Over this Office or Weigh-house is a large Room; now made Use of as a Meeting-house for some Dissenters from the Church of *England*. On the Backside of this Building is a Passage into *St. Botolph's-lane*. The chief Entrance into this Weigh-house is in *Little Eastcheap*. See Page 469.

In this Ward there was a House called *The Boar's Head*, inhabited by *William Sanderson*, which came to King *Edward VI.* by the Statute about Chantries; which, with the Shops, Cellars, Solers, and other Commodities and Easements, he sold in the second of his Reign, together with other Lands and Tenements, to *John Sicklemore* and *Walter Williams* for two thousand six hundred and sixty-eight Pounds, and upwards.

In the Parish of *St. Mary-hill* there was a Place called *Septem Camere*, which was either one House, or else so many Rooms or Chambers, which formerly belonged to some Chantry; the Rent whereof went towards the maintaining of a Priest to pray superstitiously for the Soul of the Deceased, who left those *Septem Camere* for that Use. These, with other Lands and Tenements in the City, and elsewhere, were sold by King *Edward VI.* to *Thomas Heybarn* and *Thomas Brand*, for the Sum of nine hundred and eighty-eight Pounds eight Shillings and a Penny.



## CHAP. X.

### BISHOPSGATE WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

Its Name, Bounds, and Extent. Its present State. Parishes. The Artillery-ground. *St. Mary Spittle*. *Devonshire-house*. Clerk's-hall. *Leathersellers-hall*. *Crosby-square*. *South-Sea-house*. *Gresham College*.

THIS Ward takes its Name from the Gate, which stands almost in the Center thereof, and is described on p. 23. Vol. I; on the East it is bounded by *Aldgate Ward*, *Portoken Ward*, and Part of the *Tower Liberty*; on the South by *Langborn Ward*; on the West by *Bread-street Ward*, and *Moorfields*; and on the North by *Shoreditch*; and extends from the Bars at the North End near *Spital-square*, on both Sides of the Way, including almost half of *Hounslitch*,



as far as the Pump, at the Corner of *St. Martin's Outwich*; and then winding by the West Corner of *Leadenhall*, down *Gracechurch-street*, to the South-West Corner, over-against *Fenchurch-street*.

As to the present State of this Ward, we shall divide it into two Parts, as it is commonly called *Bishopsgate within*, and *Bishopsgate without*, tho' under only one Alderman.

*The present State of Bishopsgate Ward.*

Of these two general Parts, first to begin with that within the Wall, wherein are these Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, in whole, or in Part, viz.

*Gracechurch-street*, on both Sides the Way, from the North-West Corner of *Leadenhall-street*, and North-East Corner of *Cornhill*, to *Lombard-street*, and *Fenchurch-street*.

All *Bishopsgate-street*.

Both the *Great* and *Little St. Helen's*, in the whole.

All *Crosby-square*.

All *Camomile-street*.

*Wormwood-street*, but a small Part. And in these Streets are divers Courts and Alleys.

*Grace*, or *Grafs-church-street*, a large and spacious Street, with well built and lofty Houses, inhabited by good Tradesmen. The whole Street begins at *Eastcheap*, and falls into *Leadenhall-street* at the four cross Streets: But the Part in this Ward begins only at *Lombard-street* End, as noted above.

In this Street, on the West Side, are these Courts and Places of Name, viz. *Cross-keys-Inn*, a Place of great Refort, large and well built, hath a Passage into *George-yard*, *Lombard-street*. *Bell-yard*, a good, large, and well built Place, having a Passage into *St. Michael's Church-yard*. *Corbet's-court*, a large, open, well built and inhabited Place: Near this Court is *Tobacco-roll-court*, which has but one good House in it: *Church-alley*, adjoining to *St. Peter's Church*: This Alley, with a turning Passage, falls into *Cornhill*.

Then on the East Side of this Street, within the Limits of this Ward, which begins at *Fenchurch-street*, is *Boar's-head-court*, an open Place, taken up with Warehouses for Wholesale Dealers.

*Leadenhall-herb-market*, large, and not inferior to any in *London*, is in this Ward; but the other Parts of *Leadenhall*, viz. the *Flesh-Market*, and the *Fish-Market*, &c. are in *Lime-street Ward*.

*Bishopsgate-street* is large, long, and spacious, and generally well inhabited: But the Fire of *London*, 1666, not coming into these Parts, many of the Houses are old Timber Buildings, and not uniform.

In this Street are these Courts, Alleys, and Places of Name, beginning on the Southern Part, and so towards the Gate, North: *Sun-yard*, a large Place, with a Passage into *Broad-street*, taken up for Stablings and Coach-Houses, a Coach-maker, and some private Houses.

*Gresham College*, a large, but old Building, which encompasseth a large square Court; this being antiently the Seat of *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Knight, and now called *Gresham College*.

A little beyond this College are divers great Inns, viz. the *Bull Inn*, the *Green Dragon*, and the *Four Swans*, all three large, and of a confi-

derable Trade and Refort for Waggon and Stage-Coaches, that go Northwards. *Sutton-court*, but narrow, with a Free-stone Pavement, being a regular built Court, with neat Brick Houses: It leads by a few Stairs into *Wormwood-street*, thro' *Peaben-alley*, which is but ordinary. The *Vine Inn*, seated near *Bishopsgate*.

Some Part of *Wormwood-street* is in this Ward; but the greatest Part, which are mostly old Buildings, is in *Broad-street Ward*.

The Places East of *Bishopsgate-street*, beginning at the Gate within, are as followeth:

*Camomile-street*, the Part in this Ward goeth but a little beyond *Cook's-court*, which is the first Court on the South-East from the Gate. This Street was but of small Account, either as to its Buildings, or Inhabitants; but is lately much amended in both. *Clark's-alley* in *Bishopsgate-street*, but ordinary, especially that Part which leadeth to *Camomile-street*. *Angel-court*, is both small and ordinary.

*Little St. Helen's*, a good large Place, having one or two Courts within it, with good old Timber Houses, well inhabited, some by Merchants; at the lower End of which is seated *Leatherfellers-hall*, and in another Part a Dissenting Meeting-House.

*Great St. Helen's*, a handsome, open, and large Court, with Rows of good Houses, well inhabited, on the East Side of the Church and Church-yard, which is gracefully seated in the midst of the Court, with Rows of Trees round about the Church-yard, very pleasant in the Summer-Season.

Passing this Court, the Passenger is led to two others, both of the same Name, well built and inhabited; which, with a winding Passage, lead Eastward into *St. Mary-axe*, over-against *St. Andrew Undershaft Church*, and Westward to *Crosby-place*, a curious open Square, with fair Brick Houses, well inhabited by Gentry and Merchants; several of the Houses having Palisado Pales before, and Gardens behind them: And here is a large Meeting-House. Out of this Square is a Passage through a back Gate-way, shut up at Nights, passing by a large Warehouse belonging to the *East-India Company*, and so into *St. Mary-axe*, &c.

#### *Bishopsgate-street without.*

Having viewed the Ward within the Gate, we now pass to that Part that stands without it.

This is also a very broad and spacious Street, but not so well built and inhabited as that within the Wall. It runs Northward a great Length, but no farther in the Freedom than to the Bars. In the Account of this Street, we begin next the Gate, at *St. Botolph Bishopsgate Church*, taking in all Places to the Bars on the West Side; and then come back from the Bars on the East Side to *Bishopsgate*.

In *St. Botolph Bishopsgate Church-yard* is the Rector's House, a handsome and capacious Brick Building; and close to the North Side is an open Passage, called *Alderman's-walk*, and leads to a very magnificent House, with a fine Garden, and a Court-yard before it, graced with Trees, and a Stone Statue standing on a Pedestal in the Middle. This House did formerly belong to the Family of the *Dafswoods*.



*Old Bethlem*, or *Bedlam*, as it is vulgarly called; a Lane wherein stood an antient charitable House for keeping and curing Lunatics. This was founded, A. D. 1246, by *Simon Fitzmary*, Sheriff of *London*. King *Henry VIII.* gave this House to the City of *London*. They converted it to a House or Hospital for the Cure of Lunatics. But, its Situation near unto many common Sewers, and its Incapacity for the numerous Patients which offered, being found inconvenient for the Purpose, it was removed unto the South Side of *Moorfields*; as shall be shew'd in its proper Place.

The Place that generally goes by the Name of *Old Bethlem*, is very large, containing several Courts and Alleys; the principal Street comes out of *Bishopsgate-street*, and runs into *Moorfields*, being a great Thoroughfare, and has been greatly improved with new and handsome Buildings of late Years; and its Inhabitants, who were formerly only Flax and Hemp-Dressers, Shoemakers, Yarn and Worsted-Sellers, and Turners, are now many of them Merchants, &c. In this Place is *Bethlem-court*, an open Place, where the Hospital stood, at the upper End of which is a Passage out of the principal Street of *Bethlem*; *Crown-court*, large, with indifferent Buildings; *Loom-alley*, narrow, and ordinary; *Housewives-alley*, narrow, which with a turning Passage runs a great Length; *Halfmoon-alley*, long, but narrow and ordinary, and fell into *Round-court*, which now is included in *Broad-street* Buildings. *Rose-and-Crown-court*, a large and open Place, but ordinary, leading to *Moorfields*, and also into *Halfmoon-alley*, which leadeth into *Bishopsgate-street*; near to this Alley is *Baker's-court*, which hath a Passage into *Halfmoon-alley*, as also into *Vine-court* and *Chequer-court*; *Bell-court*, but small, and opposite to *Bethlem Church-yard*; as is *Three-leg-alley*, which is narrow and ordinary, with a turning Passage; likewise *Dyer's-court*, but ordinary, so called, as having had a Dyer's House at the upper End.

*Petty-france*, formerly so called; the greatest Part of this is new built, and called *New Broad-street*; it is a most regular Building, and has the most elegant Houses in the City; at the East End is a Passage into *Bishopsgate-street* thro' *St. Botolph's Church-yard*.

Northwards of *Bethlem*, in *Bishopsgate-street*, is *Still-alley*, which is but small; *Garland-alley*, an open Place, at the upper End of which is an Inn, as also a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches, and but ordinarily inhabited; *Bottle-alley* hath a narrow Entrance, but openeth into a Free-stone Court, with well built Houses, which said Alley leadeth into a another down Steps, bearing the same Name; and out of this is a Passage into *Garland-alley*; *Swan-yard* Inn, at the lower End hath Stables and Coach-houses; *Halfmoon-alley*, ordinary, and ill inhabited; in a strait Line it runs Westward into *Moorfields*; on the South Side of this Place is *Stone-cutters-yard*, an open, but ordinary Place; and on the North Side is a small Alley that leads to *Dunnings-alley*; *Three Tun-alley*, but indifferent; *White Hind-court*, an open Place, with a narrow Passage into it, and indifferent as to its Houses and Inhabitants; *Sweetapple-court*, so called from Sir John

*Sweetapple*, Goldsmith, the Owner thereof, a handsome new built Place, with an open Passage for Carts; this Place before its new Building was two, viz. *Super's-alley*, and *Horsloe-yard*; the upper End of this Court, or rather Lane, is taken up for Stables for Livery-Horses, with Coach-houses; *Dunning's-alley*, very large, and ordinary; the West End divides itself, and falls into *Halfmoon-alley*, which leads into *Moorfields*: In this Alley are these Courts; *Tripe-yard*, very small and ordinary; *Adams-court*, but small, with a Passage into *Sweetapple-court*; *Pump-court*, but mean; *Westminster-ball-court*, indifferent, with a Free-stone Pavement; *Cripple-court*, very small and mean, with about two Houses; *Harrow-yard*, also small and ordinary; *Bell-yard*, inconsiderable; *Lamb-alley*, very narrow and ordinary, which, running a great Length, divides itself, one Part falling into *Sugar-loaf-court*, and the other into *Long-alley*: In this Alley are these Courts, *Paved-court*, *Lamb-yard*, and *White-bart-yard*, all three very mean; *Angel-court*, likewise very ordinary; *Angel-alley*, long and mean, at the upper End of which is a *Timber-yard*, and on the West Side is a small Court, and passing further leads into *Angel-court*, which is very inconsiderable: In this Alley are these Courts, *Brown's-court*, but small; *Balaam's-court*; *Sugar-loaf-yard*; *Pheasant-cock-yard*; *Three-colts-alley*, all four but small and ordinary; *Jews-harp-court*, a handsome new built Place with a Free-stone Pavement; *Brown's-yard*, but ordinary; *Cock-yard*, very mean, at the upper End of which is *Thacker's-court*, but mean; *Acorn-court*, very narrow and ordinary; at the upper End it opens into a little Court, and out of this is a Passage into *Skinner's-street*; *George-yard*, inconsiderable; *Skinner's-street*, a handsome open Place, with well built Houses, chiefly inhabited by Master-Weavers; *Ship-yard* is very well built and uniform, with a Free-stone Pavement on the West Side; *Primrose-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary, hath a Passage into *Long-alley*; *Gun-yard*, indifferent long, at the upper End opens itself into two Parts.

Having thus enumerated the various Places on the West Side of *Bishopsgate*, we come next to those on the East Side, beginning next the Bars.

*Bishopsgate-street without*, the East Side.

*Mountague-court*, a handsome open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and good Buildings; *Catharine-Wheel* and *George-yard*, long, hath a Passage into *Mountague-court*, and another into the *Artillery-ground*; *Red-lion Brewhouse*, near which is the *Red-lion Inn*.

*Artillery-lane*, an open Place, with good Houses, which, passing by *Petticoat-lane*, hath the South-West Side in this Ward, and runs behind *Gun-street*.

*Wide [or White] Gate-street*, a Place well built, and of some Account, falls into *Petticoat-lane*: In this Street is *King's-head-court*, as also *Savage-court*, which have been all rebuilt, and inhabited by substantial Tradesmen and Dealers, chiefly in the Silk Way; and *Rose-alley*, with a turning Passage, falls into *Petticoat-lane*; *Swedeland-alley*, very ordinary; *Sutton's-alley*, both narrow and mean;

*Catharine-*



*Catharine-wheel-alley*, narrow, and without Houses, having only back Yards. It hath one Passage into *Hand-alley*, and another into *Petticoat-lane*. Nigh to this Alley is *Catharine-wheel Inn*. *Rose-alley*, long and narrow, falling into *Hand-alley*. *Vine-court*, a handsome Place, with good Houses on the North Side, the South lying open to *New-street*, formerly called *Hand-alley*, having a Passage for Cart or Coach; its Buildings are good, and well inhabited. *King's-head-court*, but small, with Free Stone Pavement. *Three-Slippers-court*, also small, with Free Stone Pavement. *Handscourt*, but small, and falls into *Rose-alley*. *Walnut-tree-court*, both small and mean. *Still-court* or *Alley*, indifferent good, falls into *Houndsditch*.

*Devonshire-square* and *Street*, made out of an House called *Fisher's Folly*, an airy and creditable Place, and where the Countess of *Devonshire*, about eighty Years ago, dwelt in great Repute for her Hospitality: It consists of good Buildings, and they well inhabited by Merchants, and Persons of Wealth. In the Middle of the Square, upon a Pedestal carved with Figures on each Side, and ascended by three Steps, and inclosed with Iron Bars, stands a gilt *Mercury*: Hence is a Passage called *Cavendish-court*, which hath good Buildings, with a Free-stone Pavement, leading to *Houndsditch*; and another Passage by Steps Eastward towards *Gravel-lane*, at the Top of which Steps stands a noted Quaker's Meeting-House.

More towards *Bishopsgate* is *Magpye-alley*, which is narrow: Near unto this Alley is the *Dolphin*, an old Inn, large, and of good Account; and adjoining to *Bishopsgate* is the *Flying-horse Inn*.

*Houndsditch*, over-against *St. Botolph's Church*, is a long Street, running from *Bishopsgate* to *Aldgate*: But the Part in this Ward goeth but to the *Blue Anchor*, the rest is in *Aldgate Ward*. This Street is a Place of great Trade, and of Note for Still-worm-makers, Pawnbrokers and Salesmen, whose Dealings are in Apparel, Linnen and Upholsterers Goods. In this Street are a great many Alleys and Courts, of which some are without Name, and for the most Part are but ordinary, viz. *Flying-horse-yard*, hath a turning Passage into *Bishopsgate-street* a Place of small Account, only for Livery-stables; and *Cavendish-court* falls into *Devonshire-street*, already mentioned; *Buckle-court*, small and ordinary.

There are to watch at *Bishopsgate*, and the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and eighty Watchmen, both within and without.

The Jurymen returned by the Inquests are to serve for Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *December*.

Thus much for this *Bishopsgate Ward*, which hath an Alderman, two Deputies, one without the Gate, another within, six Common-Councilmen, seven Constables, seven Scavengers, thirteen for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at thirteen Pounds.

The Alderman of this Ward is *Matthew Blakiston*, Esq; The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Thomas Long*, Deputy, Mr. *George Wyld*, Mr. *Samuel Palmer*, Mr. *William Cramond*, Mr. *Samuel Vickers*, Mr. *William Mottershed*, *Henry Hall*, Esq; Mr. *John Pepys*, Mr. *William Hufsey*, Mr.

*Richard Chapman*, Mr. *Uppington Bracee*, Deputy, Mr. *John Fohn*, Mr. *Jonathan Farr*, and Mr. *Calvert Benn*.

The most remarkable Things and Places within this Ward are,

1. Three Parish-Churches, viz. *St. Botolph's* without *Bishopsgate*; *St. Ethelburga's*, and *Great St. Helen's*, both within the Gate, on the East Side of the Street; of which more particularly in the Parochial History of this great City.

2. *Leathersellers-Hall*, Part of the Convent for Nuns, which was there dedicated to *St. Helen*. This Hall, considering the Antiquity of its Building, has some of the best Joiners and Plasterers-Work in the Kingdom. The Screen is magnificent, adorned with six Columns of the *Ionian* Order, Enrichments, &c. with Ceiling of Free-Work. The Entrance into the common Hall is up a handsome Flight of Stone Stairs from the Court-yard.

Leathersellers-Hall.

3. This Ward was formerly distinguished by more publick Buildings. In the Parish of *St. Botolph* without the Gate was the antient Hospital of *St. Mary of Bethlem*, founded by *Simon Fitz-Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the Year 1246. He founded it to have been a Priory of Canons, with Brethren and Sisters: And King *Edward III.* granted a Protection for the Brethren, *Militia beatæ Mariæ de Bethlem*, within the City of *London*, the fourteenth Year of his Reign. It was an Hospital afterwards for distracted People; as mentioned before, and will more largely appear by this original Deed:

Bethlem Hospital.

*The Copy of an antient Deed of Gift, given to Bethlem, or Bedlem, by Simon the Son of Mary.*

“ To all the Children of our Mother Holy Church, to whom this present Writing shall come, *Simon* the Son of *Mary* sendeth greeting in our Lord. Where, among other Things, and before other Lands, the high Altitude of the heavenly Councils, marvelously wrought by some readier Devotion, ought to be more worshipped, of which Things the mortal Sickness (after the Fall of our first Father *Adam*) hath taken the Beginning of this new repairing: Therefore, forsooth, it becometh worthy, that the Place in which the Sonne of God is become Man, and hath proceeded from the Virgin's Womb, which is Increaser and Beginner of Man's Redemption, namely, ought to be with Reverence worshipped, and with beneficial Portions to be increased. Therefore it is that the said *Simon*, Sonne of *Mary*, having special and singular Devotion to the Church of the glorious Virgin at *Bethlem*, where the same Virgin of her brought forth our Saviour incarnate, and lying in the Cratch, and with her own Milk nourished, and where the same Child to us there born, the Chivalry of the heavenly Company sang the new Hymn, *Gloria in excelsis Deo*. The same Time, the Increaser of our Health (as a King, and his Mother a Queene) willed to be worshipped of Kings. A new Starre going before them at the Honour and Reverence of the same Child, and his meek Mother: And to the Exaltation of my noble Lord *Henry*, King of *England*, whose Wife and Child the

“ aforefaid



“aforesaid Mother of God, and her only Son,  
 “have in their Keeping and Protection; and to  
 “the manifold Increase of this City of *London*,  
 “in which I was born; and also for the Health  
 “of my Soul, and the Souls of my Predecessors  
 “and Successors, my Father, Mother, and my  
 “Friends; and especially for the Souls of *Guy of*  
 “*Marlowe*, *John Durant*, *Ralph Ashweye*, *Maud*,  
 “*Margaret*, and *Dennis*, Women; have given,  
 “granted, and by this my present Charter here  
 “have confirmed to God, and to the Church of  
 “*St. Mary of Bethlem*, all my Lands which I  
 “have in the Parish of *St. Botolph without*  
 “*Bishopsgate* of *London*; that is to say, what-  
 “soever I there now have or had, or in Time  
 “to come may have, in Houses, Gardens, Pools,  
 “Ponds, Ditches, and Pits, and all their Appur-  
 “tenances, as they be closed in by their Bounds,  
 “which now extend in Length from the King’s  
 “high Street, East, to the great Ditch in the  
 “West, which is called *Deep Ditch*, and, in  
 “Breadth, to the Lands of *Ralph Downing* in  
 “the North, and to the Land of the Church of  
 “*St. Botolph* in the South, to have and to hold  
 “the aforesaid Church of *Bethlem*, in free and  
 “perpetual Alms; and also to make there a  
 “Priory, and to ordain a Prior and Canons,  
 “Brothers, and also Sisters; when *Jesus Christ*  
 “shall enlarge his Grace upon it: And in the  
 “same Place, the Rule and Order of the said  
 “Church of *Bethlem*, solemnly professing which  
 “shall bear the Token of a Star openly in their  
 “Copes and Mantles of Profession, and for to  
 “say Divine Service; therefore the Souls afore-  
 “said, and all Christian Souls; and especially to  
 “receive there the Bishop of *Bethlem*, Canons,  
 “Brothers, and Messengers of the Church of  
 “*Bethlem*, for evermore, as often as they shall  
 “come thither. And that a Church or Oratory  
 “there shall be built, as soon as our Lord  
 “shall enlarge his Grace, under such Form, that  
 “the Order, Institution of Priors, Canons, Bro-  
 “thers, Sisters, of the Visitation, Correction,  
 “and Reformation of the said Place, to the  
 “Bishop of *Bethlem*, and his Successors, and to  
 “the Charter of this Church, and of his Mes-  
 “sengers, as often as they shall come hither, as  
 “shall seem to them expedient, no Man’s Con-  
 “tradiction, notwithstanding, shall pertain ever-  
 “more, saving always the Services of the chief  
 “Lords, as much as pertaineth to the said Lands.  
 “And, to the more Surety of this Thing, I have  
 “put myself out of this Land, and all mine;  
 “and Lord *Godfrey*, then chosen of the Nobles of  
 “the City of *Rome*, Bishop of *Bethlem*, and of  
 “the Pope, confirmed then by his Name in *Eng-*  
 “*land*, in his Name, and of his Successors, and  
 “of the Chapter of his Church of *Bethlem*, into  
 “bodily Possession. I have indented and given  
 “to his Possession all the aforesaid Lands, which  
 “Possession he hath received and entered in Form  
 “abovesaid. And, in Token of Subjection and  
 “Reverence, the said Place in *London*, without  
 “*Bishopsgate*, shall pay yearly in the said City a  
 “Mark Sterling, at *Easter*, to the Bishop of  
 “*Bethlem*, his Successors, or his Messengers, in  
 “the Name of a Pension. And, if the Faculties  
 “or Goods of the said Place (our Lord granting)  
 “happen to grow more, the said Place shall pay

“more in the Name of Pension at the said Term  
 “to the Mother Church of *Bethlem*. This (for-  
 “sooth) Gift and Confirmation of my Deed,  
 “and the putting to of my Seal for me and  
 “mine Heirs, I have steadfastly made strong, the  
 “Year of our Lord God a thousand two hundred <sup>1247</sup>  
 “forty-seven, the *Wednesday* after the Feast of  
 “*St. Luke the Evangelist*: These being Witnesses,  
 “*Peter*, the Son of *Allen*; then Mayor of *Lon-*  
 “*don*; *Nicholas Bet*, then Sheriff of the said City,  
 “and Alderman of the said Ward; *Ralph Spar-*  
 “*ling*, Alderman; *Godfrey of Campes*, *Simon Co-*  
 “*micent*, *Simon Bonner*, *Robert of Woodford*, *Tho-*  
 “*mas of Woodford*, *Walter Pointell*, *Walter of*  
 “*Woodford*, &c.”

*Stephen Gennings*, Merchant-Taylor, gave forty-four Pounds towards the Purchase of the Patronage of this Hospital, by his Testament, *Anno* 1523.

And, in the Year 1546, the Mayor and Commonalty purchased the Patronage thereof, with all the Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging. The same Year King *Henry VIII.* gave this Hospital unto the City.

In the Year 1551, a Protection was granted, by Letters Patents from King *Edward VI.* dated *March 7*, to *John Whitehead*, Proctor for this Hospital of *Bethlem*, to beg within the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Cambridge*, the City of *London*, and the Isle of *Ely*, to endure for an whole Year.

At a Court of Aldermen, held on *Tuesday* the twentieth of *January*, *Anno 4 Edward VI.* a Carroon was freely given to the Inhabitants of *Bishopsgate* Ward, to the Intent that they should cause the utter Parts of the said Ward, without the Gate, to be kept clean.

Also at a Court of Aldermen, held on *Tuesday* the seventh of *April*, *Anno 5 Edward VI.* it was ordered, That the Inhabitants within the Precinct of *Bethlem* should be, from thenceforth, united to the Parish-Church of *St. Botolph without Bishopsgate*, and so by the Parson and Parishioners of the same Parish accepted and taken, and to be allotted and charged with them to all Offices and Charges (Tythes and Clerks Wages excepted;) in Consideration whereof, the Parson of the Parish was to receive yearly out of the Chamber of *London* twenty Shillings, the Parish-Clerk six Shillings and eight Pence.

In the Year 1569, Sir *Thomas Roe*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor, caused to be inclose with a Wall of Brick about one Acre of Ground, being Part of the said Hospital of *Bethlem*, to wit, on the West, on the Bank of *Deep Ditch*, so called, parting the said Wall of *Bethlem* from the *Moorfield*. This he did for Burial Ease to such Parishes in *London* as wanted convenient Ground within their Parishes. The Lady his Wife was there buried, (by whose Persuasion he inclosed it) but himself, born in *London*, was buried in the Parish-Church of *Hackney*.

This was called *New Church-yard*, near *Bethlem*; where, upon *Whit-Sunday*, the Lord-Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, used to resort to hear a Sermon: And this was practised *Anno* 1584, “When (according to a Letter from Recorder *Fleetwood* to the Lord Treasurer) a very good



" Sermon was preached at this New Church-yard  
 " before the Lord-Mayor, Sir *Edward Osborn*,  
 " and his Brethren; and, by Reason no Plays  
 " were the same Day, [*i. e. Whit-Sunday*, as there  
 " used to be] all the City was quiet."

The Church and Chapel of this Hospital were taken down in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and Houses built there by the Governors of *Christ's-Hospital* in London.

On the South Side of this Church-yard, over a folding Gate, this Inscription was engraven in great Letters :

" *Thomas Roe*, Miles, cum Prætor esset *Londinensis*, hunc Locum Reipublicæ, in Usum  
 " publicæ Sepulturæ communem, suo Sumptu  
 " dedicavit, Anno Dom. 1569."

Which Inscription, even in the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, began to decay, and some Letters were utterly defaced; which was the Cause that *A. F.* one of the Compilers of *Hollingshed's* Chronicle, inserted it in the said Book; that so the Memory of the worthy Benefactor might not vanish, and be lost with the fading Inscription.

On the other Side *Bishopsgate-street* was a large House, built by the Lord *John Powlet*; and near that a larger and more beautiful House, built by *Jasper Fisher*, free of the Goldsmiths Company, one of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, and a Justice of Peace. It was afterwards the Earl of *Oxford's* House, and then the Earl of *Devonshire's*, whose Name is still preserved in the Street and Square built upon its Ruins. This House being so large and sumptuously built by a Man of no great Birth or Fortune, (for he was much in Debt) was mockingly called *Fisher's Folly*.

North-East from this Fabrick, at the Distance of about three hundred Yards, lies a spacious Inclosure, called the *Artillery-Ground*. This Ground was originally a large Close, called *Tasell-Close*, because there were some Time *Tasels* planted there for the Use of Clothworkers; afterwards let to the Cross-Bow Makers, wherein they used to shoot for Games at the Poppingey. Then the same being inclosed with a Brick Wall, served as an *Artillery-Ground*, to which the Gunners of the *Tower* repaired weekly, namely, every *Thursday*, and there levelled certain Brass Pieces of great Artillery against a Butt of Earth made for that Purpose.

*William*, the last Prior of *St. Mary Spital*, with his Convent, granted over this *Artillery-Ground* for thrice ninety-nine Years, for the Use and Practice of great and small Artillery.

There was a Charter granted to the Fraternity of Artillery in great and small Ordnance by the famous Prince King *Henry VIII.* and the Piece of Ground, called the *Artillery-Ground*, by his Means was appointed for the Exercise of the same Fraternity; as by the Lease thereof appeared, granted to the same Fraternity; which Lease was put into the Hands of Sir *William Pelham*, Lieutenant of the Ordnance: And the same Charter since was delivered to the Lord *Burleigh*, Lord Treasurer under Queen *Elizabeth*.

Now, for the further Improvement of this

Fraternity, and to make it useful to the Kingdom, one *William Thomas*, Master-Gunner of the Queen's Ship the *Victory*, in the Year 1584, moved the Lords of her Council, that the same Charter might be confirmed, and new established, with other needful Additions thereto; and chiefly for the increasing of good Gunners for the Queen's Navy and Forts, *viz.* That some of their Honours, with the Earl of *Warwick*, (who was Master of the Ordnance) should be the chief Masters or Governors of the said Fraternity. That there might, by the chief Masters or Governors, be chosen four of the chief of her Majesty's Gunners to be Under-Masters; who, with the Master-Gunner of *England*, might have the Teaching of all the Scholars, and the Proving of all such Men as should take upon them the Charge of a Gunner in any of her Majesty's Ships, Forts, or Castles, or should have any Gunner's Fee; and to make Report to the chief Masters of their Knowledge, before they should be admitted to any Service. That no Ship or Vessel, having Ordnance in her, should cross the Seas, without the same had in her such Number of Gunners as followeth, *viz.* that every Ship of the Burthen of sixty Tons have three Gunners, whereof the Chief or Master-Gunner to be such an one as should be tried, allowed, and licensed by such as should be for that Purpose appointed; and every Ship of eighty Tons, four Gunners, to be tried as aforesaid; and so for every twenty Tons, one Gunner more. That the chief Officers in the Havens, Towns, Ports, and Places where Shipping is used, should take the Names of all Persons in the same Towns, Ports, and Places, which took Charge or served as Gunners in any Ship or Vessel, and the same to register in a Book for that Purpose; and in every *Easter* Term to send up the same Names, and their Dwelling-Places, to the Master-Gunner and his four Associates; by which it might be known where to have skilful Gunners to serve her Majesty, when Opportunity required. That all such Ships as should be freighted within the River *Thames* with Merchandizes or Goods, should, for the Safeguard thereof, have, for every two Pieces, one such seafaring Man as should be a Scholar, to be taught and instructed in the Science of Shooting in great and small Ordnance, according to the Intent of her Majesty's Allowance for the same Purpose. That there might be, by the chief Masters, such strict Commandment given to the four Under-Masters and the Master-Gunner, that the Powder, and other her Majesty's Allowances for teaching and instructing Scholars in the Science or Mystery of Shooting in great and small Ordnance, be by them justly and truly expended about the same Purpose that it was allowed for, and not otherwise, upon some Pain and Penalty. That the four Associates or Under-Masters, with the Master-Gunner, for the better Service of her Majesty, might have the Proof of all such Saltpetre, Coal, Sulphur, Powder, Match, Ordnance, Carriages, Wheels, Stocks, and Iron Work, as should be for her Majesty's Service and Store; and that none should be received, but that which they should find to be good and fit for Service, and that upon a Penalty to be appointed by their Honours. *Lastly*, That there might be set

Fisher's  
Folly.

Artillery  
Ground.



down such a perfect Government in every of her Majesty's Ships by their Honours, both for their own Safe-guards, and for a Terror to the Enemy, as heretofore was never put in Practice by any.

And all this the said *Thomas* the rather offered at this Time, since the Queen had now gotten a puissant Navy of Ships for Defence, and the Nobility, at their own great Charges, had furnished it with great and terrible Ordnance, for the Terror of her Enemies; but there was a great Want of skilful Men to supply the Room of Gunners: So that, if Proof were made, he asserted, there would not be found skilful Gunners sufficient for four of her Men of War. But this Motion came to nothing.

There was also afterwards, for the laying up and preserving of the Arms, an Armoury built. The Foundation of this Armoury was begun to be erected the first Day of May, *Anno Dom.* 1622, and was finished the last of November then next following; Colonel *Hugh Hamersley* being then President; *Edward Pierse*, Treasurer; *Henry Petowe*, Marshal; and *John Bingham*, Captain, and one of the Council of War for this Kingdom.

Upon which Monument these Lines following were composed:

London's Honour, and her Citizens approved  
Love, exercising Arms in the Artillery-Garden,  
London.

The  
Fabrick.

This Architecture, Phoenix of our Age,  
(All Europe cannot shew her Equipage)  
Is Mars his Mistress, which retains the Store  
Of Mars his Arms, being Mars his Paramour.  
This Fabrick was by Mars his Soldiers fram'd,  
And Mars his Armouries this Building nam'd.

The Soldi-  
ers Honour.

It holds five hundred Arms, to furnish those  
That love their Sovereign, and will daunt his Foes.  
They spend their Time, and do not care for Cost;  
To learn the Use of Arms, there's nothing lost.  
Both Time and Coin, to do their Country good,  
They'll spend it freely, and will lose their Blood.

The Alder-  
mens Love.

Our City London is a Royal Thing,  
For it is call'd The Chamber of our King:  
Whose worthy Senate we must not forget;  
Their Grant and our Request together met:  
They cherish us, and we do honour them:  
Where Soldiers find true Love, they'll love again.

The Ground

The Ground whereon this Building now doth  
stand,  
The Teasel Ground hath heretofore been nam'd.

The Donor  
of the  
Ground.

And William, Prior of the Hospital  
Then of our blessed Lady, which we call  
*Saint Mary Spittle*, without *Bishopsgate*,  
Did pass it by Indenture, bearing Date  
*January's* third Day, in *Henry's* Time,  
Th' Eighth of that Name; the Convent did conjoin.

The Use.

Unto the Guile of all Artillery,  
Cross-Bows, Hand-Guns, and of Archery.

The Term  
of Years.

For full three hundred Years, excepting three;  
The Time remaining we shall never see.

Now have the noble Council of the King  
Confirm'd the same, and, under *Charles* his Wing,

We now do exercise, and of that little  
Teasel of Ground, we enlarge *St. Mary Spittle*.  
Trees we cut down, and Gardens added to it.  
Thanks to the Lords, that gave us Leave to do it.

The Coun-  
cil's Confi-  
rmation.

Long may this Work endure, and ne'er decay,  
But be supported to the latest Day.

A loyal  
Subject's  
Desire.

All loyal Subjects to the King and State  
Will say *Amen*, maugre all Spleen and Hate.

*Marischallus Petowe composuit.*

Next to this Field, on which are now *Duke* and *Stuart* Streets, was the dissolved Priory and Hospital of our blessed Lady, commonly called *St. Mary Spital*, founded by *Walter Brune* and *Rosia* his Wife, for Canons Regular. *Walter*, Archdeacon of *London*, laid the first Stone, in the Year 1197. *William*, of *St. Mary Church*, then Bishop of *London*, dedicated it to the Honour of *Jesus Christ*, and his Mother, the perpetual Virgin *Mary*, by the Name of *Domus Dei et Beate Mariæ extra Bishopsgate*, in the Parish of *St. Botolph*: The Bounds whereof, as appeareth by Composition betwixt the Parson and Prior of the said Hospital concerning Tythes, begin at *Berward's-lane*, towards the South, and extend in Breadth to the Parish of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, towards the North, and in Length from the *King's-street* on the West, to the Bishop of *London's* Field, called *Lolleworth*, on the East. The Prior of this *St. Mary Spital*, for the Emortising and Propriation of the Priory of *Bikenacar* in *Essex* to this said House of *St. Mary Spital*, gave to *Henry VII.* four hundred Pounds, in the twenty-second of his Reign.

The Hospi-  
tal of St.  
Mary,  
called the  
Spital.

This Hospital, surrendered to *Henry VIII.* was reckoned to dispend four hundred and seventy-eight Pounds; wherein, besides Ornaments of the Church, and other Goods pertaining to the Hospital, there were found standing an hundred and eighty Beds, well furnished, for Receipt of the Poor of Charity; for it was an Hospital of great Relief. *Sir Henry Plesington*, Knight, was buried there *A. D.* 1452.

In the Place of this Hospital, and near adjoining, are now built many handsome Houses for Merchants and others.

Here was the House of a famous Italian Merchant and Ambassador, much employed by Queen *Elizabeth*, namely, *Sir Horatio Pallavicini*. And in this same House, in the first Year of King *James I.* the Ambassador from the Archduke of *Austria* lodged, with his Company.

Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Month of *April*, 1559, came in great State from *St. Mary Spital*, attended with a thousand Men in Harness, with Shirts of Mail, and Crosslets, and Morris-Pikes, and ten great Pieces carried through *London* unto the Court, with Drums, Flutes, and Trumpets sounding, and two Morris-Dancers; and in a Cart two white Bears.

A Part of the large Church-yard pertaining to this Hospital, and severed from the rest with a Brick Wall, was for a long Time remaining, with a Pulpit Cross therein, somewhat like to that in *St. Paul's Church-yard*; and against the said Pulpit, on the South Side, before the Chancel and Chapel of *St. Edmund* the Bishop, and *St. Mary Magdalen*, (which Chapel was founded about



Sermons in  
the Easter  
Holidays at  
the Spital.

about the Year 1391, by *W. Evesham*, Citizen and Pepperer of *London*, who was there buried) there was a handsome House of two Stories high, for the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other Persons of Distinction to sit in, to hear the Sermons preached in the *Easter* Holidays. In the Part over them stood the Bishop of *London*, and other Prelates; afterwards the Aldermens Ladies used to stand or sit at a Window there.

It was for a long Time a Custom, on *Good-Friday* in the Afternoon, for some learned Man, by Appointment of the Prelates, to preach a Sermon at *Paul's-Cross*, treating of Christ's Passion; and upon the three next *Easter* Holidays, *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, other learned Men, by the like Appointment, used to preach in the Forenoon at the said *Spital*, to persuade the Articles of Christ's Resurrection: And then, on *Low-Sunday*, before Noon, another learned Man, at *Paul's-Cross*, was to make Rehearsal of those four former Sermons, either commending or reproving them, as to him (by Judgment of the learned Divines) was thought convenient: And, that done, he was to make a Sermon of himself; which in all were five Sermons in one. At these Sermons, so severally preached, the Mayor, with his Brethren the Aldermen, were accustomed to be present in their Violets at *St. Paul's* on *Good-Friday*, and in their Scarlets, both they and their Wives, at the *Spital* in the Holidays, except *Wednesday* in Violet; and the Mayor, with his Brethren, on *Low-Sunday*, in Scarlet, at *Paul's-Cross*. (See Page 298.) The Pulpit was broken down in the Grand Rebellion. Since the Restoration these Sermons are continued by the Name of the *Spital Sermons* at *St. Bride's*, with the like Solemnity, on *Easter Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, every Year.

Touching the Antiquity of this Custom: In the Year 1398, King *Richard* having procured from *Rome* Confirmation of such Statutes and Ordinances as were made in the Parliament begun at *Westminster* and ended at *Shrewsbury*, he caused the same Confirmation to be read and pronounced at *Paul's-Cross*, and at *St. Mary Spital*, in the Sermons before all the People. *Philip Malpas*, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1439, the eighteenth of *Henry VII.* gave twenty Shillings by the Year to the three Preachers at the *Spital*. *Stephen Forster*, Mayor, in the Year 1454, gave forty Shillings to the Preachers of *Paul's-Cross* and *Spital*. The afore said House, wherein the Mayor and Aldermen sat at the *Spital*, was built (for that Purpose) out of the Goods, and by the Executors of *Richard Rawson*, Alderman, and *Isabel* his Wife, in the Year 1488. In the Year 1594, this Pulpit, being old, was taken down, and a new one set up, the Preacher's Face turned towards the South, which was before towards the West. Also a large House (on the East Side of the said Pulpit) was then built for the Governors and Children of *Christ's* Hospital to sit in; and this was done out of the Goods of *William Elkins*, Alderman: But, within the first Year, the same House decaying, and like to have fallen, was again, with great Cost, repaired at the City's Charge.

On the left Hand of *Bishopsgate-street*, from the

Gate, were certain Tenements of old Time, pertaining to a Brotherhood of *St. Nicholas*, granted to the Parish-Clerks of *London*, for two Chaplains, to be kept in the Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen*, near unto the *Guildhall* of *London*; in the twenty-seventh of *Henry VI.* The first of the Houses towards the North, and against the Wall of the City, was some Time a large Inn or Court, called the *Wrestlers*, from such a Sign; and the last in the high Street, towards the South, was some Time also an Inn, called the *Angel*, from such a Sign. Amongst these said Tenements was, on the same Street Side, an Entry or Court to the Common Hall of the said Parish-Clerks, with Alms-Houses, seven in Number, adjoining, for Parish-Clerks, and their Wives, their Widows, such as were advanced in Years, and not able for Labour. One of these, by the said Brotherhood of Parish-Clerks, was allowed sixteen Pence the Week; the other six had each of them nine Pence the Week, according to the Patent thereof granted. This Brotherhood, amongst other, being suppressed; in the Reign of *Edward VI.* the said Hall, with the other Building there, was given to Sir *Robert Chester*, a Knight of *Cambridgeshire*; against whom the Parish-Clerks commenced a Suit in the Reign of *Queen Mary*; and being likely to have prevailed, the said Sir *Robert Chester* pulled down the Hall, sold the Timber, Stone, and Lead, and thereupon the Suit was ended. The Alms-Houses remained in *Queen Elizabeth's* Hands.

Where *Crofsby-square* now stands was antiently one great House, called *Crofsby-Place*, being built by Sir *John Crosby*, Grocer and Woolman, in Place of certain Tenements, with their Appurtenances, let to him by *Alice Ashfield*, Prioreis of *St. Helen's*, and the Convent, at ninety-nine Years, from the Year 1466 to the Year 1565, for the annual Rent of eleven Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence. This House he built of Stone and Timber, very large and beautiful, and the highest at that Time in *London*. He was one of the Sheriffs, and an Alderman in the Year 1470, knighted by *Edward IV.* in the Year 1471, and died 1475: So short a Time enjoyed he this stately Building.

What the Contents and Particulars of the Demises granted to *Crosby* by the Prioreis were, may be understood by the Grant of *Crosby-Place*, and the Appurtenances, made by King *Henry VIII.* to *Anthony Bonvixi*, an Italian Merchant, *Rex omnibus*, &c. *Cum Alicia Ashfield*, &c. Wherein are mentioned, first, the great Messuage or Tenement commonly called *Crosby-Place*, with a certain Venell, *i. e.* Lane or Passage, that extended in Length from the East Part of the said Tenement, to the Corner or South End of a certain little Lane North, bending unto the Priory Close: Also nine Messuages, situate and lying in the said Parish of *St. Helen*; whereof six were situate and lying between the Front of the said Tenement, and the Front of the Ball-House or Steeple afore said, and the six Messuages mentioned before; together with a certain void Place of Land, situate in the said Parish, extending in Length, toward the East, by the said Messuage which which *Catharine Catesby* formerly held, from the outward Part of the Plat or Post of the Bell-

Clerks  
Hall, and  
their Alms-  
Houses, in  
Bishopsgate street

Crosby-  
Place.



Bell-House, abutting upon the North Part of the said six Messuages, and the *King's-street*, unto the Church-yard there, five Feet and an half Affize; and thence extending in Breadth toward the South, directly to a certain Tenement there, formerly in the Tenure of *Robert Smith*; and two Messuages more of the said nine Messuages jointly, situate within the Clofe of the Priory; of which one heretofore in the Tenure of the said *Robert Smith*. And these were the Tenements and Appurtenances held of the Priory of *St. Helen*, by *Sir John Crosby*.

Richard,  
Duke of  
Glocester,  
lodged at  
Crosby-  
House.

*Richard*, Duke of *Gloucester*, and Lord Protector, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Richard III.* was lodged in this House.

While his Nephew, *Edward V.* reigned, he here contrived his Plots, and here the Citizens came to him with the Professions of their Love, and desiring him to accept the Crown. See Page 210.

Since which Time, among other, *Antonio Bonvice*, a rich Merchant of *Italy*, dwelled there; on whom King *Henry VIII.* bestowed it, Anno 1542, with all belonging to it; as appears by the Copy of the Grant, running thus: *Sciatis*, &c.

“Know ye, that we, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, give and grant unto the said *Anthony Bonvice* the Reversion and Reversions of the said Messuage and Tenement, with the Appurtenances, commonly called *Crosby-Place*; and of all the said Houses, Solars, Cellars, Gardens, Lanes, Messuages, Tenements, void Places of Land, and all other and singular Premises with the Appurtenances, lying and situate in *St. Helen's*, and Parcel of the said late Priory, &c. *Teste Rege apud Westmonast. 9 die Sept. Ann. Regni Reg. Henrici Octavi 34.*”

After him *German Cioll* dwelt here.

Then *William Bond*, Alderman, increased this House in Height, with building a Turret on the Top thereof. He deceased in the Year 1576, and was buried in *St. Helen's Church*. Divers Ambassadors have been lodged there; namely, in the Year 1586, *Henry Ramelius*, Chancellor of *Denmark*, Ambassador unto the Queen's Majesty of *England* from *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*; an Ambassador of *France*, &c. *Sir John Spencer*, Alderman, purchased this House, made great Reparations, kept his Mayoralty there, and afterwards built a very large Warehouse near thereunto.

In the first of King *James I.* when divers Ambassadors came into *England*, Monsieur de *Rosney*, Great Treasurer of *France*, with his Retinue, (which was very splendid) was there lodged; the House then belonging to *Sir John Spencer*.

Within *Bishopsgate* also, and very likely in this House, were lodged the youngest Son of *William Prince of Orange*, Monsieur *Fulke*, and the learned Monsieur *Barneveldt*, who came from the States of *Holland* and *Zealand*.

Hence returning Northward, by the West Side of *Bishopsgate-street*, we pass over to the *South-Sea-House*, a large, handsome Brick Building, cored with *Portland Stone*, at the North-West Corner of *Threadneedle-street*, which reaches backward into

No. 68.

*Broad-street*; in which Ward the greatest Part of it standing, we shall defer our Account thereof till we treat of *Broad-street Ward*.

More Northward, about an hundred Yards, is *Gresham-College*, formerly the Dwelling-House of *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Knt. who died in the Year 1579.

Gresham-  
College.

*Sir Thomas Gresham*, Knt. a Merchant of *London*, Agent to Queen *Elizabeth*, by his last Will and Testament, dated *July*, 1575, gave the *Royal-Exchange*, and all the Buildings thereunto appertaining, that is to say, the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors, upon Trust, that they perform as shall be declared, and the other Moiety to the Mercers, in like Confidence. See Page 256.

The Salaries, and other Bequests of *Sir Thomas Gresham*, are payable out of the Rents of the *Exchange*, and other Rents of Houses belonging thereunto: But the excessive Charges in rebuilding the *Exchange*, by a Model which was shewn to, and approved by King *Charles II.* (which, some say, cost not less than eighty thousand Pounds) hath put the Company in Debt, and somewhat postponed the Payment of the Salaries.

The Will was to this Tenor: “That one Moiety of the Buildings of the *Royal-Exchange*, with all Pawns, Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Messuages, Tenements, &c. Parcel of the said *Exchange*, after the Expiration of an Indenture Quadripartite, should remain unto the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, and to their Successors, upon Trust, to perform certain Payments, and other Intents hereafter limited; and the other Moiety to remain to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Mercers of *London*, and to their Successors, upon Trust and Confidence, and to the Intents hereafter mentioned. And when that one Moiety of the said *Exchange* should come to the said Mayor and Corporation of the said City, they and their Successors shall every Year give and distribute, for the Sustentation of four Persons, to be chosen by the said Mayor and Commonalty, qualified to read the Lectures of *Divinity*, *Astronomy*, *Musick*, and *Geometry*, within his own Dwelling-House, within the Parish of *St. Helen's*, in *Bishopsgate-street*, and *St. Peter's the Poor*, the Sum of two hundred Pounds; that is, to every of the said Readers the Sum of fifty Pounds, yearly, each, for their Salaries and Stipends; to be paid at the Feast of the *Annunciation* of *St. Mary the Virgin*, and *St. Michael the Archangel*. And further, to give and distribute the Sum of fifty-three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence, yearly, unto eight Alms-Folks, whom the said Mayor and Commonalty, or their Successors, appoint to inhabit his eight Alms-Houses in *St. Peter's the Poor*, to every of them the said Alms-Folks the Sum of six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, to be paid at the four usual Terms in the Year. And that the said Mayor and Commonalty should give and distribute, at the Terms aforesaid, to the Relief of the poor Prisoners in the Prisons known by the Names of *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, the *King's-Bench*, the *Marshealea*, and the *Compter* in *Wood-street*, fifty Pounds

The Will  
of Sir  
Thomas  
Gresham.



“ Pounds in Money, or other Provisions and Necessaries; viz. to every of the same five Prisons ten Pounds, at the four usual Feasts, or twenty-eight Days next after.

“ And, as concerning the other Moiety, disposed to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Corporation of the Mercers, they and their Successors, yearly, shall give and pay, to and for the Find and Sustentation of three Persons, by them from Time to Time to be chosen, and meet to read the Lectures of *Law*, *Physick*, and *Rhetorick*, within his said Dwelling-House, the Sum of one hundred and fifty Pounds; that is, to every of the said Readers, for the Time being, the Sum of fifty Pounds, for their Salaries and Stipends, at the two usual Times of the Year, viz. the *Annunciation* of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and *St. Michael*. And that the said Wardens and Corporation of Mercers, and their Successors, shall yearly bestow and expend an hundred Pounds, at four several Times in the Year, in and about the Expences and Charges of a Feast or Dinner for the whole Company, to be had and made in the Mercers Hall, in the End of every their Quarter-Day, the Sum of twenty-five Pounds; and shall every Year give and distribute to the Relief of the poor Persons and Prisoners in the Hospitals and Prisons known by the Name of *Christ* or *Christ's-Church*, lately *Grey-Friars*, in *London*, the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, near *Smithfield*, the *Spital* and *Bedlam*, near *Bishopsgate*, the Hospital for the Poor in *Southwark*, and the Compter kept in the *Poultry*, fifty Pounds in Money, or other Provisions and Necessaries for them; that is, to every the said Hospitals and Prisons ten Pounds, at the four most usual Feasts, or within twenty-eight Days after, &c.

“ And, as concerning his said Mansion-House, with the Gardens, Stables, and all and singlaur the other Appurtenances, &c. he willed and disposed, that they should remain, and the Use thereof be, to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and to their Successors, and also to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mercers; to have and to hold in common, upon Trust and Confidence, that the same Mayor and Commonalty, and the said Wardens and Commonalty of the Mercers, and their Successors, shall permit and suffer seven Persons, by them to be elected and appointed, in Manner and Form afore said, meet, and sufficiently learned, to read the said seven Lectures, to have the Occupation of all the said Mansion-House, Gardens, and all other the Appurtenances, &c. for them, and every of them, there to inhabit, study, and daily to read the said several Lectures.

“ And his Will was, that none should be chosen to read any of the said Lectures after being married, nor receive any Fee or Stipend appointed for the Reading of the said Lecture.”

It is to be noted, that all this was thus disposed and given only during fifty Years: Then after, the Will proceeds: “ That moreover he willed and disposed, that if the said Mayor and Commonalty, and the said Wardens and

Commonalty, before the End of the said fifty Years, to them in Form afore said limited, should procure and obtain sufficient and lawful Dispensations and Licences, Warrant and Authority had and obtained, should have and enjoy the said *Royal-Exchange*, Messuages, Shops, Pawns, Vaults, Houses, and all other the Premises, &c. for ever severally, by such Moieties, Rates, and other Portions, and in such Manner and Form, as before was limited, upon Trust and Confidence; that they severally for ever should do and perform the Payments, Charges, &c. before limited and expressed.

“ And he required and charged the said Corporations, and chief Governors thereof, with circumspect Diligence, and without long Delay, to procure, and so to be done and obtained, as they would answer for the same before Almighty God. For if they, or any of them, should neglect the obtaining of such Licence, or Warrant, (which he trusted could not be difficult, nor so chargeable, but that the Overplus of his Rents, and Profits of the Premises, would soon recompence the same; because to so good a Purpose in the Commonwealth no Prince or Council in any Age would deny or defeat the same; and that if conveniently, by his Will or other Conveyance, he might have assured it, he would not have left it to be done after his Death) then the same to revert to his right Heirs, whereas he meant the same to the Commonwealth. And then the Default thereof should be to the Reproach and Condemnation of the said Corporations afore God.” The Proving of this Will bore Date, *November 26, 1579.*

This noble Foundation of Learning Mr. *Stow* and Mr. *Strype* have given a brief Account of; and we shall add a few other Things, whereof they are silent. The Lady *Gresham* being dead, at whose Decease the Salaries for the Lectures were to commence, from the Rents then growing out of the *Royal-Exchange* and the Mansion-House of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and the Lecturers being now to be appointed, in the Year 1597; the Mayor therefore, Aldermen, and Commons, considering what a Trust this was committed to them, thought fit to write Letters to the University of *Cambridge*, importing, “ How that they might the better discharge the Trust committed to them, both in Conscience, and in Regard of their own Credit, as not doubting but the Eye of her Sovereign Majesty, her honourable Council, and all other of best Judgment throughout this Land, would observe their Doings, with what Care and good Discretion they performed this Duty, being Matter of so great Importance to the Church of God and this Commonwealth; and that for themselves, for Want of Judgment to discern Men of most Sufficiency in the said Faculties, they might make Default, and commit some Error in their Election; they thought good therefore to derive their Choice from the very Fountain, and in earnest and hearty Manner to crave the Help and Assistance of their learned Judgments, and to entreat of them the Nomination of two meet Persons, being unmarried, according to the Will of the Testa-

“ tor,



“tor, of best Knowledge in every Faculty of  
 “those four that were referred to the bestowing  
 “of the City; being also furnished with good  
 “Utterance, and other meet and requisite Parts  
 “for the publick Profession of the said Arts;  
 “whose several Names they prayed them to set  
 “down, and send unto them, under the Signa-  
 “ture of the University, that they might make  
 “Choice of the fittest Persons in every Faculty,  
 “being assisted by so many grave and learned  
 “Judgments; wherein, as they should perform  
 “a special Part of their own Duty, so they  
 “doubted not but that themselves should do a  
 “good acceptable Work to Almighty God,  
 “and bind them and the whole City in mutual  
 “Respects, and good Correspondence of like  
 “Desire to procure the Good, wherein they  
 “might, of that University.”

To the like Effect they directed their Letters to the University of Oxford.

Some of the Heads in Cambridge were jealous that these Lectures, being to be read in London, might be prejudicial to that University, in hindering many from coming thither to study the Sciences, and drawing them to London. This occasioned Dr. Jagon, the Vice-Chancellor, to refrain for a little Time to nominate any, before he had acquainted the Lord Burleigh, their High Chancellor, with it, and had his Allowance for the doing it.

It is not known whether either of the Universities sent such Recommendations, but it is probable they never did, or at least, that the first Choice was made without any Regard to them; for, at the first Election, two of the Professors were chosen by Recommendations from the Court, namely, Dr. Matthew Gwinne, Professor of Physick, and Dr. John Bull, Professor of Musick. The first, viz. Dr. Gwinne, had, by his Interest at Court, been sent into France, Physician to Sir Henry Unton, Leaguer Ambassador to the King of France from Queen Elizabeth, and, after his Return, was designed to be made Physician to the Tower of London; but the first Election of the Professors for Gresham College happening at that Time, the Lord Thomas Egerton, Baron Ellesmere, Lord High Chancellor of England, recommended him, in two Letters, to the Mercers Company, to be chosen Physick Professor, which they did accordingly; and he was about the same Time admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians. The other, Dr. Bull, Musick Professor, had for some Years been travelling into France, Spain, and Germany, as Mr. Wood tells us, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and, on his Return, was one of the Gentlemen of the Queen's Chapel, for four or five Years at least, before the Election of the first Gresham Professors; and as he was in the Service of the Court, and in the highest Esteem there for his vast Knowledge in Musick, it is very likely he had his Recommendation from thence.

This noble Gift was afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament, in the twenty-third of the Queen, and was intituled, “An Act for the  
 “establishing an Agreement between Sir Henry  
 “Newyl, Knight, and Dame Anne Gresham, Wi-  
 “dow, for the better performing of the last

“Will of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, deceased,  
 “and for the Payment of his Debts.” The Clause ratifying and confirming the Donation of the Exchange for the afore said Lectures, was in these Words:

“And the Buildings in London, called the  
 “Royal Exchange, and all Pawns, and Shops,  
 “Cellars, Vaults, Messuages, Tenements, and  
 “other whatsoever Hereditaments, Parcel of,  
 “or adjoining to, the said Royal Exchange in Lon-  
 “don, some Time the said Sir Thomas Gresham's,  
 “shall be to the said Dame Anne, during her  
 “Life; and, after her Decease, the one Moiety  
 “thereof to the Mayor, Commonalty and Ci-  
 “tizens of London, by whatever special Name  
 “or Addition the same Corporation is made  
 “or known, and to their Successors for ever;  
 “and the other Moiety thereof to the Wardens  
 “and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers  
 “of the City of London, that is to say, to the  
 “Body and Corporation of the Company of the  
 “Mercers of London, by whatsoever special  
 “Name or Addition the same Corporation is  
 “made, known, and to their Successors, to the  
 “good Uses and Intents, in the said Writing,  
 “last Will and Testament, limited, or ap-  
 “pointed.”

So that these Lectures began after the Decease of the Lady Anne Gresham, (which happened in the Year 1596) and so to continue for ever; whereupon the Lecturers were accordingly chosen and appointed to begin their Readings in Trinity Term 1597, which also they do at this Time perform. The Names of the first Professors were Anthony Wootton, for Divinity, Dr. Matthew Gwinne, for Physick, Dr. Henry Mountlow, for the Civil Law, Dr. John Bull, for Musick, Edward Breerwood, for Astronomy, Henry Briggs, for Geometry, and Caleb Willis, for Rhetorick, to the great Delight of many, both Learned and Lovers of Learning.

If the Trustees did not take the Recommendations of the Universities to direct their Choice, yet they seemed to make their Methods and Customs the Pattern by which the Gresham Lectures were to be modelled; and accordingly the Gresham Professors began, and ever performed their Lectures in a Method and Course in no material Point differing from the Universities; which appears to be altogether agreeable to the Intention of Sir Thomas Gresham, who, as he founded Professorships in the same Arts and Sciences as are in the Universities, must be supposed to design, that they should be cultivated in the same Manner at London. Thus Sir George Buck, in his Treatise of the third University of England, namely, London, says, That all the Liberal Arts and Sciences are there professed and taught, and that there are many and daily Lectures thereof read Particularly and Academically in Gresham-College; for which Reason, he afterwards styles Gresham-College a little University, *Academiæ Epitome*. And besides, That the Method of the Lectures themselves, the Times of Reading them, and the Intervals between the Times of Reading, were, in a great Measure, conformable to the publick Lectures in the Universities, and in the same Manner performed when the Gresham Lectures were first instituted,



is beyond Contradiction plain, from the Conclusion of Dr. Gwinne's second Oration, read in Gresham-College, wherein he says, That the Exercises, or Lectures, required of the Professors in Gresham-College, are no other than what are required from the Professors in the Schools and Lecturers in the Colleges in the Universities; and that as they, the Universities, had their Vacation Time and Recesses between the Performance and Return of their Duty, so had Gresham-College; where the Lectures were read only at particular and appointed Times; namely, when such Exercises are usually performed in other the like Places: And that these usual and customary Times of Reading were the Term-Times only, is plain from Stow; for it appears from the first Edition of his Survey, written the same Year that Dr. Gwinne read the aforesaid Lecture, and not above seven Months after the first Lectures were read, that the first Professors began their Lectures in Trinity-Term 1597. That every Lecturer had his particular Day in the Week, on which he was to read twice, once in *English*, and the other in *Latin*; and the same Practice appears to have been followed in 1603, from the second Edition of the Survey, published by Mr. Stow himself, in that Year, improved, augmented, and carefully corrected; and it is as plain, that the same Practice continued in the Year 1618, from the third Edition, published by Mr. Anthony Munday; and in the Year 1633, from the fourth Edition published at that Time.

There were two Things, that those who had the Care of this College, in order to the Settlement thereof, were busy about; the one was in concerting, whether the Lectures should be read in *Latin*, or *English*; the other, for the Regulation of the College with good Rules and Orders.

Concerning the former, it was much controverted, in which of the two Languages the Lectures should be read: And there were two Papers of Reasons assigned; one, Why the Lectures in Divinity should be read in *English*, all, or Part; and the other, Why all the other Lectures should be rather read in *English*, all, or Part: But the Judgment of learned Men differed, it seems, in this Point; some being for reading in *Latin*, some in *English*; the general Opinion was, That of the three Readings in the Week, the two former should be in *Latin*, and the last in *English*.

The Reasons given in the aforesaid Papers were as follow:

I. Because the Good that would ensue would be more publick.

And the Founder seemed to have a more special Respect to the Benefit of the Citizens, of whom few understood the *Latin* Tongue.

That there would be more Hope of Contribution from the Citizens for the perfecting this and other good Works, if they might be employed to the common Benefit of the People of the City.

That it would be less offensive and damageable to the Universities, that this Reading be in *English*.

That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to whom the Ordering these Lectures was committed by the Will of the Founder, thought

themselves bound in Conscience to provide that they might be read to the greatest Profit.

That if they be read in *Latin*, some of the Learned might probably resort to them, at first, for Novelty's Sake; but in a short Time they would become solitary, and void of Auditors; whereby Occasion would be taken to convert the Revenue to some other Uses, or else to transfer the Lectures to the Universities; both which were contrary to the Founder's Meaning.

That the Grecians taught all Parts of Learning in their own Tongue; Varro, Cicero, and Cæsar, and other of the wisest and learnedest of the Romans, laboured to have the like done in the *Latin*: That the vulgar Tongues at this Time, especially the *Italian*, *French*, and *Spanish*, both translate out of *Latin* and *Greek*, and write in their Languages all Parts of Learning; which hath much graced and benefited those Countries.

And Lastly, It will further the Estimation of Learning among the People, and will give them such a Taste of Learning as not to despise it, as the ruder Sort do; and make them withal to find their own Wants, and how necessary it is to have learned Men among them.

II. Reasons why the Divinity Lecture should be in *English*; viz.

That the former Reasons make most for the Divinity Lecture.

That the Exposition of the Texts of Scripture is fit for none more than the common People, who may and do mistake many Places of Scripture: And when Points of Doctrine, which they hear but shortly and slightly handled in Sermons and ordinary Lectures, shall be soundly and largely delivered in *English*, with plain Proofs of the Truth of our Doctrine, and Disproof of the Sophistry of the adverse Party; hereby Knowledge will come to be well settled in the Minds of the People, in whom there is a great and general Want of it.

That many, able to understand *Latin* when they read it deliberately, will not be able to understand the Reader when he speaketh it.

That it will be a good Means to beget a Reverence towards learned Ministers, when Divinity, and the Study thereof, shall appear to be a greater and harder Matter than is apprehended by many; since many simple Men and Women take themselves to be great Divines, upon meer Ignorance and vain Presumption.

Recusants, and other secret Papists, shall not be so easily able to shake the Faith, and disquiet the Minds of unlearned People, who, for want of Grounds, are snared and confounded with subtle Arguments, as Papists furnish themselves withal.

That that false and dangerous Opinion, That the Difference between us and the Popish Church is about small Trifles, and maintained by our Side for Contention rather than Conscience sake, may be found false and slanderous; and a true and grounded Detestation of Popery shall be bred in the Queen's Subjects Hearts.

That it may please God to make it a Means of the Conversion of some Papists, who, though they refuse to be present at Sermons, yet peradventure,



venture, will not shun altogether Scholastical Lectures.

If it be objected, That it will not be fit to have all Controversies, or the Reasons of both Sides made known to the People, it may be answered, That the Practice of the Adversaries, who have contrived the Controversies, and framed their Reasons in the *English* Tongue; with as much Subtilty as they can, shew the Necessity of writing and reading Scholastically and Learnedly in *English*, that the People may be able to maintain the Truth professed by Soundness of Reason.

There is a Collection of Rules prefaced in these Words: It is thought good by the "Mayor and Aldermen and Commons of the City; and by the Master, Wardens, and Company of the Mercers, to whom the Election of the said Professors, and the good Government of their said College is wholly committed by the last Will of the said Founder, to devise and set down certain Ordinances for the good Government of the said College, in Manner following."

But the Reader may observe, by what will be said hereafter, that these Orders were never kept up to.

The first whereof was, for a Priority among the Professors. This Priority to be in the Professors of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, successively; so that these three principal Readers be Presidents in Succession. The *Divinity* Reader to be next the President. The other Readers, after the *Divinity* Professor, to have their Place according to their Seniority within the College.

The Readers to lodge and common within the House, as Collegiate Persons.

Deputy Readers to be allowed by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Wardens of the Mercers.

A common Table, or ordinary Diet, to be kept by the Professors, within the College, by a common Charge.

No Stranger to be entertained at their common Diet, above three Meals within one Month.

The publick Reading to be performed at five Terms; whereof the first to begin the *Monday* before *Trinity Term*, of the *Common Law*, and to continue for one whole Month, viz. the Space of thirty Days next ensuing; after which Term, a greater Vacancy and Intermission is granted to them for their private Study and other Business, and for avoiding the Concourse of People in the Heat of Summer. The second Term to begin the first *Monday* in *September*, and to continue for a Fortnight. The third Term to begin the *Monday* before *Michaelmas Term*, and to end with the same Term. The fourth Term to begin the *Monday* next after the *Epiphany*, and to continue for two Months, viz. the Space of threescore Days. The fifth Term to begin the *Monday* seven-night after *Easter Day*, and to end with *Easter Term*.

The *Divinity* Lecture to be read thrice every Week, twice in *Latin*, and once in *English*, between the Hours of eight and nine in the Forenoon, a whole Hour at a Time. The Lecture to be read in *Latin* for the Sake of Strangers (whereby the Memory of the Founder may be divulged) on *Mondays* and *Wednesdays*. To be read in *English*, for the common Benefit of the People of

the City; on *Fridays*. Which *English* Lecture may be the Effect of the two former *Latin* Lectures.

That the *Divinity* Reader employ his Time in handling Controversies that concern the chief Points of Christian Faith, especially those with the common Adversary, the Church of *Rome*: And to endeavour to confirm the true Doctrine established in the Church of *England*; and to bolt out the true State of each Controversy, especially drawn from the Council of *Trent*, and the late Writers of refined *Popery*; and to overthrow their false Opinions. First, by Scripture; then by Consent of Antiquity; and lastly, by Schoolmen; and chief Writers of their own Side; not intermeddling with domestick Questions, or intestine Differences, touching the Rites and Manner of Government of the Church.

The *Law* Lecture to be read thrice every Week for an Hour; the two former in *Latin*, and the third in *English*, as a brief Recapitulation of the two former. The Days to be *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*.

*The Law Lecture.*

This *Law* Lecture, considering the Hearers, for the most Part, are like to be Merchants, or other Citizens, not to be read, after the Manner of the University; upon any Text of the Civil Course; but to cull out such Titles and Heads of Law, as best may serve to the good Liking and Capacity of the Auditory, and are more usual in Practice; which may be handled after the Method of *Waserbekius*, and certain others, by Definition, Division, Causes, Effects, Contraries, &c. To which are added the Heads and Titles of such Matters as were fitted for this Place and Auditory.

The *Physick* Lecture to be thrice every Week, viz. *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, between the Hours of ten and eleven. The two first Lectures in the *Latin* Tongue, and the third in the *English*, as a brief Collection and Recapitulation of the two former.

*The Physick Lecture.*

And for the Matter of the said Lecture, it is to be wished; that the Reader follow *Fernelius's* Method, by reading *Physiology*; then *Pathology*, and last *Therapeuticity*; whereby the Body of the said Art may be better imprinted by good Method in the studious Auditors, rather than be disjointed, and delivered out of Order, by Exposition of some Part of *Galen*, or *Hippocrates*.

The *Astronomy* and *Geometry* Lectures to be read likewise, viz. either of them thrice every Week.

*The Astronomy and Geometry Lectures.*

The *Geometrician* to read every *Trinity Term*, *Arithmetick*; in *Michaelmas* and *Hilary Term*, *Theoretical Geometry*; and every *Easter Term*, *Practical Geometry*.

The *Astronomy* Reader to read, first, the Principles of the Sphere, and Theories of the Planets, &c. then to apply them to Use, by reading *Geography*, and the Art of *Navigation*, in some one Term of every Year. The Days for the *Astronomy* Lecture to be *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, between the Hours of two and three in the Afternoon. For *Geometry*, *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at the same Hour. The first Reading of the said Lectures to be in *Latin*, the next in *English*, and so following in the same Order.

*The Divinity Lecture.*



The Rhetorick  
Lecture.

The *Rhetorick* Lecture to be read thrice every Week, viz. *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, for a whole Hour, in the *Latin* Tongue with a brief Recapitulation for one Quarter of an Hour in the *English*; between the Hours of ten and eleven in the Forenoon.

The Musick  
Lecture.

The *Musick* Lecture to be also read thrice every Week, viz. the *Theorick* Part, for Half an Hour in the *English* Tongue; and the *Practick* Part, by Concert of Voices, or of Instruments, the other Half Hour: The Days appointed to be *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, in the Afternoon, between the Hours of three and four.

For the greater Comeliness and Order, the Readers were obliged at their Lectures to appear with such Hoods and Habits as are proper to their Academical Degree.

In this Manner these Lectures began to be read; and thus they continued, without any Interruption, till the dreadful Fire of London in 1666; when the *Exchange* of London being consumed, this College was made Use of to supply the Want of Shops for the Inhabitants of the *Exchange*, and to be a Place for the Merchants to meet in. The City made Use of it for their Court and Chamber, and for other Publick Uses. The Inner Court-Yard for the Meeting of the Merchants, until such Time as the *Royal Exchange* could be re-built; also, the Galleries above the Court-yards without, and the Piazzas about the Inner Court, where the Merchants met, were all converted into Shops for those who had been burnt out by the Fire of the *Exchange*. This Alteration did, for some Time, impede the orderly Course of the Reading the aforesaid Lectures.

After which the Lectures were again renewed in the Manner they had before been practised; and thus continued till they had again been like to be interrupted in the Year 1699, thro' the Discouragement the Professors met with from the Trustees, who, under Pretence of a great Debt they had run into by re-building the *Royal Exchange* in the sumptuous Manner it now appears, thought it good to stop the Professors Salaries; but they, however, did not think this a sufficient Reason to omit their Duty, and continued in the Discharge of it, notwithstanding this great Difficulty they had to encounter with: The Particulars of which Matter were as follow:

The Professors Salaries  
stopped by  
the Trustees.

In the Month of *August* 1699, a grand Committee for *Gresham* Affairs was summoned to meet, and the Professors directed to give their Attendance: When the Professors came, the Committee acquainted them, that *Sir Thomas Gresham's* Gift had greatly run them into Debt; that the Expence of Re-building the *Exchange*, (to do which they were forced to take up great Sums of Money upon Interest) was so great, and the Income of the *Exchange* so small, the Trade thereof being greatly fallen off, that the present Profits of the *Exchange* were less than the Interest of the Money borrowed to re-build it, whereby there was no Revenue left to maintain and support the Uses of *Sir Thomas Gresham's* Will; wherefore they were not in any Condition to pay the Professors Salaries any longer, nor any more could be at any Expence in Repairing the College, tho' they had ever, before that, kept in constant Repair

both the publick Rooms of the College, and the private Apartments of the several Professors. The Professors used all possible Endeavours, in the most respectful Manner, to prevail with the Trustees to recede from these Resolutions; but without Success, 'till the following Year, when they were forced to apply to Counsel, to advise what proper Course to take to obtain Redress: The Counsel they applied to, were the then Attorney-General *Sir Thomas Trevor*, and Mr. *Henry Pooley*, to whom they gave a short State of their Case, in Substance as follows:

*Sir Thomas Gresham*, by Will, made 1575, left one Moiety of the *Exchange*, &c. to the City of London, to the Intent that they perform certain Payments mentioned in his Will; and the other Moiety thereof to the Company of Mercers, on the same Confidence and Trust: One of these Payments directed by the Will, was, that the City should find four Lecturers in *Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick*, for ever, and pay them yearly 50 *l.* a-piece. And that the Mercers likewise find three Lecturers, for ever, in *Civil Law, Physick* and *Rhetorick*, and pay them also 50 *l.* a-piece. As to his Mansion-House, with the Gardens, Stables, and Appurtenances, &c. the Will directs the same to be and remain to the said City and Company, upon Trust and Confidence, that they permit and suffer the seven Readers aforesaid there to inhabit, and have the Use thereof to study and read the said Lectures daily. On the next Year, an Act of Parliament passed for the better performing this Will. The City and Company have accordingly enjoyed this Gift, and have nominated the Readers, paid the Salaries, and kept the College in Repair ever since, 'till of late, which they now refuse to do; alledging, that they were at a vast Expence in Re-building the *Exchange*, and had borrowed vast Sums to do it, and that the Interest thereof being first paid, the clear Profits of the *Exchange*, &c. will not pay the Salaries and other Payments appointed. The Trustees farther pretend, That the Ground *Sir Thomas* built the *Exchange* on was not his own Ground. On stating their Case after this Manner, the Professors made these Queries, and received the following Advice:

The first Question is, supposing they [the Trustees] have borrowed Money to build, "Whether they, enjoying the Rents and Profits, as they do, under the Will, so confirmed by Act of Parliament, and the Act for Rebuilding the City, not appointing in what Manner the *Exchange* should be re-built, are not in all Events to pay the seven Salaries, and the other Charities yearly, and whether they can be now admitted to controvert the Title to the Ground upon which the *Exchange* was built?"

*I conceive this City shall not now be admitted to controvert Sir Thomas Gresham's Right to the Ground on which the Exchange is built; and I conceive no extravagant or extraordinary Expences which the City may have been at in Building the Exchange more sumptuously than needful, only for their own Grandeur and Magnificence, shall be allowed to them to sink the Rents in Disappointment of the Lecturers, and other Charities. The necessary Charges of Re-building, in such a Manner*



*as to make it answer a Rent sufficient to answer the Charities, must be allowed; and if, after such an Allowance, the rest of the Profits will not be sufficient to answer the Charities, I conceive the City ought to account for all the Rents and Profits from the Death of Sir Thomas Gresham, that so the Surplus of Profits may be applied to make up the Deficiency that now is.*

The second Question is, "Whether the several Readers shall bring in a Bill in Chancery for Performance of the Will in their own Names, and for their Salaries only? or, Whether in the Name of the Attorney-General, at their Relation for the Payment of their Salaries, and the other Charities in the Will?"

*I conceive it is most proper to bring the Bill in the Attorney-General's Name; at the Relation of the Lecturers, &c.*

May 17,  
1700.

HENRY POOLEY.

Upon this Advice, the Professors, who still sought the Trustees to give them Redress, without running to Extremities, but could not prevail, filed a Bill in Chancery against the Trustees in Michaelmas Term, 1700. This Information was in Substance as follows: "That Sir Thomas Gresham did, in the Reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, at his own Charge, build and erect in the City of London a Building, which was, by the said Queen, called the Royal Exchange: That by his last Will, made 1575, he left one Moiety of the said Exchange, &c. to the City of London, and the other Moiety thereof to the Company of Mercers, upon this special and express Trust and Confidence, and to the Intent that they should perform the Payments, and other Intents, in that his last Will appointed to be done and performed." Then the Bill recites the several Payments of Salaries and other Charities mentioned in the Will, and proceeds: "That the Overplus of the Rents and Profits of the Premises, above all the Payments thereout appointed to issue by the said Will, would soon abundantly recompence such Charge and Trouble as the Trustees should be at: And as to his Mansion-House, now commonly called Gresham-College, he gave that; and all the Appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said City and Company, to have and to hold, upon this express Trust and Confidence; that they should permit the said seven Lecturers to have the Occupation of all his said Mansion-House, &c. for them, and every of them, there to inhabit, study, and read, &c. That the said Trustees did pay the said Salaries and other Charities, until the twenty-fifth Day of March, 1699; but, since that Time, have stopped further Payment, whereby the Salaries of the Professors are in Arrear from the said twenty-fifth of March 1699, to the present October 1700, altho' Application has been several Times made of late to the Trustees for the Payment of the said Salaries; and when the Performance of the Founder's Will has been earnestly pressed upon them, the Answer was, *There was no Money to make good the said Salaries, &c.* on which

"Pretence the Trustees do absolutely refuse to perform the Will of the said Testator, by paying the said Salaries, but do convert the Rents and Profits of the Premises devised to them to their own respective Uses; and their Pretence for this Want of Money, is, *That the Royal Exchange, and other Appurtenances devised to them in the said Will, were burnt in the Fire of London; that they re-built the same at a vast Expence, borrowing Money for that Purpose; and that the Incomes and Profits arising from the Exchange, thus re-built, do not answer the Money that was borrowed to rebuild the same.* Altho' this was true, the same ought not to prejudice the Payment of the said Salaries, &c. for that there was no Necessity for them to expend such vast Sums in outward Magnificence; and besides, they had, for above an hundred Years, enjoyed all the Rents and Profits of the Premises, being a very great Revenue, much above the said Payments charged on the same: Besides, had not the Trustees thought it for their Advantage; and so had refused to re-build the same, subject to the Trusts and Payments in the Testator's Will, some other Ways and Means would have been found out and provided for the Re-building, without defeating the several Payments appointed; and of this the Trustees are so sensible, that they have, ever since the Fire of London, continued to pay the same, and but lately, as is afore set forth, stopped Payment; and for some farther Colour to make this Stop, do pretend, that, *by a late Act of Parliament for the Relief of Orphans, &c. the Revenues of the City are appropriated to answer for ever a Fund of 8000 l. a Year, to pay these Orphans Debts, &c.* which is only a Pretence to defeat the Founder's Will; since this Act cannot affect the Salaries due to the Professors, &c. for that not the whole Benefaction of Sir Thomas Gresham; but only the Surplus of it, after paying the Uses of the Will, can be called or taken to be Part of the Revenue of the City. And so bent are the Trustees to defeat the Will of the Testator, that, tho' by his said Will his Mansion-House is expressly appointed for the Habitation of the said seven Readers, yet, to force the Readers from thence, they have let the said House run to Ruin, and refuse to repair, and keep in Repair, the same. All which Refusal of Paying the Salaries, &c. and of Repairing the Mansion-House, is against all Equity and good Conscience, and directly against the Will and Meaning of the Testator afore-said, and a Breach of the Trust reposed by the said Will in them. To the End, therefore, that the said Trustees may answer the Premises, and be decreed to make good the Salaries, &c. and to pay the Arrear, and put the said Mansion-House, and keep the same, in Repair, the Lord Chancellor is prayed to grant his Writ of Subpoena to the Trustees, commanding them personally to appear, &c."

The Consequence of Filing this Bill was, That not long after the Trustees met, and directed the Professors to attend; and at their Meeting ordered the Payment of one Year's Salary, telling them, That they would in convenient Time di-



*A Bill for Re-building Gregham College brought into Parliament.*

charge the remaining Part of the Arrear, whereupon all Proceedings in *Chancery* were suspended. The Trustees said, likewise, That they had a Proposal to make for the mutual Advantage both of the Trustees and Professors, to which they desired the Concurrence of the Professors: Which Proposal was to bring a Bill into Parliament for the Re-building *Gregham-College* into a Square (to be let out for Rent, for the Use and Advantage of the Trustees) and Providing Houses more commodious for the Professors than the Lodgings they now enjoy; and to this Proposal all the Professors, save one, gave their Consent; and accordingly the Bill was brought into the House of Commons in 1701, and carried there; but, at the second Reading in the House of Lords, it was rejected, upon the Petition of Dr. *Robert Hooke*, Geometry Professor, who had before denied his Consent to it. The Contents of this intended Act of Parliament were as follow: In the Preamble it sets forth, "That the *Royal Exchange*" "was given to the Trustees, in Trust, to pay out" "603 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. That this *Exchange*" "was burnt down in the great Fire of *London*," "and so no Revenue left to pay the" "annual Charge. That the Trustees re-built" "the *Exchange* at the Expence of 80,000 l. or" "thereabouts, and the Trustees lost thereby" "more than 2000 l. yearly, the Trade of the" "*Exchange* decreasing, and many of the Shops" "standing empty, altho' considerable Abate-  
ments have been made to encourage Tenants." "That *Gregham-College* is grown old and ruinous," "and the Repairs thereof have been very expen-  
sive; but the said College standing upon a" "considerable Quantity of Ground, and great" "Part of it lying waste, good Improvement may" "be made by Re-building it. That the Trust-  
ees and Professors are agreed upon a Scheme" "of Building seven convenient Houses for the" "Lecturers, and a publick Hall, and likewise" "Alms-Houses in a more airy and convenient" "Place for the Alms-Folks.

"Wherefore they pray, that it may be enact-  
ed, That it may be lawful to pull down the" "old College, &c. and to convert the Mate-  
rials to their own Use, and also to let and" "dispose all, or any Part of the Ground belong-  
ing to the said College, except such Part as" "the Lecturers Houses and Hall are agreed to" "be built upon. Provided, however, that the" "Lecturers Houses and Hall be built in the" "Manner specified, and that all those new" "Buildings be liable, together with the *Royal*" "*Exchange*, &c. in the first Place, and before" "all other Charges, to the Payment of the Uses" "of Sir *Thomas Gregham's* Will, and that all" "the Arrears due to the Lecturers, &c. be fully" "paid, clear of all Taxes, either now assessed," "or to be ever hereafter assessed; and that no" "Stoppage shall be made of the same Payments" "for the future, on Account of Re-building the" "*Exchange*, or otherwise howsoever; and that" "the Trustees shall support, maintain, and re-  
pair, at their own Costs and Charges, the said" "Lecturers Houses, &c. as often as Occasion" "shall be; and that the Trustees shall on any" "Vacancy of a Lecturer, for the future, come" "to a Choice within two Months."

The Bill being thus lost in the House of Lords, upon the Petition of Dr. *Hooke*, the Geometry Professor, the Trustees were much offended, and therefore went no farther in clearing the Arrears due to the Professors, than the above-mentioned Payment of the Year's Salary, and laid aside this Project of Re-building till the Death of Dr. *Hooke*, which happened within a Year or two after; soon after which, the Trustees again resumed their Design of bringing their Bill into Parliament, as hoping now for better Success, when the main Opposer of it was dead; and then again they desired the Professors Consent and Concurrence, which they readily had; and accordingly, in the Year 1703-4, they brought into the House of Lords the same Bill as before, where it passed, but with the following Clause added: "Provided always, that no Person shall" "hereafter be capable of being chosen a Lectu-  
rer upon any Vacancy, except he be a Gradu-  
ate in one of the Universities of this Kingdom." There was likewise added a Penalty to the Bill, namely, "That the Trustees should be obliged" "and required to build these Houses, Hall, and" "Alms-Houses, for the Lecturers and Alms-Folks," "within five Years from the passing of this Act," "upon the Penalty of 2000 l. to be forfeited to her" "Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, &c." But when this Bill came down to the House of Commons, Exception was taken to this Clause, and the Bill, being on that Account rejected, hath never since been attempted again in Parli-  
ament.

In the Year 1706, some Persons in Office, in the Parishes of *St. Helen's* and *Broad-street*, did, contrary to all Custom and Usage, assess and tax the several Apartments of the Professors as distinct Houses; whereas the whole seven Lodgings (all which, as was well known, were only the single Mansion-House of Sir *Thomas Gregham*) had been before taxed but as one House: They likewise endeavoured to bring the Professors into the Poors Rates, and other parochial Taxations, to subject their Salaries to the King's Taxes, and to lay other such-like Hardships upon them; nothing of which had ever before been so much as demanded of them. The Professors absolutely refused to comply with any of these Demands, and by proper Appeals, and other Methods, got themselves discharged from these Impositions. The Parish-Officers finding themselves disappointed, and not able to lessen their own Charges, by laying Part of them on the Professors, grew angry, and sought to give all the Molestation and Trouble they could to them; for which Purpose they employed Persons of mean and base Condition perpetually to attend the Lectures, not to reap any Advantage thence, or even to satisfy any Curiosity, but to obtain Matter for Calumny or Complaint, and to give Notice if any blameable Omission should happen: And these Persons Behaviour was suitable to the Design they were sent to pursue, being always tumultuous and rude, and sometimes abusive to some of the Professors, during the Time of their performing their Duty. The Professors might have taken just Exception to such an Audience, or have refused to read to Persons so unqualified as they were: However, they never omitted their

*Bill for Rebuilding the College again brought into Parliament.*

*Thrown out again.*



their Lectures on this Account, but continued in the constant Discharge of their Duty, to the Disappointment of their Adversaries, who wanted nothing more than a just Occasion of Complaint; but as they could find no Neglect in the Professors of their real Duty, they had Recourse to an imaginary one, demanding of the Professors to read Lectures on Holidays; nay, of the *Divinity* Professor to read on *Sundays*: This they afterwards carried so far, as to insist on Lectures every Day in the whole Year. The Professors refusing Compliance with these Demands, their Adversaries had Recourse to Clamour and Noise; they printed Representations and Advertisements, that such Lectures were to be read on such Days, namely, on Holidays; when they knew no Lectures would be read, and pasted these up and down in the most publick Places, and by other Means dispersed them, and thus drew many Strangers thither, who being disappointed, and not knowing the Usage and Custom of the Place, were drawn in to join with them in their unreasonable Clamours: And among these were several Persons of good Fashion and Education; such, whose Attendance might have been a Credit and Reputation to the Professors, had they not fallen into the Prejudices before-named, and with great Zeal joined in the groundless Demand of Lectures every Day in the Year, instead of the known Duty of Reading them only in the Term Times. The Professors, refusing to depart from what had been ever the Custom of the College, were menaced with Complaints to be made to the Committee for *Gresham* Affairs; and if Redress was not to be had there, of farther appealing to the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. And to make these Complaints more effectual, and to pursue them with greater Vigour, the Complainants selected a Number from among themselves, to meet and consider how to carry on these Designs; at which Meetings they diligently went thro' the Founder's Will, to see if any thing was omitted that they could charge the Professors with, and there finding the Expression of, *Studying and Reading daily*, they fixed upon this last Word, and obstinately contended that nothing else was, or could be meant by it, than every Day in the Year; they likewise found Fault with the customary Hour of Reading, (two o'Clock) as unreasonable for them to attend, it falling at the Time of their Dinner. This was the Original and Progress of their Complaints, which they carried on farther, by using great Industry to get Hands to an Instrument, setting forth these Grievances, in order to be presented to proper Authority to obtain Redress; and accordingly Petitions were delivered in to this Effect, both to the Court of Aldermen, and Grand Committee for *Gresham* Affairs.

The Professors proved, by sufficient Authorities, That from the first Institution, to the present Time of the Dispute, these Lectures were read only in Term Times. The first Author mentioned for Proof hereof, was Dr. *Gwinne*, in his *Orationes Duæ*; he was, as is before observed, chosen Professor of *Physick* at the first Election, and was directed to begin his Lectures in *Trinity* Term 1597. The ninth Lecture that he

read is printed, and bears this Title: *Prælectio nona, cum resumerentur Lectiones post Natalitia. The ninth Lecture, read when the Time of Reading came on again after Christmas.* The Professors observed, from this Citation, that Dr. *Gwinne* beginning his Lectures in *Trinity* Term 1597, and his ninth Lecture coming after *Christmas*, in *January*, that is, in *Hilary* Term 1597-8, he could only have read in the Term Times: For just as in the then present Year 1706, so in that Year 1597, there would fall three *Saturdays* (which are the *Physick* Lecture Days) in *Trinity* Term, and five *Saturdays* in *Michaelmas* Term, so that he read eight Lectures only in 1597; there being just eight *Saturdays* within those Terms, and no more; and consequently the ninth Lecture must fall on the first Reading Time after *Christmas*; that is, on the first *Saturday* in *Hilary* Term in 1597-8, exactly, as he says it did, in the Inscription of his Lecture just now quoted. To this evident Proof the Professors added the Citations from the other Parts of Dr. *Gwinne's* Book.

The next Author the Professors cited, was Mr. *Stow*, whose Survey was written in the Year 1598, the very Year after the first Institution of these Lectures; and he says, *Page 57, Line 32*, of his first Edition, as he does also in the second Edition, corrected and amended by himself, and published in the Year 1603, *Page 76, Line 5*; *These Lectures are read Daily, Sundays excepted, in the Term Time, by every one on his Day, &c.* and from thence they inferred, That the Words to read *Daily*, in the Founder's Will, might be either understood in the Sense of the Universities before-mentioned, or else in this of Mr. *Stow*, That each Lecturer should read on his particular Day assigned him in the Week; that so the Auditors, who had a Mind to attend any particular Science, might know on what Day to come, and not be disappointed.

The next Author was Sir *George Buck*, in his Treatise concerning the three Universities of England, annexed to *Stow's* Chronicle, and dedicated to the Lord Chief Justice *Coke*, printed in the Year 1612, within fifteen Years of the Founding the Lectures; and he says, *Page 980, Line 35*, *And these Lectures, viz. in Gresham College, must be read only in the Term Time.*

The next Author mentioned, was the Editor of the third Edition of *Stow*, *Anthony Monday*, which he published in the Year 1618, one and twenty Years after the Founding of the Lectures, and he says, *Page 123, Line 26*, *That their Lectures were read daily in the Term Times.* The Professors observed, That this Author had been six and twenty Years one of the City Servants, in sundry Employments, had Encouragement from the whole Court of Aldermen, and Orders for the Perusal of whatever Helps he wanted, and that this Work was by them approved when finished, which cost him twelve Years Time in compiling; that therefore, he neither wanted Means of Knowledge, nor refused Industry for the obtaining it.

The next Author was Dr. *Holdsworth*, who was chosen *Divinity* Professor in *Gresham-College* in 1630, thirty-three Years after the first Institution; and his *Divinity* Lectures were published



in 1661, by Bishop Pearson. Dr. Holdsworth tells his Auditors, *It was three whole Months since his last Reading. Again, That those Lectures had been omitted for these three Months.* Again, he concludes his Lecture with telling them, *He should not read till that Day three Weeks, because the following Monday was a State Holiday, and the Monday after that a Church Holiday.* At the End of another Lecture, he says, *He is sorry he is forced to break off abruptly in his Discourse, which must be the Work of the next Term.* And again, he refers his Audience, for the Remainder of the Argument, to the next Term: And more to the same Purpose. And this Author continued Divinity Professor for nine or ten Years, with the greatest Applause. The next Author was Howell's *Londinopolis*, who published his Work in 1657, sixty Years after the first Institution; and he says, *Page 21, Line 29, These Lectures are to be read every Day in the Week in Term Time.* The Professors were ready with Proof, that likewise ever since the Restoration the Lectures were only read in the Term Time; and, among other Instances of this Practice, they had the Example of the most celebrated Dr. Isaac Barrow, who was chosen Geometry Professor in Gresham-College in the Year 1662, being at the same Time Fellow of Trinity-College in Cambridge: All the while he continued Geometry Professor in Gresham-College, he was Fellow of Trinity; and as he read his Lectures in Term Times in Gresham-College, so, in the Vacation Times, he went down to Cambridge, and attended his Duty and Fellowship there. But this, and the rest of their Proofs thereof, were not produced before the Committee, because the Petitioners were willing to allow, that Termly Readings only had been the Custom and Practice in Gresham-College ever since the Restoration.

When the Professors had given in this Proof, they observed, that the Argument by them offered was of the strongest Nature, because it proved, that reading the Lectures (*in Term Times only*) was the original Practice enjoined by the first Trustees, taken up by the first Professors, and followed by their Successors in all Times; that therefore this Practice could be no Corruption crept in by Degrees, either thro' the Sloth of the Professors, or the Connivance of the Trustees, but was founded in, and continued by, the full and free Approbation or Consent of both. They argued farther, That the first Trustees and Professors could not possibly be ignorant of that Expression in the Founder's Will, that says, *The Professors are to inhabit, study, and read daily;* because that Part of the Will is, at all Elections, read to the Persons elected, in the Presence of the Electors; and, if so, it was not conceivable that the first Trustees could understand the Word *Daily*, in the Sense of the Petitioners, to mean every Day in the Year, since they were so desirous of discharging their Consciences faithfully, as their Letter before mentioned shews them to be; it is hardly possible they could sit down quiet and unconcerned, when they saw the first Professors begin and continue to read only in Term Time, in direct and open Violation of the Founder's Will; much less could they ever have

been brought to give their Direction, or even Consent, that they should do so; nor can it be believed, that, had the first Professors thus understood the Word *Daily* to mean, they could ever have began and continued a Practice directly contrary to their Duty, unless they be supposed to have been Men of the most profligate and shameless Character possible, the very Reverse of which they had, as is before seen of Dr. Gwinne, and might easily be proved of the other six. In the Conclusion, the Professors brought in the Books they cited, in order to submit their Citations to Examination, and then called on the Petitioners to shew so much as one Proof or Evidence to the contrary.

The Petitioners, who had in their Plea and in their printed Papers asserted, that at the original Institution the Professors read every Day in the Year, and, amongst these Professors which they asserted did thus read, had named Dr. Gwinne and Dr. Holdsworth, &c. and had, with all Assurance, said, that their printed Works intimated as much, (the direct contrary to which is true); and had farther laid down, that the Interruption of these every Day Readings was owing to the Civil War Time, to the great Sickness, or to the Fire of London, thought fit no longer to insist on these Pretences, but fell to vilify and depreciate the Characters of the Authors quoted. Mr. Stow, they said, might easily be convicted of Falshood and Mistake, even in what he writes concerning this Matter; his Authority was never admitted in any Cause or Court; he and the others were antiquated Authors. As for Dr. Holdsworth, he spoke in his own Cause, and might be convicted of Partiality, &c. And this laid the Professors under a Necessity of doing a needless Work, of justifying the Reputation of Mr. Stow, which, till that Time, had never been questioned; and the rather, because one or two of the Committee spoke with Contempt of him, as an old, neglected, useless Author. The Professors referred themselves to Dr. Nicholson, then Dean, and afterwards Bishop of Carlisle; who gives the following Character of Mr. Stow and his Book, in his *Historical Library*, then printed in Octavo, but since, in 1714, in Folio. He says, *Page 18, "John Stow wrote and published "A Survey of London.—The whole is collected "out of our best Historians and most authentick "Records, and discovers a great deal of Industry "and Accuracy in the worthy and honest Author."* And again, he says, *Page 72, "Industrious John Stow deserves to be remembered "with Honour: He was a Member of the Merchant-Tailors Company in London, and a "special Benefactor to that City, in enquiring "after and preserving its Antiquities and Records. He travelled thro' a good Part of "England in Search after the Manuscript Historians, in the Libraries of our Cathedral "Churches, and was very exact and critical in "his Collections, and spent above forty Years in "these Studies. He always protested, (and we "may take his honest Word for it) that he never "was swayed by Favour or Fear in any of his "Writings; but that he had impartially, to the "best of his Knowledge, delivered the Truth. "This good Opinion the greatest of our Historians*



“rians seem to have of him, since even Sir Francis Bacon, and Mr. Camden, (not to mention others of less Repute) have boldly taken several Things upon his single Credit.”

As to the next Author, Sir George Buck, quoted by them, he was not only a Man of Credit, but of Quality, being both one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, and also Master of the Revels: This his Work he delivered to the Lord Chief Justice Coke, and dedicated it to him, leaving the Manuscript to be disposed of at his Lordship's Pleasure. The Lord Chief Justice was so well satisfied of his Integrity and his Ability, that he himself directed the Printing it, giving his Allowance for its Publication, and under his Hand giving his special Commendation and Approbation of it, as of a Work worthy the publick Light.

What Character Mr. Monday's Work, which was the next Author quoted, deserves, is mentioned before. The Professors on this Head took Notice, how strange a Thing it was to make the Antiquity of these Authors an Exception to their Testimony, because their being old Authors gave their Evidence the greatest Strength, since they wrote of Things within their own Knowledge, and of Times in or very near to which themselves lived.

The next Author who was quoted by the Professors was Dr. Holdsworth, a Man of the strictest Virtue and most unfulled Reputation, though, at Random, his Character was excepted against, as is said before, by the Petitioners. He was, as the eminent Bishop Pearson tells us, the most celebrated Preacher of his Time, being Minister of St. Peter's Poor in Broad-street, to which Living he was preferred in 1623 or 1624. He was a most faithful Pastor of his Parish, and a most conscientious Man; insomuch that, when the great Sickness happened in 1625, he refused to go into the Country, as most others did, but lived in his Parish, and constantly visited the Sick, despising the Contagion; and preferring the Discharge of his Duty to the Safety of his Person. In the Year 1630 he was, without making any Interest, or using any Solicitation, (so great was his Reputation) chosen Divinity Professor in Gresham-College, of which he was a great Ornament nine or ten Years. He was a Person that so exactly adhered to his Duty, and so fearful of acting in the least against his Conscience, that, in the Beginning of the Rebellion, he was sequestered, plundered, and imprisoned four Years in the Tower, after which Time he was released; in every Part of his Life being of an unblameable Carriage and a most holy Conversation. In short, he was, as Bishop Brownrig assures us, a most excellent Preacher, a most faithful Interpreter of Scripture, a Contemner of Riches, a most charitable Man, of strict Morals, and one of a most holy Life. This was the Character of those Men, whom the Petitioners represented as Men of no Weight, of no Principles; nay, of Falshood and Partiality.

From thus supporting the Characters of the

Authors cited by them, the Professors proceeded to justify themselves, as to the other Parts of the Charge against them. As to the not reading on Holidays, they insisted on their superior Obligation to attend their Duty at Church, as also on the perpetual Practice of the Universities, and of all their Predecessors, who never read Lectures on Holidays; an early Proof of which is found in Dr. Holdsworth, who says, as is before mentioned, *He should not read till that Day three Weeks, because the following Monday was a State Holiday, and the Monday after that a Church Holiday.* And in this Matter the Trustees were so far satisfied, that, in their Order, presently to be mentioned, they did not comply with the Petitioners in this Point, in directing Lectures to be read on Holidays. As to the not reading in broken Weeks, the Professors justified that from the Practice likewise of their Predecessors; and also produced Letters from both the Universities, proving, that the Divinity Professor always opened the Term. As to the last Part of the Complaint, the Unreasonableness of the Hours, the Professors were indifferent whether they remained the same, or were altered.

After both the Petitioners and Professors were withdrawn, the Trustees, after a long Debate, made an Order, dated October 4, 1706; the Preamble of which declares, “That Application had been made by several Citizens and others, in Relation to the Lectures at Gresham-College, setting forth, That the said Lecturers did not duly perform their Readings in Term Time, for that if any Term did not begin on a Monday, that was taken for a broken Week, and no Lecture that Week; and, in like Manner, if any Term did not end on a Saturday, that was taken for a broken Week, and no Lecture performed; whereby the Inhabitants of this City, and others, were much hindered of the Benefit which they might reap by the said Lectures. Wherefore they do order and direct, That, for the future, those Lectures shall be performed, by the several Professors, on such Days of the Week as they now read in their several Sciences, at four Terms in every Year, as followeth, viz. the first Term to begin the Monday before Michaelmas Term of the Common Law, and to end with that Term; the second Term to begin the Monday before Hilary Term, and to end with that Term; the third Term to begin the Monday Se'nnight after Easter-Day, and to end with Easter Term; the fourth Term to begin the Monday before Trinity Term, and to continue for one whole Month, viz. twenty-eight Days: And farther, it is ordered by the Committee, That the said Lecturers do begin to read their several Lectures at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and Three in the Afternoon, precisely.”

This Order likewise sets forth, that it was made after consulting the Founder's Will, and Articles that were made soon after the Trust came to the City and Company. The Professors complied with this Order, with Respect to the broken Weeks and Hours of Reading; but, finding the Order direct them to read out of the Term, contrary to all Custom and Usage, and this also by

Virtue



Virtue of such Articles or Orders as were never looked upon to have any legal Authority or Force, they went to Counsel, and were advised not to charge themselves with any new Duties, nor submit to the Authority of such Articles, as they had good Reason to believe were never duly signed or legally ratified: Wherefore the greatest Part of the Professors drew up a Paper, and waited on Sir Thomas Rawlinson, the Chairman of the Committee, with it, which was as follows:

*Reasons why the Professors have not, in all Points, complied with the Order of the Honourable Committee, dated October 4, 1706.*

“First, We are, at our being chosen into our respective Places, directed to perform our Duty, according to the Custom and Practice of the Place.

“Secondly, We are able to give unquestionable Proof, that the Custom has been, without any Interruption, to read only in Term Time; and, since it has been so, we are advised to be very careful how we charge ourselves, or our Successors, with unnecessary Burthens.

“Thirdly, We are informed, that the Ground upon which this Order to read out of Term is founded, is taken from some Articles which were never legally ratified, or admitted as legally ratified, either by the then Trustees or Professors.

“We therefore, that our Compliance with this Order might not be looked upon as allowing of the Authority of those Articles, and so subject us to the rest of them, which, when under Consideration, appeared unreasonable both to yours and our Predecessors, have rejected it.”

The Professors had made Application to obtain an Order to examine these Articles in the Original in the Committee's Books, but could not obtain Leave sufficiently to inspect them: However, when they came to the Lord-Mayor with the afore-mentioned Reasons why they could not comply wholly with the late Order of the Trustees, they offered likewise to give in to the Committee their Exceptions to the Legality and Validity of these Articles or Orders, in Substance as follows:

First, They had this to offer, namely, That none of their Predecessors ever acknowledged the Validity of these Articles, or owned the Obligation of them, because they, from the Beginning, acted quite otherwise than these Articles direct. The Articles direct, that the Professors shall read three Times in each Week, and that on three distinct Days in the Week: But it has been proved, that, from the very Beginning, the Professors never have read otherwise than twice in the Week, and that both Times on the same Day. Again, the Articles direct, that the Professors should live and diet at a common Table, to be kept at a common Charge: But the Professors never had any such common Table, as Dr. Gwinne says, in his afore-mentioned Book; where, speaking of the Professors living together, he says, They live not together so as to have Commons at one Table. And as their Manner of living together was al-

together different from what these Articles direct, so also was their Method of reading their Lectures; for none of all the Professors Lectures, that have ever yet appeared in Print, have followed the Method directed by these Articles. The Articles say, that the *Physick* Professor shall follow the Method of *Fernelius*, by reading *Physiology*, then *Pathology*, and, lastly, *Therapeutic*; but Dr. Gwinne, the first *Physick* Lecturer, read upon the Aphorisms of *Hippocrates*; and Dr. Winslow, who was chosen in 1616, eight Years after Dr. Gwinne, read *Anatomical* Lectures only. The same Difference may be seen between what these Articles direct the *Divinity* Professor, and what Method Dr. Holdsworth followed in his *Divinity* Lectures, before quoted; and so between what the Articles direct the *Geometry* Professor, and what Method Dr. Barrow and Dr. Hook followed in their Lectures, now printed: From all which it is plain, that the Professors altogether neglected the Direction of these Articles or Orders, as well in the Method of their Reading, as in the Manner of their Living, and therefore could never believe them to have any obligatory Force, or be of any Authority whatsoever.

Secondly, The Professors had this farther Consideration to offer, That these Articles were so far from being legally ratified, that they were never duly considered, being not so much as even consistent with themselves. For Instance, when they speak of the Times of all the Professors Readings in general, they make five Terms of Reading; but, when they speak of the particular Professors Times of Reading, they make but four Terms of Reading: But farther, they enjoin what it is impossible the Professors should comply with, because the Amount of their Incomes could never defray the Expence that their Professorships must put them to, if the Directions of these Orders be complied with, since fifty Pounds apiece is the whole of their Salaries, out of which it is impossible to support themselves, their private Servants, and likewise publick ones, for the Hall, the Kitchen, and Cellar, and, farther, for an hospitable Entertainment for Strangers; all which Expences these Articles direct: And, besides the *Musick* Professor's Proportion to this Charge, he must, according to these Orders, be singly at the Expence of seventy-five publick Concerts every Year of Vocal or Instrumental Musick; which, if properly performed, would so far exceed the Salary of one Professor, that it would hardly be supported by the Income of all seven. Again, a farther Proof that these Articles are not authoritative, might be taken from hence; that whereas the Professors at every one of their Elections have the Founder's Will, so much of it as concerns them, read over to them, to which they give their solemn Promise to conform themselves; so, if they were obliged to any Compliance with the Directions of these Articles, that Part of them that concerns the common Duties of all the Professors, as well as what belongs to the particular Duty of each Professor, would at least be read to them, if not a Copy thereof be directed to be given them, at their Elections; but, instead thereof, the Professors, tho' they sometimes applied to the Trustees for Liberty to in-

spect



spect them carefully, have never been able to obtain Leave for a diligent Examination of them; these Articles then, to be sure, would never be kept from their Knowledge, if their Compliance with them was at all expected as Part of their Duty. But, lastly, The Professors were ready to appeal to the Trustees, whether they had not (at a former Meeting some few Years before, at which were present many of the Trustees, and the Professors, living in 1706) themselves disowned the Authority of these Articles. The Trustees, not many Years before, held a grand Committee within *Gresham-College*, in the *Musick* Professor's Lodgings, about the Affair of rebuilding the College; at which Meeting, upon some Discourse then arising, Part of these Articles were directed to be read; whereupon the Professors then present asked of the Trustees, whether these Articles had ever been signed by all the first Professors, or whether they were legally ratified by the first Trustees? To which the Trustees answered, Not that they knew of; but said, that they were produced as Papers that were very antient. And this was the Substance of what the Professors had to except against these pretended Orders.

The Result of all these Complaints and Hearings ended in a fair Justification of the Professors. The Trustees, not long after, made an Order, that the Professors Salaries should be constantly paid them one Year under another, without troubling the Committee from Time to Time for particular Orders. And, in the Year 1719, upon the Professors petitioning, that the Year's Arrear then remaining might be discharged, the Trustees, after some Debate, came to a Resolution, that, tho' the *Exchange* brought them in Debt, yet that should not tend to the Prejudice of the Professors, but the Inconvenience thereof lie on the City and Company of *Mercers*; wherefore they then ordered the immediate Payment of the said Arrear, and that the future Payments should be made regularly, as they became due.

The Names of the present Professors (*A. D.* 1755) are, on

*Monday*, in *Divinity*, JOHN BRIDGEN, A. M.

*Tuesday*, in *Civil Law*, WILLIAM MACE, F. R. S.

*Wednesday*, in *Astronomy*, WILLIAM COKAYNE, A. M.

*Thursday*, in *Geometry*, WILLIAM ROMAN, LL. B.

*Friday*, in *Rhetorick*, JOHN WARD, LL. D. and F. R. S.

*Saturday*, { in *Physick*, HENRY PEMBERTON, M. D.  
and F. R. S.  
in *Musick*, CHARLES GARDNER.

Without the Gate, at the South-East Corner of *Half-moon-alley*, is a large and commodious Brick Building, called the *London-Workhouse*, which, by its Constitution, is partly an Hospital, and partly an House of Correction.

This Foundation is commonly ascribed to an Act of Parliament passed in the Year 1662; but, without any Disparagement to so good a Design, we more properly and truly may carry the Incorporation of this House backwards to the Year 1649, as the Reader may be convinced from the following authentick Piece, communicated by a

No. 69.

learned Clergyman of the Church of England:

*An Act of the Commons of England in Parliament assembled, for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, and the Punishing of Vagrants, and other disorderly Persons, within the City of London and Liberties thereof: Whereby is constituted a Corporation, or Body Politick, consisting of a President, Deputy, Treasurer, and Assistants, for the due ordering and putting in Execution the said Act.*

“Whereas the Necessity, Number, and Increase of the Poor is very great within the City of London and Liberties thereof, for want of due Provision for their Relief and Employment, and thro' Neglect of the due Execution of such Laws and Statutes as have been formerly made; for Remedy whereof, and for the better Execution of the Laws and Statutes heretofore made in this Behalf, and for the further Redress of the Mischiefs intended to be hereby remedied, be it enacted by this present Parliament, and by the Authority of the same; and it is hereby enacted, That from henceforth there be and shall be a Corporation within the said City of London and Liberties thereof, consisting of a President, Deputy to the President, a Treasurer, and fifty-eight Assistants; whereof the Lord-Mayor of the said City for the Time being to be the President, and ten of the said Assistants to be of the Aldermen of the said City for the Time being, and the other fifty to be Freemen and Inhabitants of the said City, chosen out of the several Wards of the said City, two out of every Ward respectively; and that Sir John Wollaston, Isaac Pennington, Thomas Atkin, Thomas Andrews, Samuel Avery, John Bide, Thomas Vyner, Rowland Wilson, Christopher Pack, and John Detbick, Aldermen of the said City, shall be the first ten Aldermen of the present Assistants, and that Francis Waterhouse shall be the present Deputy to the President; and that Maurice Gething shall be the present Treasurer; and that James Russel, Richard Glyd, William Jeston, Tempest Milner, William Kendall, Toby Lisle, Edmund Whitwell, John Cock, Robert Mead, William Bromwich, John Everett, John Jones, John Bellamy, John Babington, Richard Garforth, Robert Tichbourne, John Perrin, Thomas Bromfield, Samuel Moyer, Dierick Host, Richard Coysb, Nicholas Corfellis, William Pennoyer, Christopher Loaves, Lawrence Steel, Richard Floyd, Thomas Jenner, Lawrence Brinley, Rice Bush, Thomas White, Benjamin Blundell, Thomas Dawney, Abraham Babington, Jacob Jurin, Edward Odling, Thomas Brightwell, James Story, John Berrisford, William Wyberd, Richard Waring, John Dadd, Walter Lee, Harman Sheaf, John Fletcher, Owen Rowe, Mark Hilsley, John Stone, and Clement Ireton, Citizens of London, shall be the other Assistants; and that the succeeding Deputy and Treasurer shall from henceforth, and from Time to Time, be eligible by the said Corporation, or any seven or more of them, yearly, on the twenty-fifth Day of June, or within twenty-eight Days then next following; and shall have hereby Power and Authority, and are hereby authorized, at any Time or Times, upon just and reasonable Cause, to amove the

*An Act of the Commons of England, for establishing a Corporation within the City of London.*



“ said Deputy and Treasurer for the Time being,  
 “ or either of them, from their Places; and  
 “ upon such Removal, or Death of them or  
 “ either of them, to elect one other Deputy and  
 “ Treasurer, or either of them, into the said Place  
 “ or Places respectively: And that such five of  
 “ the ten Aldermen (being Assistants) as the  
 “ Common Council of the City of *London* think  
 “ fit, shall fall off or be amoved yearly, on the  
 “ said twenty-fifth Day of *June*, or within twenty-  
 “ eight Days after; and that other five Aldermen  
 “ shall be yearly elected by the said Common  
 “ Council, on the Day and Time aforesaid, to  
 “ be Assistants in the Place of such as shall so  
 “ fall off or be amoved: And that such twenty-  
 “ five of the other Assistants as the several Wards  
 “ respectively shall think fit, shall likewise fall off  
 “ or be amoved yearly, on the said twenty-fifth  
 “ Day of *June*, or within twenty-eight Days  
 “ after: And that twenty-five other Persons shall  
 “ be yearly elected, within the Time aforesaid,  
 “ by the Inhabitants of every Ward respectively,  
 “ to be Assistants in the Places of such as shall  
 “ die or be amoved as aforesaid: And that the  
 “ first Choice of all the said Assistants shall be  
 “ made upon the twenty-fifth Day of *June*, in  
 “ the Year of our Lord God 1650, or within  
 “ twenty-eight Days then next following. And  
 “ it is further enacted, by the Authority afore-  
 “ said, That the said President, Deputy, Trea-  
 “ surer, and Assistants for the Time being, shall  
 “ for ever hereafter, in Name and Fact, be one  
 “ Body Politick and Corporate in Law, to all  
 “ Intents and Purposes, and shall have a perpe-  
 “ tual Succession, and shall be called by the Name  
 “ of the President and Governors for the Poor  
 “ of the City of *London* and Liberties thereof,  
 “ and sue or plead, or be sued and impleaded,  
 “ by the Name aforesaid, in all Courts and  
 “ Places of Judicature within this Nation; and  
 “ by that Name shall and may, without Licence  
 “ in Mortmain, purchase or receive any Lands,  
 “ Tenements, or Hereditaments, not exceeding  
 “ the yearly Value of two thousand Pounds, of  
 “ the Gift, Alienation, or Devise of any Person  
 “ or Persons, who are hereby, without further  
 “ Licence, enabled to give the same, and any  
 “ Goods, Chattels, or Sums of Money whatso-  
 “ ever, to the Use, Intent, and Purpose hereafter  
 “ limited and appointed: And the said Corpora-  
 “ tion, or any seven of them, shall have hereby  
 “ Power and Authority from Time to Time to  
 “ meet and keep Courts, for the Ends and Pur-  
 “ poses in this Act expressed, at such Time and  
 “ Place as shall be appointed by the said President  
 “ or his Deputy; who are hereby required, upon  
 “ Desire of any four of the said Corporation, at  
 “ any Time, to cause a Court to be warned ac-  
 “ cordingly; and shall have hereby Authority,  
 “ from Time to Time, to make and appoint a  
 “ Common Seal for the Use of the said Corpo-  
 “ ration. And it is further enacted, by the Au-  
 “ thority aforesaid, That it is and shall be lawful  
 “ to and for the said President and Governors of  
 “ the said Corporation for the Time being, or  
 “ any two of them, from Time to Time, to ap-  
 “ prehend, or cause to be apprehended, any  
 “ Rogues, Vagrants, sturdy Beggars, idle and  
 “ disorderly Persons, within the said City and

“ Liberties, and to cause them to be fet and kept  
 “ to Work; and such of them, as by any former  
 “ Statute are declared to be Rogues, to be duly  
 “ punished by putting in the Stocks or Whip-  
 “ ping, as they shall find Cause; and shall also  
 “ have Power to dispose of them to their Places  
 “ of Birth, or last Abode, as the Case, according  
 “ to the Laws and Statutes in that Case pro-  
 “ vided, shall require: And also that it shall  
 “ be lawful for the said President and Governors,  
 “ or any two of them, to apprehend, or cause to  
 “ be apprehended and kept at work, all such  
 “ other poor Persons and Bastard Children, and  
 “ other poor Children able to work, and inha-  
 “ biting within the said City and Liberties, who  
 “ are chargeable to any Parish, or have not suf-  
 “ ficient to maintain themselves; and, in Case  
 “ of their Refusal so to work, that then it shall  
 “ and may be lawful to and for the said President  
 “ and Governors, or any seven of them, to  
 “ punish, or cause to be punished, as Vagrants,  
 “ such Persons so refusing to work. And be it  
 “ further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid,  
 “ as well for the Purposes aforesaid, as for the  
 “ better Execution of Justice within the said City  
 “ and Liberties, that all and every the Aldermen  
 “ of the said City, who have performed and  
 “ passed, or may hereafter perform and pass, the  
 “ Office of Sheriff of *London*, at the End of his  
 “ and their Sherifalty, and during such Time as  
 “ he and they shall continue Aldermen, taking  
 “ the Oath of a Justice of Peace appointed by  
 “ Parliament, which the Mayor, Recorder, or  
 “ either of them, hereby have Power to ad-  
 “ minister unto them, shall be hereby a Justice  
 “ of Peace to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever,  
 “ and shall and may from henceforth do and  
 “ execute accordingly within the said City, and  
 “ Liberties thereof, without any other Commis-  
 “ sion, any Law, Statute, Custom, or Usage  
 “ in any wise to the contrary notwithstanding.  
 “ Provided always, That no Sessions of the Peace  
 “ shall be holden and kept within the said City  
 “ and Liberties, without the Presence or Ap-  
 “ pointment of the Mayor or Recorder, and the  
 “ Presence of three or more other Justices of  
 “ the Peace of the said City for the Time being.  
 “ And be it further enacted, by the Authority  
 “ aforesaid, That, in regard of the great Inequa-  
 “ lity of the ordering and relieving of the Poor  
 “ through the different Abilities of the several  
 “ and respective Wards in the City of *London*,  
 “ and Liberties thereof, the said Corporation,  
 “ or any seven of them, shall be hereby authorized,  
 “ with Consent of the Common Council of the  
 “ said City, to divide the several Wards, with the  
 “ Poor and Stock to them belonging, into four  
 “ equal Parts and Proportions, for the more  
 “ effectual and indifferent Relief of the Poor,  
 “ and the avoiding future Differences and Disfen-  
 “ sions between the rich and poor Parishes. And  
 “ it is enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, for  
 “ the better Relief of impotent aged Persons, and  
 “ others not able to work, and fit to be relieved,  
 “ and for the employing of the other Poor, as  
 “ aforesaid, within the said City and Liberties,  
 “ and providing all Things for the Execution of  
 “ the Work intended by this Act; That if the  
 “ said President and Governors shall certify their

“ Want



" Want and Defect, either of a present Stock  
 " for the Foundation thereof, or for Supply  
 " thereof for the future, and what Sum and  
 " Sums of Money they think fit for the same,  
 " under their Common Seal, to the Common  
 " Council of the said City, that thereupon the  
 " said Common Council are hereby authorized  
 " and required, from Time to Time, to set  
 " down and ascertain such competent Sum or  
 " Sums of Money for the Purposes aforesaid,  
 " and the same to proportion out upon the several  
 " Wards as they shall think fit; and that  
 " thereupon the Aldermen, Deputy, and Common-  
 " Councilmen of every Ward, or the greater  
 " Number of them, shall have Power and Authority,  
 " and are hereby required, equally and  
 " indifferently, according to the Proportion appointed  
 " for the several Wards as aforesaid, to tax and rate  
 " the several Inhabitants within the said respective  
 " Wards; with which Tax if any Person or Persons  
 " shall find him or themselves grieved, as supposing  
 " the same to be unequal, he and they shall and may  
 " make their Complaint known to the Justices of the  
 " Peace at the next open Sessions, who shall take  
 " such final Order therein, as in like Cases is already  
 " by the Law provided. And it is further enacted,  
 " by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be  
 " lawful to and for the said President and Governors,  
 " upon Taxations and Distributions made, as aforesaid,  
 " the same being made known to them by the said  
 " Aldermen or Deputy of the said several Wards,  
 " by their Certificate in Writing under their Hands,  
 " to make Warrants under the Hands of them, or any  
 " two of them, to be directed to any one or more of  
 " their Officers, to demand, gather, and receive, of every  
 " Person and Persons, such Sum and Sums of Money as  
 " shall be assessed upon them, by Virtue of the Taxations  
 " and Contributions aforesaid; and, for Default of Payment  
 " within ten Days after Demand made thereof, or Notice  
 " in Writing left at the Dwelling-House or Lodging of every  
 " Person so assessed, to levy the same by Distress and  
 " Sale of the Goods of every such Person, and, after  
 " Satisfaction made, to restore the Surplusage to the Party  
 " so distrained. And it is further enacted, by the Authority  
 " aforesaid, That the aforesaid Corporation, or any seven  
 " Persons, Members thereof, or the said Deputy and Treasurer  
 " for the Time being, or one of them, together with one  
 " or more of the Aldermen of the said City, Members of  
 " the said Corporation, shall and may, within the said  
 " City and Liberties, do and execute in every Respect,  
 " for the better carrying on of this Work, such Thing or  
 " Things, Act or Acts, as is allowed and appointed by any  
 " Law or Statute to be done and executed by any one or  
 " more Justice or Justices of Peace of the said City,  
 " or of any County within this Realm, for and concerning  
 " the Relief and Employment of the Poor, and the Punishment  
 " of Vagrants, and other disorderly Persons, and the setting  
 " and keeping them to work within the said City, and  
 " Liberties thereof; and to put in Execution any Law or  
 " Statute now in force, touching binding out poor Children  
 " Apprentices, for

" the Relief of the Poor, punishing Rogues and Beggars,  
 " and for effecting the Remedies hereby intended. And it is enacted,  
 " by the Authority aforesaid, That the said President and Governors,  
 " or any seven of them, shall have Power from Time to Time  
 " to make and constitute Orders and By-Laws, for the better relieving,  
 " regulating, and setting the Poor on work, and the apprehending  
 " and punishing of Rogues, Vagabonds, and Beggars within  
 " the said City and Liberties, that have not wherewith honestly  
 " to maintain themselves, and for other the Matters aforesaid:  
 " Provided the said Orders and By-Laws shall, from Time to Time,  
 " be presented to and allowed by the Common Council of the said  
 " City, and by three or more of the Justices of the upper Bench,  
 " Common Pleas, and Barons of the Exchequer. And it is further  
 " enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That the Treasurer of the  
 " said Corporation for the Time being shall once in every Year,  
 " yearly, between the twenty-fourth Day of *June* and the  
 " twenty-ninth of *September*, or oftner, if Need require, give  
 " a true and perfect Account in Writing of all the Receipts,  
 " Charges, and Disbursements in and about the Premises, unto  
 " the Auditors for the Time being, appointed for taking the  
 " Accounts of the Chamberlain and Bridge-masters of the said  
 " City, and the said Account to remain in the Custody of the  
 " Chamberlain of the said City. And it is enacted, by the  
 " Authority aforesaid, That an Ordinance made this present  
 " Parliament, the seventeenth Day of *December*, 1647, and every  
 " Clause and Thing therein contained, concerning any Provision  
 " and Relief for the Poor of *London*, and the Liberties thereof,  
 " be and are hereby made null and repealed. And it is enacted,  
 " by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful  
 " to and for the said President and Governors, or seven of them,  
 " to make Enquiry for and after any charitable Gift or Grant  
 " heretofore given and appointed, or hereafter to be given and  
 " appointed, to and for the Maintenance and Relief of the Poor  
 " within the said City, and Liberties thereof; and to act and  
 " proceed thereupon, for discovering and reforming the  
 " Misemployment thereof, in such Manner as any Commissioners  
 " for charitable Uses may do by Virtue of the Statute of 43  
 " *Eliz.* Cap. 4. And that the said President and Governors  
 " shall and may, by themselves, or such as they shall appoint  
 " under their Common Seal, freely, and without Fees, search in  
 " any Courts or Offices for any Records or Evidences, for the  
 " Discovery of any Matter or Thing concerning the same. And it  
 " is further enacted, That the said President and Governors, or  
 " any twenty or more of them, being assembled together, shall  
 " have hereby Power to chuse and entertain all such Officers and  
 " others, as shall be needful to be employed in and about the  
 " Premises, and them, or any of them, from Time to Time to  
 " remove, as they shall see Cause; and, upon the Death or  
 " Removal of them, or any of them, to chuse others in their  
 " Places, for the carrying on of this Work, and to make and give  
 " such reasonable Allowances unto them, or any of them, out of  
 " the Stock and Revenue belonging " to



“ to the said Corporation, as they shall think  
 “ fit. And it is enacted by the Authority afore-  
 “ said, for the further Relief and employing of  
 “ the said Poor within the said City, and Liber-  
 “ ties thereof, That the said President and  
 “ Governors, or any seven of them, shall  
 “ have hereby Power to erect one or more  
 “ Workhouse or Workhouses for receiving, re-  
 “ lieving, and setting the Poor to Work, and  
 “ one or more House or Houses of Correction,  
 “ as they shall think fit, for punishing of Rogues,  
 “ Vagabonds, and Beggars. And it is further  
 “ enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if,  
 “ upon any Action, Suit or Plaint, to be com-  
 “ menced or prosecuted by any Person or Per-  
 “ sons, in any Court whatsoever, against the  
 “ said President and Governors, any of the said  
 “ Justices of the Peace hereby authorized, or  
 “ any of them, or any Person or Persons for  
 “ doing or executing any Thing by their or  
 “ any of their Order, Warrant, Command, or  
 “ Direction, or coming in to their or any of  
 “ their Aid or Assistance, in, about, or con-  
 “ cerning the Premises, the Defendant or De-  
 “ fendants may plead the general Issue of not  
 “ guilty, and shall and may give the special  
 “ Matter in Evidence: And if, upon Trial of  
 “ the Cause, it shall appear the said Defendant  
 “ or Defendants did act or do the Matter in  
 “ Question by virtue of this Act, or that the  
 “ Matter of Fact, whereupon the Issue is join-  
 “ ed, was done in any other County, than  
 “ where the same Fact is laid to be done; that  
 “ in such Case the Jury that shall try the same  
 “ shall find the Defendant or Defendants, in  
 “ every such Action, Plaint, or Suit, not  
 “ guilty; and if, in any Action, Plaint, or  
 “ Suit, the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs become non-  
 “ suit, or suffer any Discontinuance thereof, or  
 “ Verdict shall pass against him or them, that  
 “ in every the said Cases the Defendant or De-  
 “ fendants shall have double Costs, and all  
 “ other Advantages and Remedies, as in other  
 “ Cases where Costs by the Laws of this Realm  
 “ are given to Defendants. And it is further  
 “ enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all  
 “ Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other  
 “ Officers and Ministers of Justice, shall be  
 “ aiding and assisting to the said Corporation,  
 “ or any of them, and unto all such Officers  
 “ as shall be employed by them, for the better Ex-  
 “ ecution and Performance of the said Service.”

And this at the Restoration had been found  
 so good and useful an Institution, that, upon  
 further Application of the City to Parliament  
 for the more effectual Establishment and Govern-  
 ment thereof, it was enacted, in *An Act for the  
 better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom,*

*Act 13 and  
 14 Car. II.*

*The Occa-  
 sion of the  
 Increase of  
 the Poor.*

“ Whereas the Necessity, Number, and con-  
 “ tinual Increase of the Poor, not only within  
 “ the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, with the  
 “ Liberties of each of them, but also through  
 “ the whole Kingdom of *England* and Dominion  
 “ of *Wales*, is very great, and exceeding bur-  
 “ then some, being occasioned by reason of some  
 “ Defects in the Law concerning the settling  
 “ of the Poor, and for Want of a due Provision  
 “ of the Regulations of Relief and Imployment  
 “ in such Parishes or Places where they are

“ legally settled, which doth enforce many to  
 “ turn incorrigible Rogues, and others to perish  
 “ for Want, together with the Neglect of the  
 “ faithful Execution of such Laws and Statutes  
 “ as have formerly been made for the appre-  
 “ hending of Rogues and Vagabonds, and for  
 “ the Good of the Poor: For Remedy whereof,  
 “ and for the preventing the perishing of any  
 “ the Poor, whether Young or Old, for want  
 “ of such Supplies as are necessary, be it enacted,  
 “ (*inter alia*)

“ That from thenceforth there be, and shall  
 “ be, one or more Corporation or Corporations,  
 “ Workhouse or Workhouses, within the City of  
 “ *London*, consisting of a President, a Deputy  
 “ to the President, and a Treasurer; and that  
 “ the Lord-Mayor of the City of *London*, for  
 “ the Time being, be President of the Corpo-  
 “ ration or Corporations, Workhouse or Work-  
 “ houses, within the said City; and the Assistants  
 “ to be the Aldermen of the said City of *London*,  
 “ for the Time being, and fifty-two other Citizens  
 “ to be chosen by the Common Council of the  
 “ said City: And that the said President and  
 “ Assistants, or the major Part of them, shall  
 “ and may elect a Deputy-President and Trea-  
 “ surer, and all other necessary Officers hereby  
 “ constituted and authorized to execute the  
 “ Powers and Offices by this Act appointed:  
 “ And that upon the Vacancy, by Death or o-  
 “ therwise, of any Assistants, the Power to  
 “ elect, in their room, be in the said Common  
 “ Council; and the Election of the Deputy-  
 “ President or Treasurer, and all other Officers,  
 “ in the said President, and major Part of the  
 “ Assistants, as aforesaid.

*Corporati-  
 ons or  
 Workhouses  
 in the City  
 of London,  
 their Num-  
 ber and  
 Manner of  
 Election.*

“ That at every Quarter-Sessions they shall  
 “ require and take an Account, in Writing, of  
 “ all the Receipts, Charges, and Disbursements  
 “ of the Officers and Treasurer of such Corpo-  
 “ ration or Corporations, Workhouse or Work-  
 “ houses, how, and how many poor People  
 “ have been employed and set to work in the  
 “ Year last past, and what Stock there was,  
 “ and is remaining; which President, Deputy-  
 “ President, and Treasurer, for the Time being,  
 “ respectively, shall for ever hereafter, in Name  
 “ and Fact, be Bodies Politick and Corporate in  
 “ Law, to all Intents and Purposes, and shall  
 “ have a perpetual Succession, and may sue or  
 “ plead, or be sued and impleaded, by the  
 “ Name of the President and Governors for the  
 “ Poor of the respective Places aforementioned,  
 “ in all Courts and Places of Judicature within  
 “ this Kingdom, and the Dominion of *Wales*,  
 “ and the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*; and by  
 “ that Name every of the said Corporations  
 “ shall and may, without Licence in Mortmain,  
 “ purchase or receive any Lands, Tenements, or  
 “ Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly  
 “ Value of three thousand Pounds *per Annum*, of  
 “ the Gift, Alienation, or Devise of any Person  
 “ or Persons, who are hereby, without further  
 “ Licence, enabled to give the same, and any  
 “ Goods, Chattels, or Sums of Money whatsoe-  
 “ ver, to the Use, Intent, and Purposes here-  
 “ after limited and appointed; and that each  
 “ respective Corporation, or any seven of them,  
 “ shall have hereby Power and Authority from  
 “ Time

*Corpora-  
 tion to ac-  
 count to the  
 Justices at  
 the Quar-  
 ter-Sessions.*

*To purchase  
 Lands, &c.*



*To hold  
Courts.*

“ Time to Time to meet and keep Courts for  
“ the Ends and Purposes in this Act expressed, at  
“ such Time and Place as shall be appointed by  
“ the said President, his Deputy, or the Trea-  
“ surer, who are hereby required, upon the De-  
“ fire of any four of the said Corporation, at  
“ any Time to cause a Court to be warned ac-  
“ cordingly; and shall have hereby Authority  
“ from Time to Time to make and appoint  
“ a Common Seal for the Use of the said Cor-  
“ poration.

*To make a  
Seal.*

*The Powers  
of the said  
President  
and Gover-  
nors of the  
said Cor-  
porations.*

“ Be it further enacted by the Authority  
“ aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to  
“ and for the said President and Governors of  
“ the said Corporation for the Time being, or  
“ any two of them, or to or for any Person  
“ authorized and appointed by them, or any  
“ two of them, from Time to Time to apprehend,  
“ or cause to be apprehended, any Rogues,  
“ Vagrants, sturdy Beggars, or idle or disorderly  
“ Persons, within the said Cities and Liberties,  
“ Places, Divisions, and Precincts, and to cause  
“ them to be kept and set to Work in the  
“ several and respective Corporations or Work-  
“ houses.

*A Stock for  
supply of  
the Work  
how to be  
provided in  
London.*

“ Be it further enacted by the Authority  
“ aforesaid, That if the President and Gover-  
“ nors of any of the said Corporations shall  
“ certify, under their Common Seal, their Want  
“ and Defect, either of a present Stock for the  
“ Foundation of the Work, or for Supply

*Parishes to  
be rated by  
Common-  
Council-  
men.*

“ thereof for the future, and what Sum or Sums  
“ Money they shall think fit for the same, to  
“ the Common Council of the said City of Lon-  
“ don, That thereupon the Common Council of

“ the said City of London, are hereby required  
“ from Time to Time to set down and ascer-  
“ tain such competent Sum and Sums of  
“ Money for the Purposes aforesaid, not ex-  
“ ceeding one Year's Rate from Time to Time  
“ usually set upon any Person, for or towards  
“ the Relief of the Poor, and the same to pro-  
“ portion out upon the several Wards, Precincts,  
“ and Parishes, as they shall think fit: And  
“ thereupon the Aldermen, Deputies, and Com-  
“ mon-Councilmen of every Ward in the City  
“ of London, shall have Power and Authority,  
“ and are hereby required, equally and indiffe-  
“ rently, according to the Proportions appoint-  
“ ed, as aforesaid, for the several Wards, Pre-  
“ cincts, and Parishes, as aforesaid, to tax  
“ and rate the several Inhabitants within the  
“ said respective Wards, Precincts, and Parishes,  
“ as well within Liberties as without; with which

*Persons  
aggrieved  
may appeal  
to Quar-  
ter-Sessions*

“ Tax if any Person or Persons find him or  
“ themselves aggrieved, supposing the same to be  
“ unequal, he or they shall and may make their  
“ Complaint known to the Justices of the Peace  
“ at the next open Sessions, who shall take such  
“ final Order therein, as in like Case is already  
“ by the Law provided.

*Who are to  
be appoint-  
ed Collec-  
tors, and  
their  
Power.*

“ And be it further enacted by the Autho-  
“ rity aforesaid, That it shall and may be law-  
“ ful to and for any Alderman of the City of  
“ London, or his Deputy, by their Warrant un-  
“ der their Hands and Seals, to authorize the  
“ Church-wardens or Overseers for the Poor  
“ within the Places and Parishes aforesaid, to  
“ demand, gather, and receive of every Person  
No. 69.

“ and Persons such Sum and Sums of Money,  
“ as shall be assessed upon them by virtue of  
“ the Taxations and Contributions aforesaid;  
“ and for Default of Payment within ten Days  
“ after Demand thereof made, or Notice in  
“ Writing left at the Dwelling-house or Lodging  
“ of every Person so assessed, to levy the same  
“ by Distress and Sale of the Goods of every  
“ such Person, and, after Satisfaction made, to  
“ restore the Surplusage to the Party so di-  
“ strained.

“ And it is further enacted by the Authority  
“ aforesaid, That the respective President and  
“ and Governors, or any seven of them, shall  
“ have Power from Time to Time to make  
“ and constitute Orders and By-Laws for the  
“ better relieving, regulating, and setting the  
“ Poor to Work, and the apprehending and pu-  
“ nishing of Rogues, Vagabonds, and Beg-  
“ gars, within the City, Liberties, and Places  
“ aforesaid, that have not wherewith to main-  
“ tain themselves, and for other the Matters  
“ aforesaid.

“ Provided the said Orders and By-Laws shall  
“ from Time to Time be presented to the Jus-  
“ tices of the Peace in their Quarter-Sessions  
“ assembled, to be allowed by the major Part  
“ of them, and confirmed by Order of the said  
“ Court.

“ And it is further enacted by the Authority  
“ aforesaid, That the President and Governors  
“ of any the said Corporation or Corporations,  
“ Workhouse or Workhouses, or any fourteen  
“ or more of them, being assembled together, shall  
“ have hereby Power to choose and entertain  
“ all such Officers, and others, as shall be need-  
“ ful to be employed in and about the Premises;  
“ and them, or any of them, from Time to  
“ Time to remove, as they shall see Cause; and  
“ upon the Death or Removal of them, or any  
“ of them, to choose others in their Places for  
“ the carrying on the Work; and to make and  
“ give such reasonable Allowances unto them,  
“ or any of them, out of the Stock and Reve-  
“ nue belonging to the said Corporation or  
“ Workhouse, as they shall think fit.

“ And it is further enacted by the Authority  
“ aforesaid, That all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Consta-  
“ bles, and all other Officers and Ministers of  
“ Justice, shall be aiding and assisting to the  
“ said Corporation or Corporations, and to all  
“ such Officers as shall be employed by them, or  
“ any of them, in the Execution or Performance  
“ of the said Service.

“ That if any Person or Persons shall be sued  
“ for any Matter or Thing, which he shall do  
“ in Execution of this Act, he may plead the  
“ general Issue, and give the special Matter in  
“ Evidence; and, if the Verdict shall pass for the  
“ Defendant, or if the Plaintiff be non-suited, or  
“ discontinue his Suit, the Defendant shall reco-  
“ ver treble Damages.”

In pursuance of this Power granted by Parlia-  
ment, we find in an Act of Common Council,  
on the eleventh of July, A. D. 1706, Sir THO-  
MAS RAWLINSON Mayor, That by a former  
Act of the said Court of Common Council,  
held on the fourth of April, 1698, and by three  
other Acts of the said Court, there had been

*Power to  
make Or-  
ders and  
By-Laws.*

*Power to  
choose and  
entertain  
Officers.*

*All She-  
riffs, &c.  
to be aid-  
ing to the  
said Cor-  
poration  
and their Of-  
ficers.*

*Persons  
sued for  
Matters in  
this Act,  
may plead  
the general  
Issue.*



several Sums of Money raised on the Inhabitants of the City of London, for purchasing the building, and altering divers Houses and Tenements in *Bishopsgate-street*; to make them convenient for the Confinement, Maintaining and Employing great Numbers of Vagrants, idle and disorderly Persons, and distressed Children, found in the publick Streets and Passages of this City; and that there was still wanting the further Sum of 5101 l. 8 s. 6 d. to support the same; it was then enacted, "By the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, the Right Worshipful the Aldermen, and the Commons of the said City in Common Council assembled, That the Sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven Pounds, eight Shillings, and a Farthing, shall be raised and assessed, by one entire Assessment, upon the Inhabitants within the said City and Liberties, according to the several and respective Proportions herein after following; that is to say,

Act of  
Common  
Council,  
11 July  
1706.

Parishes  
and their  
Proportions  
assessed for  
the London  
Workhouse.

- " On the Parish of St. *Alban Wood-street*, 28 l. 3 s. 6 d.
- " On *Alballows Barking*, 91 l. 4 s. 7 d.
- " On *Alballows Bread-street*, 23 l. 12 s. 6 d.
- " On *Alballows the great*, 56 l. 17 s. 6 d.
- " On *Alballows Honey-lane*, 13 l.
- " On *Alballows the less*, 25 l. 1 s. 9 d.
- " On *Alballows Lombard-street*, 39 l. 10 s. 4 d.
- " On *Alballows Staining*, 37 l. 13 s. 3 d.
- " On *Alballows the Wall*, 46 l.
- " On St. *Alphage*, 25 l. 1 s.
- " On St. *Andrew Hubbard*, 17 l. 13 s. 3 d.
- " On St. *Andrew Undershaft*, 81 l. 3 s. 4½ d.
- " On St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, 15 l.
- " On St. *Anne Aldersgate*, 16 l. 1 s. 8 d. viz.
- " on that Part thereof which lieth within the
- " Freedom of the City of London.
- " On St. *Anne Blackfryers*, 67 l. 16 s. 9 d.
- " On St. *Anthony*, alias *Antholin*, 29 l. 11½ d.
- " On St. *Austin's* Parish, 19 l. 6 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Bartholomew Exchange*, 29 l. 19 s. 3 d.
- " On St. *Bennet Fink*, 20 l.
- " On St. *Bennet Gracechurch*, 24 l. 11 s. 10 d.
- " On St. *Bennet Paul's Wharf*, 36 l. 17 s.
- " On St. *Bennet Sherehog*, 13 l. 8 s. 8 d.
- " On St. *Botolph Bishopsgate*, 18 l.
- " On *Christ-church*, 55 l. 7 s. 8 d.
- " On St. *Christophers*, 55 l. 5 s.
- " On St. *Clement Eastcheap*, 19 l. 8 s. 6½ d.
- " On St. *Dionis Backchurch*, 70 l.
- " On St. *Dunstan East*, 81 l. 2 s. 2 d.
- " On St. *Edmund Lombard-street*, 46 l. 14 s. 4½ d.
- " On St. *Ethelburga*, 22 l. 11 s.
- " On St. *Faith*, 71 l. 4 s. 9½ d.
- " On St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, 35 l. 9 s. 7½ d.
- " On St. *George Botolph-lane*, 20 l. 11 s.
- " On St. *Gregory by St. Paul*, 125 l.
- " On St. *Hellen*, 49 l. 15 s. 4½ d.
- " On St. *James Duke's Place*, 30 l. 11 s. 7 d.
- " On St. *James Garlickhithe*, 2 l. 7 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *John Baptist*, 18 l. 10 s. 1½ d.
- " On St. *John Evangelist*, 6 l. 7 s. 3½ d.
- " On St. *John Zachary*, 21 l. 7 s. 10 d.
- " On St. *Catherine Coleman*, 50 l. 6 s. 5 d.
- " On St. *Catherine Creechurch*, 109 l. 17 s.

- " On St. *Lawrence Jewry*, and St. *Mary Magdalen Milk-street*, 84 l. 18 s.
- " On St. *Lawrence Pountney*, 37 l. 10 s.
- " On St. *Leonard Eastcheap*, 15 l. 18 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Leonard Foster-lane*. 32 l. 11 s. 10 d.
- " viz. on that Part thereof which lieth within the
- " Freedom of the City of London.
- " On St. *Magnus* Parish, 30 l.
- " On St. *Margaret Lothbury*, 40 l. 10 s.
- " On St. *Margaret Moses*, 12 l. 7 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Margaret New Fish-street*, 30 l.
- " On St. *Margaret Pattens*, 12 l. 5 s. 11 d.
- " On St. *Martin Ironmonger-lane*, 17 l. 9 s. 4½ d.
- " On St. *Martin Ludgate*, 42 l. 16 s. 8 d.
- " On St. *Martin Orgars*, 20 l. 15 s. 10 d.
- " On St. *Martin Outwich*, 26 l. 17 s. 4 d.
- " On St. *Martin Vintry*, 29 l. 6 s. ½ d.
- " On St. *Mary Abchurch*, 41 l. 1 d.
- " On St. *Mary Aldermanbury*, 34 l. 17 s.
- " On St. *Mary Aldermary*, 50 l.
- " On St. *Mary-le-Bow*, 70 l. 16 s. 9 d.
- " On St. *Mary Botbau*, 17 l.
- " On St. *Mary Colechurch*, 20 l. 19 s.
- " On St. *Mary Hill*, 37 l. 11 s. 7 d.
- " On St. *Mary Magdalen Old Fish-street*, 16 l. 16 s. 1½ d.
- " On St. *Mary Mountbaw*, 8 l. 2 s. 3¾ d.
- " On St. *Mary Somerset*, 22 l. 15 s. 8 d.
- " On St. *Mary Staining*, 10 l. 4 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Mary Woolchurch*, 36 l. 7 s.
- " On St. *Mary Woolnoth*, 45 l. 2 s. 11½ d.
- " On St. *Matthew Friday-street*, 28 l. 13 s.
- " On St. *Michael Bassishaw*, 35 l. 5 s.
- " On St. *Michael Cornhill*, 84 l. 10 s.
- " On St. *Michael Crooked-lane*, 34 l. 6 s. 8 d.
- " On St. *Michael Queenhithe*, 30 l.
- " On St. *Michael Quern*, 22 l. 10 s.
- " On St. *Michael Royal*, 9 l. 10 s.
- " On St. *Michael Wood-street*, 23 l.
- " On St. *Mildred Bread-street*, 12 l.
- " On St. *Mildred Poultry*, 28 l. 13 s. 4½ d.
- " On St. *Nicholas Acons*, 23 l. 3 s. 8 d.
- " On St. *Nicholas Coleabby*, 13 l. 19 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Nicholas Olave*, 10 l. 17 s. 3 d.
- " On St. *Olave Hart-street*, 64 l.
- " On St. *Olave Jewry*. 34 l. 5 s. 9 d.
- " On St. *Olave Silver-street*, 23 l. 4 s. 1½ d.
- " viz. on that Part thereof which lieth within the
- " Freedom of the City of London.
- " On St. *Pancras Soper-lane*, 29 l. 2 s. 3 d.
- " On St. *Peter Cheap*, 25 l.
- " On St. *Peter Cornhill*, 75 l.
- " On St. *Peter Paul's Wharf*, 10 l. 17 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Peter Poor*, 65 l. 7 s. ½ d.
- " On St. *Stephen Coleman-street*, 113 l. 10 s.
- " On St. *Stephen Walbrook*, 25 l.
- " On St. *Switbin*, 30 l. 15 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Thomas Apostle*, 18 l. 4 s. 5½ d.
- " On *Trinity* Parish, 25 l.
- " On St. *Vedest*, alias *Foster*, 26 l. 11 s. 4 d.
- " On St. *Andrew Holborn*, 127 l. 15 s.
- " On St. *Bartholomew the Great*, 46 l. 18 s. 11½ d.
- " On St. *Bartholomew the Less*, 21 l. 15 s. 6 d.
- " On St. *Bridget*, 160 l. 11 s. 1½ d.
- " On St. *Botolph Aldersgate*, 100 l. 5 s.
- " On St. *Botolph Aldgate*, 221 l.
- " On St. *Botolph Bishopsgate*, 300 l.
- " On St. *Dunstan West*, 109 l. 9 s. 3 d.

" On



" On St. Giles Cripplegate, 152 *l.* 10 *s.*

" On St. Sepulchre's Parish, 183 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.*

An Account  
of this  
Corporati-  
on, published  
in 1713.

In November 1708, it was ordered, " That  
" no Child, although born within the City of  
" London, and Liberties thereof, should be re-  
" ceived from any Benefactor, giving a less Sum  
" than fifty Pounds; yet, that the Charity might  
" not be too strictly confined, it was further  
" ordered, that any Benefactor, giving seventy  
" Pounds, might put in a Child from what Place  
" he thought fit; to the Intent that the Children,  
" which should be so received, might not be any  
" Charge, but an Advantage to the House. And  
" in April 1710, it was ordered that the 12 *d.* per  
" Week, before paid for Parish-Children, should  
" be taken off, and not be demanded after the  
" first of May following; both which last Orders,  
" as also an Order that no Child should be taken  
" in from the Executors of any Benefactor, un-  
" less a Clause were inserted in the Will of such  
" Benefactor for that Purpose, have been since  
" made into By-Laws, confirmed at the Sessions,  
" and strictly observed.

" The House is divided into two Parts, one  
" Part is called the *Steward's Side*, where poor  
" Children are taken in from Benefactors giving  
" 50 *l.* or 70 *l.* as before mentioned, and these  
" Children are by that Means, and their Labour,  
" rather a Profit than Charge to the House; and  
" on this Side are also taken in such Children as  
" are a Charge to the several Parishes of this City  
" and Liberties to which they belong. And all  
" these Children are religiously educated, accord-  
" ing to the Church of *England*, and are employed  
" in spinning Wool, Flax, Sewing, or Knitting;  
" they are dieted and cloathed, and duly taken  
" Care of in Sickness. They are taught to read,  
" write, and cast Accompts, whereby they are  
" qualified for Services and honest Ways of Liveli-  
" hood, and at their going out they have a Suit  
" of Cloaths, or 20 *s.* But Freemens Children  
" have a larger Allowance out of a Benefaction  
" directed to be appropriated to that Purpose.

" And the other Part of the Workhouse is  
" called the *Keeper's Side*, where Vagabonds,  
" Beggars, Pilfering and other Vagrants, Leud,  
" Idle, and Disorderly Persons, (duly committed)  
" have such Relief as is proper for them, and are  
" employed in beating Hemp, picking Oakum,  
" or washing Linen. And these Vagrants and  
" Beggars, &c. after they have been some Time  
" confined to hard Labour, and been taught  
" thereby how to maintain themselves honestly,  
" are sent to their respective Settlements, as the  
" Law directs. So that from Easter 1700, to  
" Easter 1713, the Number of Vagrants, Beg-  
" gars, &c. discharged, is 5555; during which  
" Time, there died 54, and at Easter last there  
" remained 40.

" The Number of Children put out Appren-  
" tices \* during the said Time, is 1243; during  
" which Time there died 118, and at Easter  
" 1713 there remained 179.

\* N. B. This has been discontinued for five  
Years, owing to the want of a sufficient Fund to  
support it.

" The Children, and all others in the Work-  
" house, are required to attend Divine Service

" Morning and Evening, which is regularly and  
" duly performed in a convenient Place of the  
" House, set apart for that Purpose. But it  
" would take up more room than can be spared  
" in a brief Account, to set down particularly the  
" Orders relating to the Christian Education of  
" the Children, and how they are cloathed, fed,  
" and taught, and brought up to write, and the  
" exact Government and Discipline of the House,  
" which afford together one of the most pleasing  
" and agreeable Sights that a Man can behold,  
" and than which nothing of this Nature can  
" tend to inspire a Man with more Humanity  
" and Love, or more provoke him to speak well  
" of, and assist the Work by all Means in his  
" Power. The great Charity of the Work, and  
" the Good of which it is productive in all its  
" Parts to the Publick, has encouraged the Com-  
" mon Council, from Time to Time; as there  
" has been Occasion, readily to comply with the  
" said Act of Parliament, and to levy Money  
" for its Support. But the Money so raised could  
" not have brought the Work to that Degree of  
" Perfection and Usefulness, unless it had been  
" assisted with many private and great Charities,  
" which have amounted to about 15000 *l.* The  
" yearly Charge of the said House being about  
" 2400 *l.* per Annum, over and beyond what the  
" Children earn, and over and above their Estate,  
" which, besides the House itself, amounts to no  
" more than 220 *l.* per Annum. This Estate was  
" given purely with regard to the poor Children.  
" And the great and constant Care and Applica-  
" tion of the Governors, and their wise and pru-  
" dent Management thereof, and of all the  
" Branches of this Charity, have effectually an-  
" swered the Ends and Design of it; which can-  
" not be better evinced and demonstrated, than  
" by briefly setting forth the Substance of the  
" Reports of several Committees appointed by  
" the Common Council which relate thereto,  
" and were made by them from Time to Time  
" to the Common Council, which are as follow,  
" viz.

" August 26, 1702. The Committee report, they  
" have examined the Management of the Money for-  
" merly advanced, and do find that the same hath  
" been managed with the utmost Care, Application,  
" and Frugality, and that there would have been an  
" Occasion for a Supply long since, but for many con-  
" siderable Charities.

" April, 30, 1706. The Committee report, the  
" Corporation have taken great Care and Pains in  
" carrying on the Work, and have kept the Accompts  
" of all the Receipts and Payments very fair and  
" just, an Abstract whereof they then laid before the  
" Common Council.

" March 22, 1708. The Committee say, they  
" have viewed the several Apartments, and the Me-  
" thod used in employing the Children and others com-  
" mitted there to Work, according to their several  
" Capacities and Abilities, and do well approve of  
" the same.

" June 22, 1710. The Committee report, they  
" have inspected the Accounts, and enquired how the  
" Moneys, already raised for the Use of the Poor,  
" have been expended, and are very well satisfied with  
" the great Frugality of the President and Gover-  
" ners; that they have also inspected the Govern-  
" ment



"ment of the Corporation, and their Method of  
 "employing and setting to Work those under their  
 "Care, as an Hospital for Relief of necessitous poor  
 "Children sent from several Parishes, and as a  
 "Workhouse for the Correction and Punishment of  
 "Rogues, &c. And well approved of the same.

"November 1712. The Committee report,  
 "they have inspected the Management of the Presi-  
 "dent and Governors for the Poor, and enquired  
 "how the Moneys last granted for the Use of the Poor  
 "have been expended, and are well satisfied with  
 "their Frugality in Disposal of the same.

"If any thing need to be added to shew the  
 "Weight these Reports ought to have with all  
 "good Citizens; it may be truly said, they were  
 "from Time to Time made by such as were in-  
 "ferior to none in Abilities and Skill in publick  
 "Business, as well as in Integrity.

"Thus much is thought fit to be said, not  
 "only with respect to the Justice due to the Go-  
 "vernors, but also with respect to the Honour  
 "and Regard that is due to the Common Coun-  
 "cil, who have all along, from Time to Time,  
 "had so just and laudable a Concern for the Dis-  
 "charge of the Trust reposed in them by their  
 "Fellow-Citizens, as not to suffer any new Sum  
 "of Money to be raised on them, before they  
 "have seen how the former Moneys granted have  
 "been applied.

"The Charge of the Poor has been complain-  
 "ed of for many Ages; and in the said Act;  
 "the same is said to be very great, and exceed-  
 "ing burthensome; and the Parliament thought  
 "the erecting Corporations for their Relief  
 "and Employment a necessary Means for Re-  
 "medy thereof, and, in all likelihood, future  
 "Ages will not find a better. We have seen  
 "by the Care of the City in putting the said  
 "Act in Execution, that in these few Years  
 "5555 Vagabonds, Common Beggars, Pilfer-  
 "ing and other Vagrants, Leud, Idle, and  
 "Disorderly Persons have been punished with  
 "hard Labour. And how great and lasting a  
 "Benefit and Advantage this hath, and must be,  
 "not only to the Persons themselves, and to  
 "their Relations, but also to the Publick, let  
 "any intelligent Citizen judge. And if this  
 "Part of the Design be so necessary and useful,  
 "how much more excellent and more useful  
 "and beneficial must be the other Part of the  
 "Design of the Workhouse, which, according  
 "to the said Act, is for a due Provision of Relief  
 "and Employment of Poor Children, and to prevent  
 "their Perishing for Want! Add to this, the  
 "inestimable Benefit of their being nurtured  
 "and brought up in a religious Education,  
 "and taught to work as soon as they are  
 "able, whereby they at present help to support  
 "themselves, and whereby they are fitted for  
 "honest Trades and Services, and are not only  
 "kept from Perishing for Want, but from  
 "Pilfering, and turning Vagabonds and in-  
 "corrigible Rogues, and made useful Members  
 "of the Community: And great must needs  
 "have been the Advantage of having above  
 "1000 poor necessitous Children so brought  
 "up, and put out into the World. And sup-  
 "pose they had been otherwise kept from pe-  
 "rishing for Want, yet great would have been  
 "the Loss of their honest Labour and Industry,

"at least to themselves; and greater would have  
 "been the Evil, if they had followed the wicked  
 "Practices their miserable Condition exposed  
 "them to: So that the real Truth of the Mat-  
 "ter seems to be this, That if the Poor are not  
 "taken in to one Side of the House, when  
 "they are young, it's great odds but they will  
 "deserve to be sent to the other, when they are  
 "grown up."

Since the first publishing the foregoing Ac-  
 count, there has been Application made to the  
 Common Council of the City of London, for a  
 further Supply, which has been granted; as in A.D. 1720  
 the Year 1720, the Sum of 2443 *l.* 14 *s.*

In the Year 1731, a further Supply was re- A.D. 1731  
 quested, and the Committee reported, That on  
 Examination they were very well satisfied of  
 the good Management of the said President  
 and Governors in the Disposal of the Money for-  
 merly granted, and are of Opinion they should  
 have a further Supply of 2443 *l.* 14 *s.* — which  
 was accordingly granted.

Since the Year 1713 to Lady-day 1744, A.D. 1744  
 the Number of Children put out Apprentices  
 is 1504; during which Time there have died  
 204; and at Easter 1744 there remained 111.

The Number of Vagrants, Beggars, &c. dis-  
 charged since Lady-day 1713, to Lady-day 1744,  
 is 14487; during which Time there died 167;  
 remained at Lady-day 1744, 16. Which Work  
 could not be carried on without the Assistance of  
 private Benefactions, which have amounted to  
 about 18000 Pounds.

Children in the House at Lady-Day, 1746	117
Admitted to Lady-Day, 1752	92
	<hr/>
	209
Discharged and put forth Apprentices, or	} 166
to Service in several good Families	
Buried — — —	2
Remaining at Lady-Day, 1752 —	41
	<hr/>
	209

At Michaelmas, 1751, the Governors of this  
 House came to a Resolution, That no more Chil-  
 dren, paid for by the Parishes to whom they be-  
 long, be taken into this House: And accord-  
 ingly on Lady-Day, 1752, delivered the above  
 forty-one to their respective Parishes and Friends;  
 and have since that Time resolved to conform  
 strictly to the Act of Parliament of the 13th and  
 14th of Charles II. by taking into their Care such  
 Children only as are committed by the Magis-  
 trates of this City, found begging in the Streets,  
 pilfering on the Keys, or lying about in Glas-  
 Houses, and other uninhabited Places, those fatal  
 Receptacles of all Kinds of Wickedness; and  
 have now the Satisfaction to acquaint the Pub-  
 lick, that since that Time there have been thus  
 committed ninety-one Children.

Of which there have been discharged, viz.			
Boys put forth Apprentices, some of which to			
Sea Service — —	8		
Girls put Servants in several Families	10		
Restored to their Friends, or sent to their re-			
spective Parishes — —	7		
Run away — —	6		
	<hr/>		
	31		
Remain — —	60		
	<hr/>		
	91		
	Who		



Who are educated according to the Usage of the Church of *England*, and are taught to read and write, Part of the Day being appropriated for that Purpose; the rest of their Time is spent in weaving Nets for the *British* Fishery, Sewing, Knitting, and other Labour, by which they are qualified for Service and honest Employments, and put forth Apprentices or Servants.

*N. B.* A Boy knits twenty-five Yards of this Netting *per* Week, at eighteen Pence *per* twenty Yards; and it is agreed to give a Penny *per* Week to every Boy that knits above twenty-four Yards, as an Encouragement for Industry. From the fourth of *February* to the twenty-eighth of *August*, in all twenty-nine Weeks, were knit ten thousand five hundred and twenty-nine Yards, *i. e.* three hundred and sixty-two Yards *per* Week.

Vagabonds, sturdy Beggars, lewd Street-walkers, pilfering and other Vagrants, and disorderly Persons, duly committed in the seven Years last past, were two thousand six hundred and eighty-six, and twelve remaining at *Lady-Day*, 1747.

A.D. 1754	Discharged at <i>Lady-Day</i> , 1754, of which the above ninety-one Children are			
	Part,	—	—	2616
	Buried	—	—	26
	Remaining at <i>Lady-Day</i> , 1754,			66
				2698

These Vagabonds, Beggars, &c. have proper Relief, and are employed in beating Hemp and washing Linen; who, by God's Blessing and these Means, have been brought to a Sense of their Crimes; and many of them have reformed, and used an honest Industry afterwards for their Livelihoods.

Of the Children here educated since the Year 1701, there have been discharged and placed forth Apprentices to Officers of Ships, to Trades, and to Services in several good Families, besides those mentioned in the other Account, three thousand; and within that Time twenty thousand eight hundred and fifty-four Vagabonds, Beggars, &c. among which were several notorious Impostors, pretending to be lame, dumb, and blind, have been committed and punished with Confinement and hard Labour, in the Manner above-mentioned.

Of the Children there have died three hundred and twenty-six, and of the Vagabonds two hundred and forty-two.

By the afore-mentioned Act of Parliament, Power is granted to the President and Governors of this Corporation, without Licence in Mortmain, to purchase or receive any Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly Value of three thousand Pounds, of the Gift, Alienation, or Devise of any Person or Persons; and any Goods, Chattels, or Sums of Money whatsoever, to be applied to the Uses afore-said. But, as yet, the present real Estate belonging to the said Corporation, besides the Ground on which the Workhouse is situate, amounts to little more than one hundred Pounds *per Annum*;

and the necessary Expence, far exceeding the yearly Income, is discharged by a Rate on the several Inhabitants of the City of *London*; not having received, within these seven Years past, above the Sum of seven hundred and seventy Pounds in Benefactions; whereby the further good Designs intended by this Charity are prevented. It is therefore humbly hoped, good and well-disposed Persons will be pleased to encourage and charitably assist this most useful and beneficial Work; which is now appropriated solely to the Support of such unhappy distressed Objects, as must otherwise inevitably perish, having neither Friends, nor any Parishes to which they can make a proper Claim, and, being so young, are not able to support themselves, the greatest Part being from seven to twelve Years of Age: By which Means these poor destitute Children will be educated, maintained, and employed, and kept from the Distress and Miseries those suffer who want such an Education; and, in Time, become useful Members of the Community, instead of a Terror to the Inhabitants of this City; whilst pilfering and other strolling Vagrants, sturdy Beggars, lewd Night-Walkers, and such other idle disorderly Persons, being punished with Confinement and hard Labour, may be thereby corrected, restrained, and reformed.

The Design and Intention of the Governors of the said Workhouse is to employ all the poor Children, Beggars, Vagrants, and other idle and disorderly Persons that are, or can be found, within the said City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof.

I. The poor Children are,

1. Such for whom no Settlement can by Law be provided.

2. Such whose poor Friends are much oppressed by a great Charge of Children, or are reduced by Misfortunes to such Circumstances that they cannot provide for them themselves.

3. Such who are the Children of Seamen and Soldiers in the Queen's Service, many of whom lose their Lives therein, or are otherwise rendered incapable of providing for their Wives, Children, and Families.

4. Such who are commonly known by the Name of the *Black Guard*, who too commonly live upon pilfering Sugar and Tobacco on the Keys, and afterwards become Pick-pockets and House-breakers, many of whom, at last, have received their due Rewards, and made their Exits at the Gallows; which are now kept to work, and get their Livings honestly in the said Workhouse.

5. Many Parish Children.

All these, being taken into the said Workhouse, are there taught to read and write, and kept to work, until they are qualified to be put out to be Apprentices, and for the Sea-Services, or otherwise disposed.

II. The Beggars and Vagrants. They are those sturdy and insolent Men and Women, who live in the Skirts and Out-parts of this City, and Places contiguous thereto, and other Stragglers and Wanderers, who too frequently resort to this City; which, when apprehended and taken, are in the said Workhouse kept to



hard Work and Labour, until they are by Law discharged therefrom.

III. The idle and disorderly Persons are those Rogues and vagrant Men which are there kept until they are put into their Country's Service by Sea and Land; and those ill Women which are taken up in the Streets, debauching the Youth, and others of this City, many of which, rather than be continued to Work and Labour, voluntarily transport themselves to the Western Plantations, whereby this City and Nation is rid of them.

In building for these convenient Houses, Work-Rooms, paying Officers and Servants, and in providing Meat, Drink, Washing, Lodging, Cloaths, and all other Necessaries, and to put them out Apprentices, great Sums of Money are yearly expended; besides what they severally earn by their own Labour, and besides what hath been already raised by the Common Council of this City.

The Consideration whereof is earnestly recommended to all charitable Persons, who are Well-Wishers to Honour, Virtue, and Morality, that they will vouchsafe, by their Wills or otherwise, to give their Aid and Assistance for the propagating and continuing this great Work of Charity, which the Governors of the said Corporation have, by their Care, Diligence, and Industry, already made so good a Proficiency in, and which may prevent the Ruin of many idle and disorderly Persons for the future.

*Note,* There are in the Workhouse seldom less than four hundred Children at work, besides the grown Beggars, Vagrants, and other idle and disorderly Persons, who are there kept to hard Labour.

*The new Building.*

Some Years ago the Governors built a very strong and useful Building, and of large Dimensions, containing, besides other Apartments, three long Rooms or Galleries, one over another, for Workhouses, which are all filled with Boys and Girls at work, some knitting, most spinning of Wool; and a convenient Number of Women and Men teaching and overseeing them; Fires burning in the Chimnies in the Winter-Time, to keep the Rooms and the Children warm. And they intend, if they get Money, to pull down the rest of the old Houses, where, now also, the Poor and the Vagrants are kept at their several Works, and to build a fair Court answerable to the fore-said new Building, which is on the South Side thereof.

It is to be wondered at, how all Things are contrived here, to the best Advantage for Thrift and good Husbandry, to maintain in Cloaths and Food such a vast Number as live and are harboured here. Some are Taylors, some Shoemakers, some knit Stockings. They brew their own Drink, having, in the new Building, erected a large and convenient Brewhouse, and over that a Malthouse. They killed their own Beef and Mutton, and have for that Purpose a Slaughterhouse; but since they find it better Husbandry to buy their Meat of the Butcher. And, in Case of Sicknes, broken Limbs, or Sores, or Wounds, they have Advice, Physic, and Surgery gratis.

*Their Diet.*

Their daily Food is plain, but wholesome and sufficient. They have Breakfasts, Dinners, and

Suppers every Day in the Week, and a constant set Allowance each Day. Their Stint each Meal for Bread, is four Ounces; for Cheese, an Ounce and an Half; for Butter, an Ounce; for Small-beer what is sufficient, not exceeding a Pint at a Time, of seven Shillings a Barrel.

Their Breakfast, *Sundays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, is Bread and Cheese, or Bread and Butter, and Beer. On *Mondays*, a Pint of Pease-pottage, with Bread and Beer. On *Tuesdays*, a Plumb-pudding Pie of nine Ounces, and Beer. On *Wednesdays*, a Pint of Frumenty. On *Friday*, a Pint of Barley-broth, and Bread. On *Saturday*, a plain Flour Suet-dumpling, with Beer.

Their Supper is always the same; that is, to each four Ounces of Bread, one Ounce and Half of Cheese, or one Ounce of Butter, and Beer sufficient.

The Habit of the Children is all the same, being made of Ruffet Cloth, and a round Badge worn upon their Breast, representing a poor Boy and a Sheep; the Motto, *God's Providence is our Inheritance*.

They have also a large Room, which serves them both for a Chapel and a Dining-Room. They go to Prayers at Six in the Morning, and at Six at Night, and are duly taught the Catechism, and have a Minister that attendeth hereupon; and on *Sundays* they all go to Church at *Great St. Helen's*, where is a convenient Seat for them.

The Power invested in this Corporation, and its Benefit to the Publick, and Reputation of its Governors, may be in Part collected from the following Testimonies:

*An Order, published in the Postman, December 15, 1704, by the President and Governors for the Poor of London, viz.*

“Whereas the Streets and Passages of this City are generally at this Time of the Year much annoyed with Rogues, Vagabonds, and sturdy Beggars; for Prevention hereof for the future, the President and Governors of the Poor of the City of London do give Notice, That, if any Overseer for the Poor, Constable, Beadle, Marshal's Man, Warder, or other Person, shall apprehend any Rogue, Vagabond, or sturdy Beggar, and bring them before any Justices of the Peace, so that they may be brought and delivered to and received by the Keeper of the Workhouse, he shall receive twelve Pence for every such.”

*An Order for taking up idle People, from the Governors of this House.*

*A Presentment of the Grand Jury, May 8, 1706, at Justice-Hall in the Old-Bailey.*

Wherein they represented to that honourable Court, “That, in attending the Business of that Sessions, they did not find any of those young Criminals which formerly were used to be brought before them, and that their Attendance there was very short; which they were sensible was owing, in a great Measure, if not entirely, to the Workhouse erected in the City, which received therein all poor and vagrant Children, which lay up and down in the Streets, commonly called by the Name of the Black

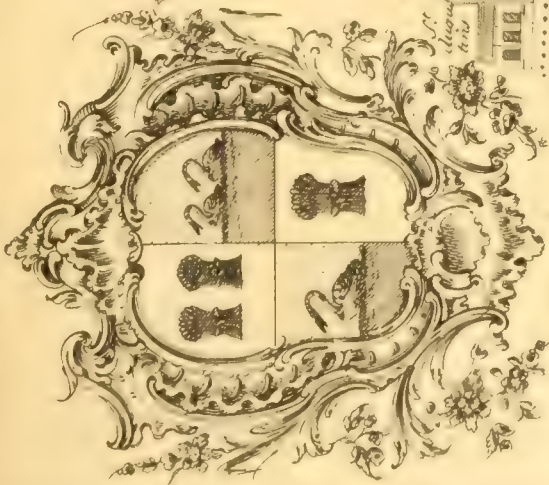
*Fewer young Criminals by Means of this Workhouse.*

“Guard,

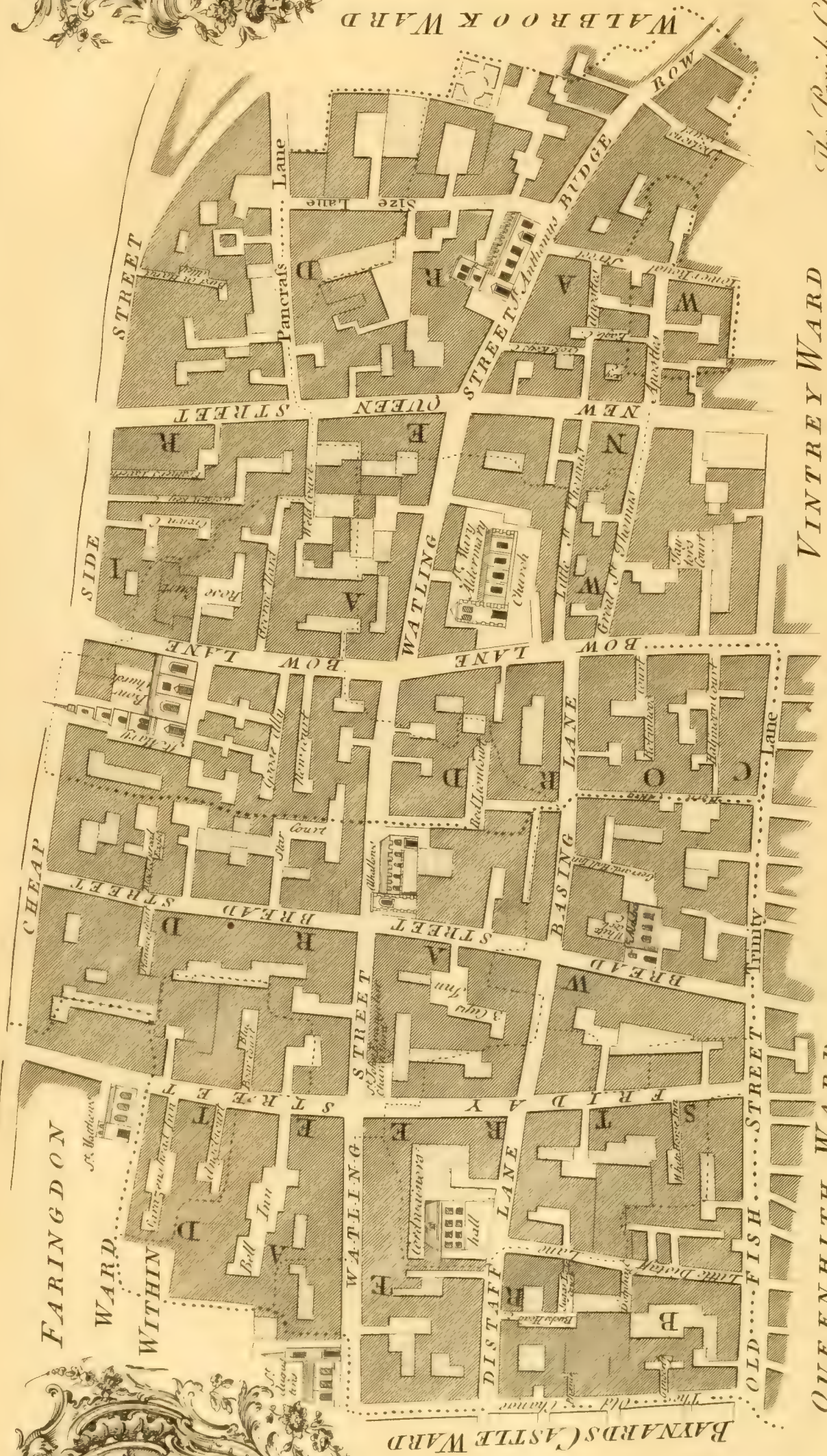
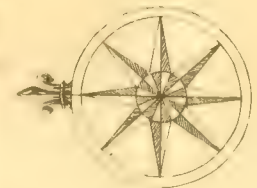








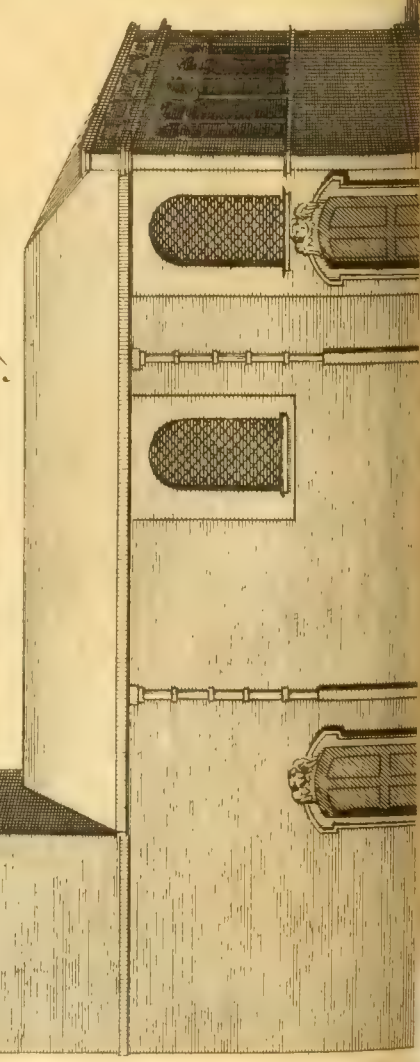
The Arms of  
Stephen & Thomas, London



The Arms of  
William & Alexander, Esq.

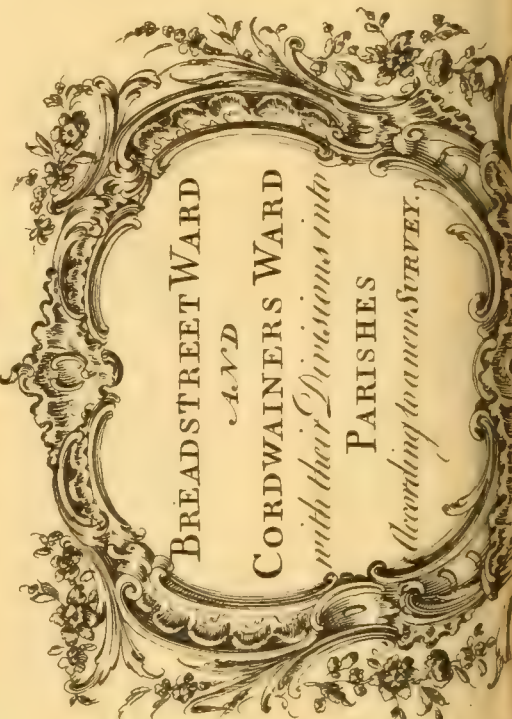
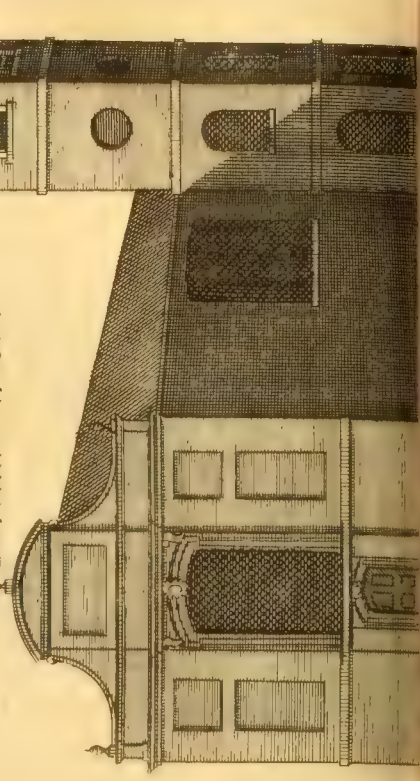
QUEENHITH WARD

The Parish Church of  
St. Matthews in Friday Street.



VINTREY WARD

The Parish Church of  
St. Mildred in  
Broad Street.



BREADSTREET WARD  
AND  
CORDWAINERS WARD  
with their Divisions into  
PARISHES  
According to an old Survey.



“Guard, and have been there educated; employed, and fitted for Trades and other Employments, who had been before trained up to Wickedness and Vice; and, after having been frequently before this Court, and often pardoned on Account of their tender Years, had at last, taking no Warning, made their Exit at the Gallows. Wherefore they returned their hearty Thanks to that honourable Court, and the rest of the Governors of that House, for their great Pains therein, &c.”

*The Speech of John Trusty, aged eleven Years, a poor Boy belonging to the Workhouse of the Corporation for the Poor of the City of London, to her Sacred Majesty Queen Anne, upon her coming into the City, to dine at the Guildhall, on Thursday, October 29, 1702, being the Lord-Mayor’s Day.*

“May it please your most excellent Majesty to pardon this great Presumption in us poor Children, who throw ourselves at your Royal Feet, among the rest of your glad Subjects, that here in Crowds appear to behold your Sacred Majesty.

“We, Madam, have no Fathers, no Mothers, no Friends; or, which is next to none, those who, through their extreme Poverty, cannot help us. \* *God’s Providence is our Inheritance.* All the Support we have is from the unexhausted Charities of your loyal Citizens of London, and other your good Subjects, and the pious Care of our Governors, who are now teaching our little Hands to work, and our Fingers to spin.

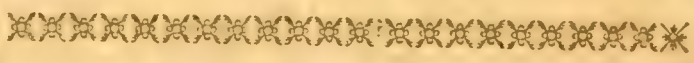
“\* These Threads, Madam, are some of the early Fruits of our Industry. We are all daily employed on the Staple Manufacture of England, learning betimes to be useful to the World. And there seemed nothing wanting to compleat our Happiness, but the Opportunity which this Day affords us, of being the Objects of your tender Pity and Compassion. One gracious Smile from your Majesty on this new Foundation will make us live—And live to call you Blessed.

“And may God Almighty long preserve your Majesty, for the Good of these your Kingdoms, and your Royal Confort the Prince. So pray we, your little Children: And let all your People say, *Amen.*

We shall conclude our Account of this good Foundation with an Extract and Encomium from a Sermon preached by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, on Easter-Monday, Anno 1702, before the Governors of the Hospitals:

“I must not forget another publick Charity of admirable Use, and which, for that Reason, deserveth the utmost Encouragement; I mean, the Workhouse erected for employing poor Children, and such distressed vagrant Children as are found within the City and the Liberties thereof. This, by the Industry of the Prefidents and Governors of the Poor of the City, hath been carried so far, that two hundred and sixty-one Children, of several Parishes, remained in the Workhouse this Year, and

seventy-one have since been received. Of Vagrants there remained seventy-one, and eighty-nine have since been taken in. According to their Ages and Conditions, are clothed, and fed, and instructed in the Principles of Religion, and in honest Arts and Trades. They are inured to Labour, kept cleanly, and disposed to Honesty by Encouragement and Discipline. I have not Time to say of what wonderful Benefit these Places are, and may be, to the Publick, if they can happily fall into the right Management of them; where the Refuse of Mankind, they that would otherwise be the Bane and Scandal of the Commonwealth, are rescued from Perdition, and made useful Members of it. But it is hardly possible for Men to be better employed than in this Work, or to be more charitable than in their Contributions towards it. And may it please Almighty God to enable those that undertake it to surmount all the Difficulties that cross their Designs. They will then have, what one would wish to every good and publick-spirited Man, the Comforts of their Labours in this Life; and, when that is at an End, those Labours will conduct them to the Joys of that above, and that will for ever remain.”



CHAP. XI.

BREAD-STREET WARD.

*With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.*  
*Derivation of its Name. Bounds. Present State. Parishes and Churches. Cordwainers-Hall. Gerard’s-Hall Inn. Compter removed. Act of Common Council. Goldsmiths-Row.*

THIS Ward takes its Name from the principal Street therein, called *Bread-Street*; which, in old Time, was the *Bread-market*.

It appeareth by Records, that in the Year 1302, which was the thirtieth of *Edward I.* the Bakers of London were bounden to sell no Bread in their Shops or Houses, but in the Market: And that they should have four Hallmotes in the Year, at four several Terms, to determine Enormities belonging to the said Company.

*Bread-street* Ward begins in *Cheapside* on the North, and runs on the South Side from where the Standard to where the great Cross formerly stood. On the South it extends in *Watling-street* up almost to the House next to *St. Augustin’s Church* on the North Side; and on the South Side, up to the *Old Change*; and down the same, at the East Side, by the West End of *Maiden-lane*, or *Distaff-lane*, to *Knightriders-street*, or, as they call that Part thereof, *Old Fish-street*; and all the North Side of the said *Old Fish-street*, till over-against the *Trinity-church*, and *Trinity-lane*.

It is encompassed on the North and North-West by the Ward of *Farringdon within*, on the East by *Cordwainers-Ward*, on the South by *Queenhithe-Ward*, and on the West by *Castle-Baynard-Ward*.

Within

\* The Motto on their Badge which they wear at their Breasts.

\* Holding some Yarn in their Hands.

Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry’s Sermon at Easter.

Its Name.

Bound.



Within this Compass is *Bread-street*, which, as said above, begins in *Cheapside* or *West-Cheap*, and gives Name to the whole Ward. This Street runs from almost where the Standard stood in *Cheapside*, or facing *Wood-street*, down Southward cross *Watbeling-street* to *Knightriders-street*, where it endeth. This *Bread-street* is wholly on both Sides of this Ward, as is also a Part of *Basing-lane*, on the East Side thereof.

From the North-West Extremity of this Ward there is another Street, called *Friday-street*. It begins in *West-Cheap*, and runneth down South thro' *Watling-street* to *Knightriders-street*, or *Old Fish-street*. This *Friday-street* is of *Bread-street* Ward, on the East Side, from over-against the North-East Corner of St. Matthew's Church; and on the West Side, from the South Corner of the said Church, down, as aforesaid, to *Old Fish-street*.

In this *Friday-street*, on the West Side thereof, is a Lane, commonly called *Maiden-lane*, or *Distaff-lane*, corruptly from *Distar-lane*, which runneth West into the *Old Change*: And in this Lane is also another Lane, on the South Side thereof, likewise called *Distar-lane*, which runneth down to *Knightriders-street*, or *Old Fish-street*. These are the Bounds of the whole Ward.

Now for the present State of this Ward.

Present  
State.

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, *Watling-street*, *Bread-street*, *Friday-street*, *Distaff-lane*, *Basing-lane*, with the East Side of the *Old Change*, from the Corner of St. Austin's Gate to *Old Fish-street*; and the North Side of *Old Fish-street* and *Trinity-lane*, with Part of the South Side of *Cheapside*, betwixt *Friday-street* and St. Mary le Bow Church.

*Watling-street* is a great Thorough-fare, and has good Buildings in it, which are very well inhabited by great Dealers, chiefly by wholesale. This Street begins two or three Houses beyond St. Austin's Church on the West, and runs Eastward through the Heart of this and Cordwainer Ward, almost to St. Anthony, alias St. Antholine's Church, where *Budge-row* begins, and runs into *Canon-street*, in *Wallbrook* Ward. In the Part of this Street belonging to this Ward are these Places, beginning by St. Austin's Church, viz. St. John Evangelist Church-yard, seated in the East-Side Corner of *Friday-street*, the Church not being rebuilt, but the Parish united to that of *Allhallows Bread-street*; and the Ground on which this Church stood, being inclosed, serves as a Burying-Place for the Inhabitants, and has a handsome Pair of Iron Gates before it.

*Bread-street* is a good open Street, well built, and inhabited by great Dealers, both by wholesale and retail, Hop-Merchants, Grocers, and others. It begins at *Cheapside* on the North, and runs Southwards to *Old Fish-street*, next to *Trinity-lane*, crossing *Watling-street*. The Courts in this Street, beginning next *Cheapside*, are *Black-spread-eagle-court*, but small, with a Free-stone Pavement; has a very good House at the upper End. *Planners-court*, indifferent large, but ordinary. *Star-court*, very large, with an open Passage for a Cart, is well built and inhabited. *Three-Cups Inn*, large, well built, and of a great Trade for

Country Waggon and Carriers. *White-cock-court*, a handsome square Place, well built, and inhabited by wholesale Dealers.

*Basing-lane*, or *Bakeing-lane*, from having the King's *Bakehouse*, or some other great *Bakehouse*, there formerly, in 20 Richard II. a handsome open Street, with good Buildings: Of this Lane about half is in this Ward.

In this Lane is Gerard's Hall, now made use of for an Inn.

*Red-lion-court* has a Passage into *Watling-street*, already taken Notice of; and near the aforesaid Inn is *Horn-alley*, which is but small and ordinary.

*Friday-street* comes out of *Cheapside*, and runs South into *Old Fish-street*, and in its Passage crosses *Watling-street*: This Street is well built, and inhabited chiefly by Haberdashers, and other wholesale Dealers. In this Street are these Places; *White-horse Inn*, large, and of a good Resort. *Bell Inn*, of good Resort and Trade. *Blue-boar-court*, an open Place, also inhabited by wholesale Dealers. *Angel-court*, but ordinary, with an open Passage for Carts. *Saracen's-head Inn*, large, and of a great Resort and Trade.

St. Margaret Moses Church was seated on the East Side of this Street, towards *Old Fish-street*, burnt in the Fire of London, not rebuilt, but the Parish is united to St. Mildred's *Bread-street*; and the Place where this Church stood is inclosed for a Burial-Place for the Inhabitants.

*Great Distaff* or *Distar-lane* comes out of the *Old Change*, and runs up to *Bread-street*, against *Basing-lane*, crossing *Friday-street* on the South Side.

Places of Name in this Lane: *Buck's-head-court*, a small Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Cordwainers* or *Shoemakers-Hall*, a handsome Building, seated opposite to *Little Distaff-lane*, which is of no great Account, and runs into *Old Fish-street*. And in this Lane is *Dolphin-court*, as also *Sugar-loaf-court*, both small and ordinary.

*Old Fish-street* has the North Side in this Ward, the other Side in *Queenhithe* Ward.

*Trinity-lane* has also the North Part in this Ward, the other in *Queenhithe* Ward.

The *Old Change* has but a small Part in this Ward, viz. the East Side, from *Watling-street* Corner to *Old Fish-street*; the other Part in the Ward of *Faringdon within* and *Castle-Baynard*.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and thirty Watchmen.

The Jury returned by the Inquest for the Ward are to serve in the several Courts at *Guild-hall* in the Month of April.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, and twelve more Common-Councilmen, sixteen Constables, eight Scavengers, thirteen Wardmote-Inquest-Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in London at thirty-seven Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at thirty-eight Pounds eighteen Shillings and two Pence.

The Alderman is the Right Honourable Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; Lord-Mayor. The Common-



mon-Councilmen are, Mr. Robert Cadge, Deputy, Mr. John Sedgwick, Mr. Anthony Plank, Mr. William Woolley, Mr. John Moorey, Mr. Thomas Skynner, Mr. William Robinson, Mr. Edward Say, Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. Jonathan Barnard, Mr. John Twyne, and Mr. Edward Barwick.

The remarkable Things in this Ward are,

Parishes.

First, Four Parishes; 1. *Allhallows Bread-street*, 2. *St. Mildred's Bread-street*, 3. *St. John the Evangelist*, and, 4. *St. Margaret Moses*; but only two Parish Churches, dedicated, 1. to *Allhallows* or *All-Saints*, and, 2. the other to *St. Mildred*: Of which hereafter in the Parochial History.

Cordwainers-Hall.

Secondly, *Cordwainers-Hall* or *Schoemakers-Hall*, situate on the North Side of *Great Distaff-lane*, is a handsome Brick Building, and convenient within. The large Hall is adorned with the Pictures of King *William III.* and Queen *Mary* his Consort.

Of these *Cordwainers Stow* has read, that, since the fifth of *Richard II.* (when he took to Wife *Anne*, Daughter to *Wenceslaus*, King of *Bohemia*) by her Example the *English* People had used piked Shoes, tied to their Knees with filken Laces; or Chains of Silver and gilt. Wherefore in the fourth of *Edward IV.* it was ordained and proclaimed, That Beaks of Shoes and Boots should not pass the Length of two Inches, upon Pain of Cursing by the Clergy, and by Parliament to pay twenty Shillings for every Pair. And every *Cordwainer* that shod any Man or Woman on the *Sunday*, to pay thirty Shillings. See Page 204.

Gerard's-Hall Inn.

Thirdly, On the South Side of *Basing-lane* is a great House, built of old Time upon arched Vaults, and with arched Gates of Stone, brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*. It is now an Inn of good Repute, and the arched Vaults, supported by sixteen Pillars, are a great Curiosity.

*Stow* says, in his Time this was a common Hostery, corruptly then and now called *Gerard's-Hall*, from a Giant said to have dwelled there.

In the high-roofed Hall of this House some Time stood a large Fir-Pole, which reached to the Roof thereof, and was said to be one of the Staves that *Gerard* the Giant used in the Wars to run withal. There stood also a Ladder of the same Length, which, as they said, served to ascend to the Top of the Staff. But *Stow* takes all this to be a Fable, as undoubtedly it was; nor does he believe that any one of the Name of *Gerard* lived there. "I read, says he, "that *John Gisors*, Mayor of *London*, in the "Year 1245, was Owner thereof; and that Sir "John Gisors, Knight, Mayor of *London*, and "Constable of the Tower, 1311, and divers "others of that Name and Family, since that "Time, owned it: For I read that *William Gisors* was one of the Sheriffs in 1329: More, "that *John Gisors* had Issue *Henry* and *John*, "which *John* had Issue *Thomas*; which *Thomas* "deceasing in the Year 1358, left unto his Son "Thomas his Messuage called *Gisor's-Hall*, in the "Parish of *St. Mildred* in *Bread-street*. *John Gisors* made a Feoffment thereof 1386, &c. "So that it appeareth, that this *Gisor's-Hall* of "late Time, by Corruption, hath been called

No. 70.

"*Gerard's-Hall* for *Gisor's-Hall*; as *Bosoms-Inn* "for *Blossoms-Inn*, *Bevis Marks* for *Buriers Marks*, "Mark-lane for *Mart-lane*, *Beliter-lane* for *Belzetters-lane*, *Gutter-lane* for *Guthuruns-lane*, *Cry* "or *Cre-Church* for *Christ-Church*, *St. Michel* in "the *Quern* for *St. Michel* at *Corn*, and such "others. Out of this *Gisor's-Hall*, at the first "Building thereof, were made divers arched "Doors, yet to be seen, which seem not sufficient for any great Monster, or other than Men "of common Stature, to pass through. The "Pole in the Hall might be used in old Time, "as then the Custom was in every Parish, to be "set up in the Street in the Summer as a May-Pole, before the principal Hall or House in "the Parish or Street; and to stand in the Hall "before the Shrine, decked with Holly and "Ivy, at the Feast of *Christmas*. The Ladder "served for the decking of the May-Pole and "Roof of the Hall." Thus much for *Gisor's-Hall*, and for that Side of *Bread-street*, may suffice.

On the West Side of *Bread-street*, amongst divers fair and large Houses for Merchants, and Inns for Passengers, was a Prison-House pertaining to the Sheriffs of *London*, called the *Compter* in *Bread-street*. But, in the Year 1555, the Prisoners were removed from thence to another new *Compter* in *Wood-street*, provided by the City's Purchase, and built for that Purpose. See Page 252. The Cause of which Remove was this; *Richard Husband*, Pastelar, Keeper of this *Compter* in *Bread-street*, being a wilful and head-strong Man, dealt, for his own Advantage, hard with the Prisoners under his Charge; having also Servants, such as himself liked best for their bad Usage, and would not for any Complaint be reformed. Whereupon, in the Year 1550, Sir *Rowland Hill* being Mayor, by the Assent of a Court of Aldermen, he was sent to the Jail of *Newgate*, for the cruel handling of his Prisoners; and it was commanded to the Keeper, to set those Irons on his Legs which are called the *Widows Alms*. These he wore from *Thursday* till *Sunday* in the Afternoon; and, being by a Court of Aldermen released on the *Tuesday*, was bound in an hundred Marks, to observe from thenceforth an Act made by the Common Council, for the ordering of Prisoners in the *Compters*. All which notwithstanding, he continued as afore, and could not be reformed, till this Remove of the Prisoners; for the House in *Bread-street* was his own by Lease, or otherwise, so that he could not be put from it. Such Jailers, buying their Offices, will deal hardly with pitiful Prisoners.

Compter in Bread-street.

An Abstract of an Act of Common Council, held September 19, in the third and fourth Years of Philip and Mary, for the removing of the Compter Prison out of Bread-street into Great Wood-street.

"By Reason of divers Hindrances, Injuries, "Extremities, and Displeasures, done unto the "Prisoners in *Bread-street Compter*, by the Keepers of the same, who, hiring the House of the "Goldsmiths Company, would not many Times "suffer the Sheriffs of *London*, who stand charged "with the Prisoners, to use them so well as they "had



“ had propofed; whereby the City hath been  
 “ flandered, Law and good Orders broken, and  
 “ poor Prifoners too much abufed: Therefore  
 “ was the Prifon removed to a Houfe belonging  
 “ to the City, fittuate in *Great Wood-ftreet*, where  
 “ the Sheriff and his Officers were to keep their  
 “ Courts, &c. as they had before ufed in *Bread-*  
 “ *ftreet*. At which Time it was alfo enacted,  
 “ that the faid Compter in *Wood-ftreet* fhould  
 “ never hereafter, for any Caufe whatfo-  
 “ ever, be let out to any other Ufe or Pe-  
 “ fon, &c.”

*Fourthly*, Among the Monuments of Antiquity to be mentioned in this Ward, we muft not omit the moft beautiful Frame and Front of fair Houfes and Shops that were within the Walls of *London*, or elfewhere in *England*, commonly called *Goldsmiths-Row*, betwixt *Bread-ftreet* End and the Crofs in *Cheap*, but within this *Bread-ftreet* Ward. The fame was built by *Thomas Wood*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs of *London* in the Year 1491. It contained in Number ten Dwelling-Houfes and fourteen Shops, all in one Frame, uniformly built four Stories high, beautified towards the Street with the Goldsmiths-Arms, and the Likeneffs of Woodmen, in Memory of his Name, riding on monftrous Beafes; all which were caft in Lead, richly painted over and gilt. Thefe he gave to the Goldsmiths, with Stocks of Money to be lent to young Men having thofe Shops, &c. This faid Front was again new painted and gilt over in the Year 1594, Sir *Richard Martin* being then Mayor, and keeping his Mayoralty in one of them; and ferving out the Time of *Cutbert Buckle*, in that Office, from the fecond of July till the twenty-eighth of *October*.

The Goldsmiths kept their Shops and Trade in *West-Cheap* from antient Times, even before the Days of King *Edward III.* unto the Times of King *Charles I.* (fee Page 301): And the Exchange for the King's Coin was not far off the Place yet called the *Old-Change*, as appears by this Record, fhewing not only the Place of the Goldsmiths Habitation, but their Occupation and Bu finefs about the Coin and Plate.

Upon the Goldsmiths Petition, exhibited to King *Edward III.* and his Council in Parliament, holden at *Westminfter* in the firft of his Reign, fhewing, “ That no private Merchant nor Stran-  
 “ ger heretofore were wont to bring into this  
 “ Land any Money coined, but Plate of Silver  
 “ to exchange for our Coin. And that it had  
 “ been alfo ordained, that all who were of the  
 “ Goldsmiths Trade were to fit in their Shops  
 “ in the high Street of *Cheap*: And that no  
 “ Silver in Plate, nor Veffel of Gold or Silver,  
 “ ought to be fold in the City of *London*, except  
 “ at or in the *Exchange*, or in *Cheapside*, among  
 “ the Goldsmiths, and that publickly; to the  
 “ End that the People of the faid Trade might  
 “ inform themfelves, whether the Seller came  
 “ lawfully by fuch Veffel or not. But that now  
 “ of late the faid Merchants, as well Private as  
 “ Strangers, brought from foreign Countries  
 “ into this Nation counterfeit Sterling, whereof  
 “ the Pound was not worth above fixteen Sols of  
 “ the right Sterling; and of this Money none  
 “ could know the true Value, but by melting it

“ down. And alfo that many of the faid Trade  
 “ of Goldsmiths kept Shops in obfcure Turnings,  
 “ and By-Lanes and Streets, and did buy Veffels  
 “ of Gold and Silver fecretly, without enquiring  
 “ whether fuch Veffel were ftolen or lawfully  
 “ come by; and, immediately melting it down,  
 “ did make it into Plate, and fell it to Merchants  
 “ trading beyond Sea, that it might be exported.  
 “ And fo they made falfe Work of Gold and  
 “ Silver, as Bracelets, Locketts, Rings, and  
 “ other Jewels; in which they fet Glafs of divers  
 “ Colours, counterfeiting right Stones, and put  
 “ more Alloy in the Silver than they ought;  
 “ which they fold to fuch as had no Skill in fuch  
 “ Things.

“ And that the Cutlers, in their Work-houfes,  
 “ covered Tin with Silver fo fubtilly, and with  
 “ fuch Slight, that the fame could not be dif-  
 “ cerned and fevered from the Tin; and by that  
 “ Means they fold the Tin fo covered for fine  
 “ Silver, to the great Damage and Deceit of the  
 “ King and his People.

“ Whereupon the faid Goldsmiths petitioned  
 “ the King, that he would be pleafed to apply  
 “ convenient Remedy therein. And he, being  
 “ willing to prevent the faid Evil, (as the Letters  
 “ Patents ran) did, by and with the Affent of  
 “ the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the  
 “ Commons of the Realm, for the common  
 “ Profit, will and grant for him and his Heirs,  
 “ That henceforth no Merchant, either private  
 “ or Stranger, fhould bring into this Land any  
 “ Sort of Money, but only Plate of fine Silver;  
 “ nor that any Gold or Silver, wrought by Gold-  
 “ smiths, or any Plate of Silver, fhould be fold  
 “ to the Merchant to fell again, and to be carried  
 “ out of the Kingdom, but fhould be fold at the  
 “ King's faid Exchange, or openly among the  
 “ faid Goldsmiths, for private Ufe only: And  
 “ that none that pretended to be of the fame  
 “ Trade fhould keep any Shop but in *Cheapside*,  
 “ that it might be feen that their Works were  
 “ good and right.

“ And that thofe of the fame Trade might,  
 “ by Virtue of thefe Prefents, elect honeft, law-  
 “ ful, and fufficient Men, beft skilled in the  
 “ faid Trade, to enquire of the Matters afore-  
 “ faid: And that they fo chofen might, upon  
 “ due Confideration of the faid Craft, reform  
 “ what Defects they fhould find therein, and  
 “ thereupon inflict due Punifhment upon the  
 “ Offenders; and that, by the Help and Affift-  
 “ ance of the Mayor and Sheriffs, if Occafion  
 “ be. And that in all trading Cities and  
 “ Towns in *England*, where Goldsmiths refided,  
 “ the fame Ordinance be obferved as in *London*.  
 “ And that one or two of every fuch City or  
 “ Town, for the reft of that Trade, fhould come  
 “ to *London*, to be afcertained of their Touch  
 “ of Gold, and there to have a Stamp of a  
 “ Puncheon, with a Leopard's Head, marked  
 “ upon their Work, as of antient Time it hath  
 “ been ordained.” Thefe Letters Patents bore  
 Date at *Westminfter*, the thirtieth of *March*, in the  
 firft Year of the King.

The Monuments to be noted here are, firft,  
 at *Bread-ftreet* Corner, the North-Eaft End, in  
 1595, one *Thomas Tomlinfon*, caufing in the High  
 Street of *Cheap* a Vault to be digged and made,  
 there

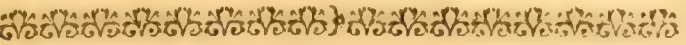
Gold-  
smiths-  
Row.



there was found, at fifteen Feet deep, a fair Pavement, like that above Ground. And at the further End, at the Channel, was found a Tree, sawed into five Steps, which was to step over some Brook, running out of the West, towards *Walbrook*. And upon the Edge of the said Brook, as it seemeth, there were found lying along the Bodies of two great Trees, the Ends whereof were then sawed off; and firm Timber, as at the first when they fell: Part of the said Trees remain yet in the Ground undigged. It was all forced Ground, until they went past the Trees aforesaid; which was about seventeen Feet deep, or better. Thus much hath the Ground of this City (in that Place) been raised from the Main.

And here it may be observed, that within fourscore Years, and less, *Cheapside* was raised divers Feet higher. For it was found to be twenty-eight Feet higher than it was when *St. Paul's* was first built; as appeared by several eminent

Parentalia. Marks discovered in the late laying of the Foundation of that Church.



C H A P. XII.

Of BRIDGE WARD Within,

With a PLAN neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name. Whence derived. Its Bounds and Present State, Parishes and Churches. London-Bridge. Water Machine. Fishmonger's-hall. The Monument. The Black Prince's Palace. Aldermen and Common Council.

Name.

THIS Ward derives its Name from its Connection with *London-Bridge*; for it begins Southward at the End next *Southwark*; from whence it stretcheth direct North up *Gracechurch-street*, as far as the Corner of *Lombard-street* and *Gracechurch-street*, including all the Bridge, the greatest Part of all the Alleys and Courts on the East Side, and on the West Side all the Alleys, Courts and Lanes in *Thames-street* on both Sides to *New Key*, Part of *Michael's-lane*, and Part of *Crooked-lane*. It is encompassed on the South by *Southwark*, and the River *Thames*; on the East by *Billinggate Ward*; on the North by *Langborne Ward*; and on the West by *Candlewick* and *Dowgate Wards*.

Bounds.

Present State.

As to the present State of this Ward:

The Streets and Places of Note are *London-Bridge*, *New Fish-street*, *Gracechurch-street*, as far as *Fenchurch-street*.

We begin with *London-Bridge*; a Bridge not inferior to any in *Europe* for its Length, Breadth, and Buildings thereon, being sustained by nineteen great Stone Arches, secured by Piles of Timber drove to the Bottom of the River, having a Draw-bridge towards *Southwark*, as also strong Gates; and by the Houses built thereon on both Sides, it seemeth rather a Street than a Bridge, being furnished with good Timber Buildings, which have been well inhabited by sufficient Tradesmen, who have very considerable Dealings, as being so great a Thoroughfare from *Southwark* into *London*: And amongst these Buildings some are very large, with curious Fronts, in that

Part near the *Draw-bridge*, where it hath an open Prospect on both Sides into the River *Thames*; but we cannot help being of the Opinion of a late Writer, that this Bridge would have been more convenient for Passage, and a greater Ornament to the City, if, instead of the Houses thereon, it had been only adorned with a strong Breast-work and Balustrade.

To what has been written concerning this Bridge, in the former Part of this Work, Chap. VII. p. 42, &c. we apprehend it may be satisfactory to our Readers to add the Answers of an ingenious and experienced Architect to certain Queries, proposed to him by the Lord-Mayor and his Council in the Year 1746, concerning the present State, and the properest Method of altering and improving *London-Bridge*.

Mr. Labelye's Opinion and Method of repairing and improving London-Bridge.

Mr. Labelye informs us, that the monstrous Largeness of the present Sterlings stops near one fourth Part in five of the Water-way, during the greatest Part of the Flood and Ebb Tides, which makes a Fall of near five Foot perpendicular in Height, and makes the Navigation thro' the Arches or Locks very difficult, and often fatal to the Lives of the People; of which Fact hardly a Week passes without some melancholy Proof.

He then gives a Sketch of a Method to remove these Sterlings, and consequently the Danger occasioned by them, (see the Plate) with the following Explanation:

"This Sketch represents the Plan of the Piers, and the Western Elevation of *London-Bridge*, exclusive of the Houses, with the Sterlings, reduced to the Size they ought to be of, to afford the greatest Waterway possible, which would be never less than about 400 Feet, or twice as much as it is now, and the Fall would be reduced to about 15 Inches, which would afford at all Times an easy and safe Navigation thro' the Locks or Arches. Practicable Methods will be explained (if desired) how to reduce the Sterlings, as is expressed in this Plan; and thereby not only to secure the Foundations of the Piers from further Decay, but greatly to mend them, with Materials much more durable than those used in the present Sterlings; which, if mended according to this Method, would require but very few and inconsiderable Repairs for many Years.

"As to the Time and Expence that is likely to be required to mend *London-Bridge* after this Method, it is likely that two or three of the Piers may be mended every Year till the whole is done; and the Expence, as far as it can be computed at present, does not amount to more than about 2000 *l.* for every Pier, taken at an Average upon them all.

"This Method of mending *London-Bridge*, and saving the large Sums now yearly laid out in bad Repairs, may be put into Execution, without any Hindrance to the Navigation under, or to the Passage over, the said Bridge."

To this the Architect adds another Sketch, (see the Plate), "which, says he, represents the Plan and Western Front of *London-Bridge*, as it may be mended, and ought to be, according to the Opinion of that justly celebrated Architect, the late Sir Christopher Wren.

Sir Christopher Wren's Plan for repairing London-Bridge.

"The



" The Arches are all proposed to be *Gothick*,  
 " as being much stronger than any others of  
 " the Heights and Spans, and to spring from  
 " the lowest Low-water-Mark, which would  
 " greatly add to their Strength : But this could  
 " not be represented in the Sketch, wherein all  
 " the lower Parts of the Arches are covered by  
 " the saliant Angles of the Piers.

" *London-Bridge*, so mended, would want no  
 " Repairs for a great Number of Years, unless  
 " as to the Paving.

" Instead of *Gothick* Recesses, and a Cast-iron  
 " Balustrade, on a Dwarf Parapet-Wall, as in  
 " this Sketch, new Houses might be replaced  
 " on the Top in the same Taste as those now  
 " building.

" Such a Bridge would afford at all Times, a  
 " clear Water-way of upwards of 540 Feet,  
 " and there would not be above nine Inches Fall  
 " at the most, which would never hinder nor  
 " endanger the Navigation.

" No new Materials are required, but only  
 " to turn the *Soffets* of the new Arches ; the  
 " Stone Materials in the present Arches, and in  
 " the eleven Piers that would be taken away,  
 " being more than sufficient to complete the  
 " Whole.

" The Time required for putting in Execu-  
 " tion this Method of mending *London-Bridge*,  
 " would not be much longer than for the Me-  
 " thod explained in the preceding Sketch, and  
 " might also be done without a Moment's Hinder-  
 " ance to the Navigation under, or to the Passage  
 " over, the Bridge.

" The Expence would not be much more than  
 " the other, and *London-Bridge*, so mended, would  
 " be the finest and most commodious *Gothick*  
 " Bridge in the World."

*At a Committee of Bridgehouse-Lands, held at Guild-  
 hall, London, Wednesday the tenth of Septem-  
 ber, 1746.*

#### P R E S E N T,

*The Right Honourable Sir Richard Hoare, Knight,  
 Lord-Mayor,*

*Mr. Alderm. Cokayne, Mr. George Wyld,  
 Mr. Ald. Winterbottom, Mr. Benjamin Crooke,  
 Mr. Chr. Fullagar, Mr. Robert Elliott,  
 Mr. Deputy Bayley, Mr. James Hodges.*

A Plan of the Arches and Sterlings of the  
 Bridge was laid before the Committee, and  
 the Answers to the Queries formerly given to  
 Messrs. *Dance* and *Sparruck* were laid before  
 them, which are as follow :

*Queries relating to London-Bridge, proposed in  
 1746.*

*Queries by  
 the Com-  
 mittee of  
 Bridge-  
 Lands.*

" I. What are the Shapes and Dimensions of  
 " the Stone Piers, the Sterling, and the Open-  
 " ings at High and Low Water ?

" *N. B.* This will be best answered by figured  
 " Sketches, or Plans, correctly laid down from  
 " an exact Mensuration by a Scale, provided  
 " that Scale be not smaller than 8 or 10 Feet  
 " to an Inch.

" II. What are the Depths of Water just  
 " above, under, and just below the Arches, or  
 " Locks, at a common Low-water.

" *N. B.* These Depths may be marked on the  
 " Plans or Sketches.

" III. At what Height above Low-water-  
 " Mark, and at what Depth below the Surface  
 " of the Sterlings, is the under Bed, or lower  
 " Side, of the first Course of Stones ?

" IV. What is there between the Stones and  
 " the Heads of the Piles ? Is it one Row of  
 " Planks only, or two Rows, cross-laid ? Or, if  
 " Timber, what Wood are they made of ? And  
 " what are their Dimensions and Scantlings ?

" V. Are the Piles, which surrounded the Foun-  
 " dations of the Piers before the Sterlings were  
 " added, square or round, rough or hewn, driven  
 " as close as possible, or at a Distance ? If they  
 " touch one another, are they fastened by a  
 " Dove-tail, or by any other Contrivance of the  
 " same Nature ? And, if they do not touch, at  
 " what Distance are they, at a Mean ?

" VI. Are the Heads of those surrounding  
 " Piles fastened together by any Curb, or Capcil ?  
 " If there be any, let it be described, and its  
 " Dimensions, by a figured Sketch.

" VII. Are the inside Piles, on which the  
 " Foundations of the Piers are laid, round or  
 " square, hewn or rough, very close, or at a  
 " Distance, at a Mean ? Of what Timber and  
 " Size ? Are they shod, or not ?

" VIII. Whether the Foundations of the  
 " Piers, before the Sterlings were added, extend-  
 " ed beyond the naked Line of the Stone  
 " Work ? And, if so, (as it is most likely)  
 " describe how much, at a Mean, and the Man-  
 " ner, by a figured Sketch.

" IX. Are the Piles under the Foundations of  
 " the Piers much decayed and galled by the  
 " Action of the Current of Water, before the  
 " Sterlings were added ?

" X. What is the Inside of the Stone Piers  
 " made of ? Whether of the same sort of Stone,  
 " as the Outside, cut and laid regular, or only  
 " common Rubble Stones, laid in very bad Mor-  
 " tar, as it is in *Rocheſter-Bridge* ?

" *N. B.* The Persons, who are to answer these  
 " Queries, may add to their Answers what fur-  
 " ther Remarks and Observations they shall  
 " think proper, to the same Purpose as these  
 " Queries."

" In the Middle of every Arch there are Piles *Answer by*  
 " drove, which they call Driftshod-Piles, in or- *Mr. Dance.*  
 " der to prevent the Water gutting away the  
 " Ground.

" I am of Opinion, from the Nature of the  
 " Work, that the Bridge was not so wide origi-  
 " nally, as it is now ; and that the Points of the  
 " Piers have been much extended, in order to  
 " erect Houses thereon. I observe likewise, that,  
 " in some of the Piers, there are fresh Casings of  
 " Stone before the original Ashler.

*July the 9th, 1746.*

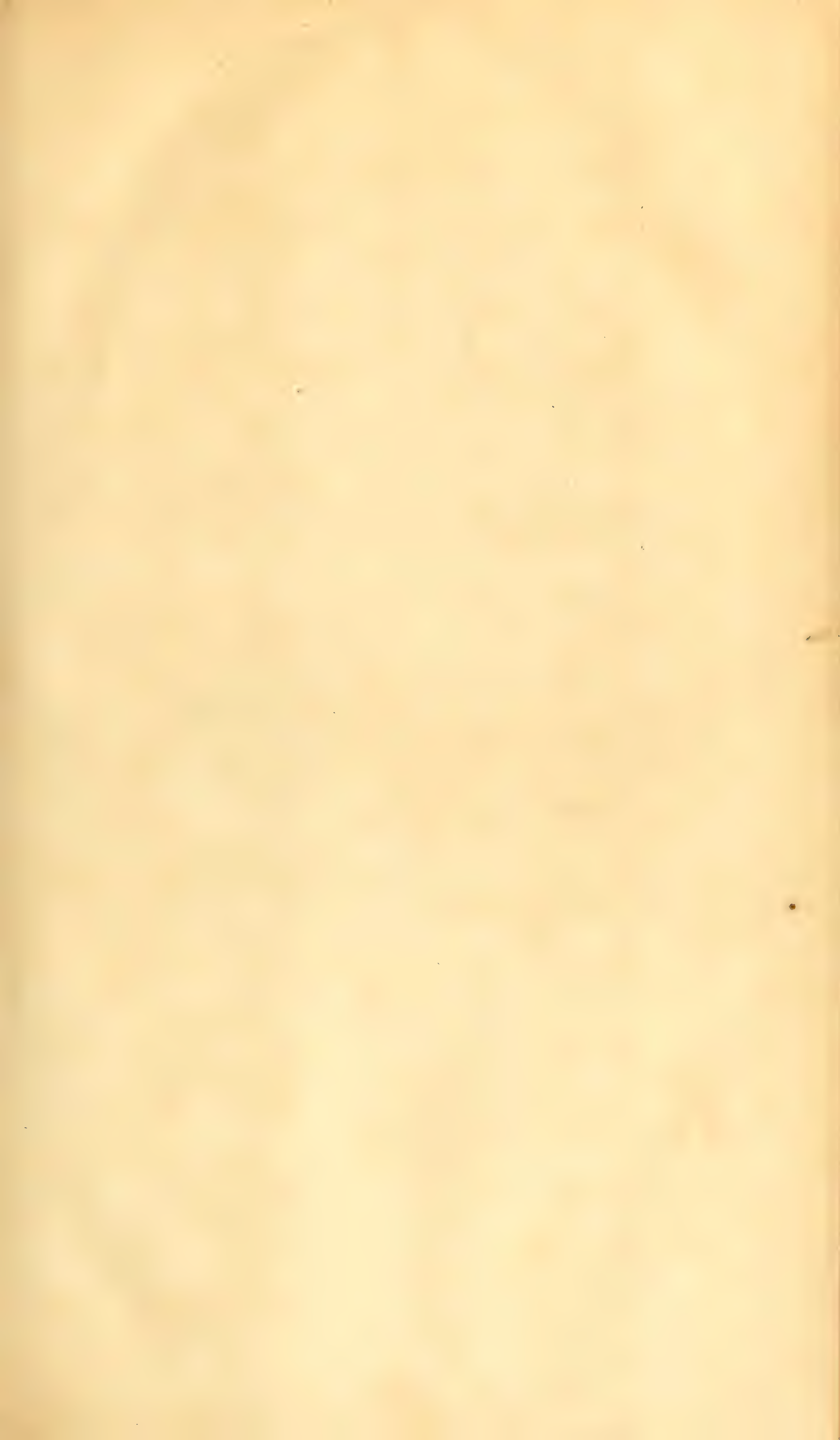
*George Dance."*

*Queries relating to London-Bridge, proposed in  
 1746.*

" I. What are the Shapes and Dimensions of the *More*  
 " Stone Piers, the Sterlings, and Openings, at *Quer*  
 " High and Low Water.

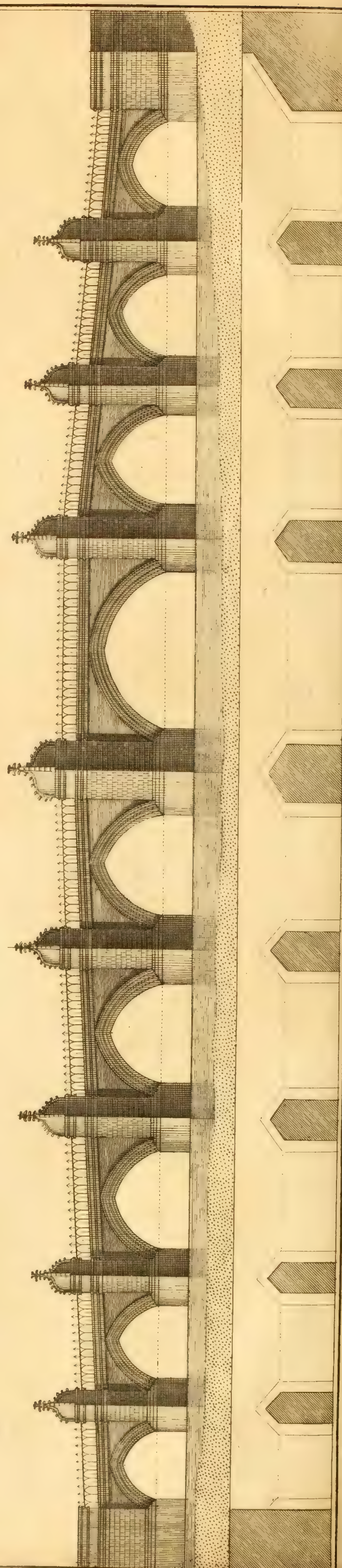
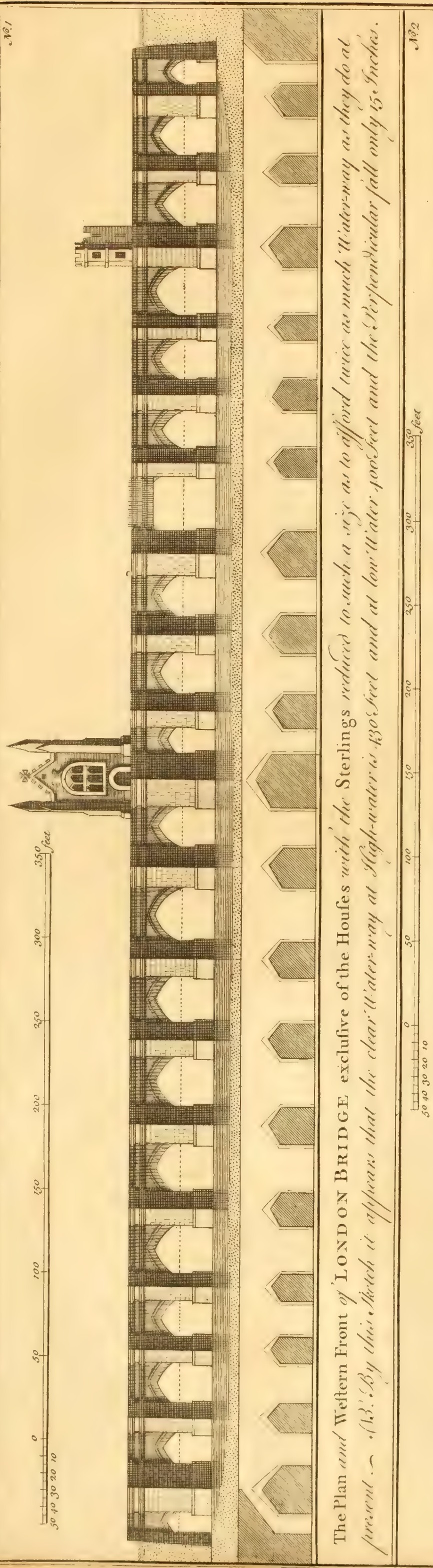
" *N. B.*







These Plans of LONDON BRIDGE exclusive of the Houses, No 1 As it may be amended by reducing the Sterlings, No 2 As it may be altered by reducing the Arches, are most humbly presented unto the R<sup>T</sup> HON<sup>BLE</sup> S<sup>R</sup> RICH<sup>D</sup> HOARE LORD MAYOR of the said CITY at whose request they were drawn by his Lordships most Obedient Servant Charles Labelye Esq. 1716.





“ N. B. This will be best answered by figured Sketches, or Plans, correctly laid down from an exact Mensuration by a Scale, provided that Scale be not smaller than 8 or 10 Feet to an Inch.

“ II. What are the Depths of Water just above, under, and just below the Arches, or Locks, at a common Low-Water ?

“ N. B. Those Depths may be marked on the Plans or Sketches.

“ III. At what Heighth above Low-Water-Mark, and what Depth below the Surface of the Sterlings, is the under Bed, or lower Side, of the first Course of Stones ?

“ IV. What is there between the Stones and the Heads of the Piles ? Is it one Row of Planks only, or two Rows, cross-laid ? Or, if Timber, what Wood are they made of ? And what are their Dimensions or Scantlings ?

“ V. Are the Piles, which surrounded the Foundations of the Piers before the Sterlings were added, square or round, rough or hewn, driven as close as possible or at a Distance ? If they touch one another, are they fastened together by a Dovetail, or by any other Contrivance of the same Nature ? And, if they do not touch, at what Distance are they, at a Mean ?

“ VI. Are the Heads of these surrounding Piles fastened together by any Curb or Cap-cil ? If there be any, let it be described, and its Dimensions, by a signed Sketch.

“ VII. Are the inside Piles, on which the Foundation of the Piers are laid, round or square, hewn or rough, very close or at what Distance, at a Mean ? Of what Timber and Size ? Are they shod or not ?

“ VIII. Whether the Foundation of the Piers, before the Sterlings were added, extended beyond the naked Line of the Stone Work ? If so, (as it is most likely) describe how much, at a Mean, and the Manner, by a signed Sketch.

“ IX. Are the Piles under the Foundation of the Piers much decayed and galled by the Action of the Currents of Waters, before the Sterlings were added ?

“ X. What is the Inside of the Stone Piers made of ? Whether of the same sort of Stone as the Outside, cut and laid regular, or only common Rubble-Stones, laid in very bad Mortar, as it is in *Rocheſter-Bridge* ?”

Mr. Dance's Answers to the Queries :

“ I. I have described the Shapes and Dimensions of the Stone Piers, Sterlings, and Openings, at High and Low-Water, in a signed Plan, which I delivered to Mr. Comptroller.

“ II. The Depth of Water, beginning at the South End of the Bridge, is as follows, viz.

On the West Side of the	Under the Arch.		East Side.	
	F.	In.	F.	In.
First Lock	16	0	5	9
Second	14	6	9	0
Third	23	3	3	0
Fourth	14	0	7	0
Fifth	18	9	10	3
Sixth	17	7	8	7
Seventh	18	1	8	10
Eighth	25	1	9	2

No. 70.

On the West Side of the	Under the Arch.		East Side.	
	F.	In.	F.	In.
Ninth Lock	17	8	5	9
Tenth	21	2	5	6
Eleventh	18	11	2	5
Twelfth	17	0	2	4
Thirteenth	24	6	8	9
Fourteenth	22	3	9	0
Fifteenth	23	9	6	9
Sixteenth	19	9	6	11
Seventeenth	20	3	4	6
Eighteenth	19	4	7	9
Nineteenth	10	10	4	0
Twentieth	6	7	6	1

“ I have likewise described the Dimensions, in the Plan aforeſaid.

“ III. The Heighth of the under Bed of the first Course of Stones is various, ſome being 2 Foot 4 Inches, ſome 1 Foot 11 Inches, ſome 1 Foot 10 Inches, ſome 1 Foot 3 Inches, ſome 1 Foot 1 Inch, above Low-Water-Mark ; and ſome are 6 Foot, ſome 5 Foot 8 Inches, ſome 4 Foot 6 Inches, ſome 4 Foot 1 Inch, and ſome 4 Foot, below the Surface of the Sterlings. Theſe are the Dimensions, as far as I am able to get at them, there being no Opportunity to make Obſervations, but when a Breach happens to any of the Piers.

“ IV. In general, I find nothing between the Stones and Piles. But here and there are ſome Pieces of Plank, moſtly of Oak, and a little of Elm, ſome of which are 6 Inches, and ſome 4 Inches thick : Which, I apprehend, were not originally placed there, but only when there hath been Reparation ; upon which Account they were fixed, in order to wedge up tight to the Stone Work, it being impoſſible to make ſound, in that Caſe, by any other Method.

“ V. Theſe Piles are rough and unhewn ; they are driven cloſe, and touch one another ; they do not ſeem to be faſtened together, by any Contrivance, except that ſome have Plank upon them, and ſome have none : But theſe Obſervations I have made where Breaches have happened, ſo that one might get one, two, or three Feet within the Surface of the Piers ; but how they are in the Middle of the Piers, is impoſſible to determine.

“ VI. They are faſtened by no Curb or Cap-cil ; there is only Plank upon ſome of them, as I mentioned in the former Answer.

“ VII. This Query is very difficult to answer : I can only ſay, that I have had an Opportunity to examine one Pier about 7 Foot within ; it is the South Pier of the Dam- Lock, a great Part of which was undermined by ſome of the Sterlings being carried away, and leaving it defenceleſs ; there I obſerve, that the Piles are round, rough, unhewn, and driven cloſe together ; they are chiefly Elm, and about one Foot Diameter. Some of theſe Piles, being taken up, were ſhod with Iron ; and I think it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe they are all ſo.

“ VIII. There is to every Pier a Set-off ; or Foundation, which extends about 7 Inches beyond the naked Line of the Pier ; and

10 A

“ that



“ that Set-off, or Foundation, is of Stone. But  
 “ I am of Opinion, that the Sterlings were fixed  
 “ at the first Erecting of the Bridge, because I  
 “ think it impossible for the Piers to stand long  
 “ without some such Defence; but whether they  
 “ were so much extended, or in the same Shape  
 “ they are now, is not easy to determine.

“ IX. All those Piles under the Foundation  
 “ of the Piers, which I ever saw, are very found  
 “ at the Heart, but about 1 Inch of their Sur-  
 “ face hath been decayed; but these were Piles  
 “ which had been for some Time exposed to the  
 “ Violence of the Flood, by the Breaches made in  
 “ the Sterlings: But, I apprehend, that cannot  
 “ be the Case with the other Piles, because the  
 “ Water cannot act upon them.

“ X. I have seen, in several Breaches, the  
 “ Texture of the Piers; and, by them, it ap-  
 “ pears to me, that the Inside of the said Piers  
 “ are filled with Rubble, and the external Faces  
 “ are formed with Ashlers, laid in Courses; but  
 “ the Rubble appears to be laid with good  
 “ Mortar.”

*Mr. Sparruck the Tide-Carpenter's Answers to the  
 Queries.*

*Mr. Spar-  
 ruck's  
 Answers.*

“ I. This can't be answered but by a Plan,  
 “ which, I am informed, is made by Mr. Dance.

“ II. The Depth of the Water the same as  
 “ before.

“ III. The Height of the under Bed of the first  
 “ Course of Stone is various, some being 2 Foot  
 “ 4 Inches, some 1 Foot 10 Inches, some 1 Foot  
 “ 3 Inches, some 1 Foot 1 Inch above Low-Wa-  
 “ ter-Mark; and some are 6 Foot, some 5 Foot 8  
 “ Inches, some 4 Foot 6 Inches, some 4 Foot 1  
 “ Inch, and some 4 Foot, below the Surface of the  
 “ Sterlings. These are the Dimensions, as far as I  
 “ am able to get at them, there being no Oppor-  
 “ tunity to make Observations, but when a  
 “ Breach happens to any of the Piers.

“ IV. In general, I find nothing between the  
 “ Stones and Piles; but here and there are some  
 “ Pieces of Plank, mostly of Oak, and a little  
 “ of Elm, some of which is 6, some 4 Inches  
 “ thick; which, I apprehend, was not origin-  
 “ ally placed there, but only when there have  
 “ been Reparations; upon which Account they  
 “ were fixed, in order to wedge up tight to the  
 “ Stone Work, it being impossible to make  
 “ found Work, in that Case, by any other Me-  
 “ thod.

“ V. The Piles are rough, round, and un-  
 “ hewn; they are driven close, and touch one  
 “ another; they don't seem to be fastened to-  
 “ gether, by any Contrivance, except that some  
 “ have Plank upon them, and some have none. But  
 “ these Observations I have made where Breaches  
 “ have happened, so that one might get one,  
 “ two, or three Feet within the Surface of the  
 “ Piers; but how they are in the Middle of the  
 “ Piers, is impossible to determine.

“ VI. They are fastened together by no Curb  
 “ or Capcil; there is only Plank upon some  
 “ of them, as I have mentioned in the former  
 “ Answer.

“ VII. This Query is very difficult to answer:  
 “ I can only say, that I have had an Opportu-  
 “ nity to examine one Pier about seven Feet

“ within; it is the South Pier of the Dam-  
 “ Lock, a great Part of which was undermined,  
 “ by some of the Sterlings being carried away,  
 “ and leaving it defenceless: There I observe,  
 “ the Piles are rough, round, and unhewn, and  
 “ driven close together; they are chiefly Elm,  
 “ and about one Foot Diameter. Some of those  
 “ Piles, being taken up, were shod with Iron,  
 “ and I think it is reasonable to suppose they  
 “ are all so.

“ VIII. There is to every Pier a Set-off, or  
 “ Foundation, which extends about seven Inches  
 “ beyond the naked Line of the Pier; and that  
 “ Set-off, or Foundation, is of Stone. But I  
 “ am of Opinion, that the Sterlings were fixed  
 “ at the first Erecting of the Bridge, because I  
 “ think it impossible for the Piers to stand long  
 “ without some such Defence; but whether they  
 “ were so much extended, or in the same Shape  
 “ they are now, is not easy to determine.

“ IX. All those Piles underneath the Founda-  
 “ tion of the Piers, which I ever saw, are very  
 “ found at Heart, but about one Inch of the  
 “ Surface hath been decayed; but these are Piles  
 “ that have been for some Time exposed to the  
 “ Violence of the Flood, by the Breaches made in  
 “ the Sterlings: But, I apprehend, that cannot be  
 “ the Case with the Piles that go further under,  
 “ or in the Middle of the Piers, because the  
 “ Water cannot act upon them.

“ X. I have seen, in several Breaches, the  
 “ Texture of the Piers; and, by them, it ap-  
 “ pears to me, that the Inside of the said Piers  
 “ are filled with Rubble, and the external Faces  
 “ are formed with Ashlers, laid in Courses; but  
 “ the Rubble appears to be laid with good  
 “ Mortar.

July the 12th, 1746.

*Bartholomew Sparruck.”*

*At a Committee of Bridgehouse-Lands, held at Guild-  
 hall, London, on Wednesday the 17th of Sep-  
 tember, 1746.*

P R E S E N T,

*The Right Honourable Sir Richard Hoare, Knight,  
 Lord-Mayor,*

Francis Cokayne, Esq;	Mr. Benj. Gascoyne,
one of the Sheriffs, and	Mr. James Hodges,
Aldermen,	Mr. Benjamin Crooke,
Mr. Dep. Rich. Bailey,	Mr. Robert Elliott,
Mr. George Wyld,	Mr. Christ. Robinson.

The Committee proceeded to take into their  
 Consideration the State of the Bridge; and Mr.  
*Labeye*, the Engineer, was called in, as also Mr.  
*George Dance*, and *Joseph Nixon*, the Tide-Car-  
 penter's Freeman, and were severally examined  
 concerning the Bridge: Whereby many Incon-  
 veniencies were shewn to the Committee, by the  
 said Mr. *Labeye*, that must frequently happen to  
 Vessels and Craft going thro' the Bridge, by the  
 past and present Method of driving Drift-hod  
 in the Passages, which are thence rendered very  
 shallow and almost unnavigable: He also ob-  
 jected to the great Extent of the Sterlings;  
 which he alledged to be, in a great Measure,  
 unnecessary, and made the Bridge no stronger than  
 it would be, were they no longer above and below  
 the Piers, than they are on the Sides. And then  
 the

*Further  
 Proceedings  
 of the  
 Bridge-  
 house Com-  
 mittee.*

*Mr. La-  
 beye's  
 Opin-  
 ion  
 concerning  
 the present  
 Method of  
 Repairs.*



the said Mr. *Labeye* informed the Committee, That he had a written Paper of the Purport of what he had now advanced, which, being delivered in, was read as follows :

*To the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, and the Gentlemen of the Committee of Bridgehouse-Lands.*

*His Answer to the former Queries.*

“ Having carefully examined the Plan of *London-Bridge* lately made, and the Answers given to the Queries proposed, from what I have seen of *London* and *Rocheſter* Bridges, my humble Opinion is as follows, viz.

“ I. That *London-Bridge* (like moſt of the Stone Bridges that were built about the ſame Time over large and deep Rivers) is founded on the Tops of wooden Piles, cut off ſome Feet above Low-Water-Mark : Such are the Stone Bridges at *Rocheſter*, *Briſtol*, and *Berwick*, in Great Britain ; and thoſe of *Dreſden*, *Prague*, and *Ratiſbon*, in Germany.

“ II. That the wooden Piles, on which the Foundation of *London-Bridge* was laid, having been for ſome Years expoſed to the Air, and to the Wet and Dry for ſome Hours alternately, twice every 24 Hours, the neceſſary Conſequence was, that thoſe Piles decayed in Time ; and this occaſioned the Neceſſity of ſurrounding them with ſome Fences, to preſerve them from Ruin ; which Fences, or Sterlings, have been increaſed by Degrees to the preſent monſtrous Size, without any Neceſſity.

“ III. That, notwithſtanding the Repairs of this Bridge have coſt (as I have been informed) for ſeveral Years laſt paſt near 2000 *l.* a Year, the Sterlings being made of Timber and expoſed to the Wet and Dry, and filled in with looſe Stones, or Chalk, they muſt be continually decaying, and in want of Repairs.

“ IV. And that, as long as all thoſe Piers ſtand with their Sterlings of ſuch monſtrous Size, and as long as they are repaired in the ſame Manner, they will certainly occaſion the ſame great Expences, and the ſame great and dangerous Fall under the Arches ; and, conſequentlly, *London-Bridge* will ſtill be a moſt dangerous Bridge to the Navigation, and to the Lives of Watermen and Paſſengers.

“ All which is humbly ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the honourable Committee, by their moſt humble Servant,

Sept. the 17<sup>th</sup>, 1746.

*Charles Labeye.*”

*His Propoſals.*

And, they being withdrawn, a Motion was made, That Mr. *Labeye* be again called in, and asked if he had any Propoſal to lay before the Committee how to remedy the above Faults and Defects. And he was accordingly called in, and examined thereto.

He informed the Committee, That he had two Plans to produce ; but, as they were partly mathematical, he ſhould deſire that ſome eminent, ſkilful, and diſintereſted Perſons ſhould be likewiſe preſent to hear his Propoſals. However, he mentioned the caſting the Piers four Feet about with ſtrong *Portland* Stone, and the Sterlings to be taken away. A Model whereof he had prepared.

He then mentioned another Scheme, which, he ſaid, was Sir *Chriſtopher Wren's* ; which was, That out of nineteen Piers, nine, being every other Pier, ſhould be taken away, and the remaining to be well repaired, and made *Gothick* Arches acroſs ; and there would no new Materials be wanting, but ſeveral of the Houſes muſt be taken down.

[All which is more particularly related above, from his own MS.]

And then he withdrew ; and a Motion was made, That a Sub-Committee be appointed to examine the Plan of *London-Bridge* in its preſent Condition ; and alſo any other Plan or Deſign, which ſhall be propoſed by any Perſon or Perſons, for altering or amending thereof : And that the ſaid Committee do deſire the Aſſiſtance of *Martin Folkes*, Eſq ; *William Jones*, Eſq ; *George Scott*, Eſq ; *Mr. Horſnaile*, *Mr. Jelf*, *Mr. Etheridge*, *Dr. Jurin*, *Mr. Robins*, *Mr. Elliott*, *Mr. Price*, *Mr. Phillips*, *Mr. Dance*, *Mr. Charles Labeye*, and ſuch other Perſons as any Member of the Committee ſhall think proper to apply to, in order to receive their Opinions concerning the preſent Condition of the Bridge, and the Practicability and Conſequences of making any Alteration therein : And that this Committee do conſiſt of the Whole, and that every Member be ſummoned, and the Summons underwrote upon what Buſineſs : Which was agreed to. And it was ordered, that the Comptroller ſhould attend the ſaid Gentlemen nominated for their Aſſiſtance, and acquaint them therewith, and deſire their Preſence at the ſaid Committee.

*A Motion for a Sub-Committee.*

*By whom aſſij. ed.*

*At a Committee of Bridgehouse Lands, held at Guildhall, London, on Thursday the twenty-fifth of September, 1746.*

#### P R E S E N T,

*The Right Honourable Sir Richard Hoare, Knight, Lord-Mayor,*

<i>Mr. Ald. Winterbottom,</i>	<i>Mr. Dep. Rich. Bailly,</i>
<i>Mr. Sheriff Cokayne,</i>	<i>Mr. Chr. Fullagar,</i>
<i>Mr. Chriſt. Robinſon,</i>	<i>Mr. Benj. Cropke,</i>
<i>Mr. John Rily,</i>	<i>Mr. Will. Stephens,</i>
<i>Mr. Robert Elliott,</i>	<i>Mr. Cadw. Coker.</i>

This Committee being met, purſuant to their Reſolution of *Wednesday*, the 17<sup>th</sup> Inſtant, to conſider of the preſent Condition of the Bridge, and the Practicability and Conſequences of making any Alteration therein ; and Mr. *Labeye* being called in, and peruſing the Plan of the Bridge lately prepared by Mr. *Dance* ; and the ſeveral Gentlemen, who were deſired to be preſent at this Committee, being likewiſe called in, viz. *Dr. Jurin*, *Martin Folkes*, Eſq ; *Mr. Robins*, *Mr. Elliott*, *Mr. Horſenaile*, *Mr. Jelf*, *Mr. Etheridge*, *Mr. Price*, *Mr. Phillips*, and *Mr. Dance* ; Mr. *Labeye* proceeded to ſhow and explain to the Committee the Badneſs of the Bridge, eſpecially the extraordinary and unneceſſary Extent of the Sterlings : In the next Place, the bad Cuſtom of driving Driftſhod Piles, in the Spaces betwixt the Sterlings, in the Locks, whereby the Water was rendered more ſhallow, and conſequentlly more dangerous to Paſſengers through ; and, inſtead of hindering the Water from gulling the Bridge-

*Further Proceedings of the Bridgehouse Committee.*

*Mr. Labeye's further Opinion.*



Bridge-Works (as alledged by the Tide-Carpenter) it increafed it, by ftopping the Water, and made the Fall the greater.

He then defired Leave, before he prefented the Model and Plan he had prepared (as mentioned above) to obferve, that he fhould propofe to leave the Piers and Houfes ftanding, but to take away great Part of the Sterlings, and cafe the Piers about, with ftrong *Portland Stone*, three or four Feet: And then he produced the Plan, whereby he fhewed the propofed Cafing, and the Increafe of the Water-way or Paffage through the Bridge, which would be, from two hundred and thirty-fix Feet, as it is now, increafed to three hundred and ninety-fix Feet and fix Inches clear, and the Solid, at Low-Water, five hundred and forty Feet; and that the additional Stone Work may be fet on the prefent Piles, (and, if they are not fufficient, to drive more) and the Piles be cut off three Feet below Low-Water-Mark.

Mr. *Labeye* was asked, if this Method propofed would fufficiently fecure the Piers and their Foundations from Decay by Weather? He answered, it would; and it was agreed to by Mr. *Horfenaile*, the Mafon, and others, efpecially as the Stone Work was to go two or three Feet below Low-Water-Mark.

Queries  
concerning  
the Water-  
Works.

It was urged, by a Member of the Committee, that this Propofal might hinder the City being ferved with *Thames* Water; and which being abfolutely neceffary for the Ufe of the City, no Confiderations of faving in Repairs of the Bridge would be an adequate Satisfaction for the Lofs of the *Thames* Water, if they cannot otherwife be fufficiently ferved.

Propofed  
and agreed  
to deliver  
the Pro-  
ceedings in  
Writing to  
certain  
Gentlemen.

Mr. *Folke*, Dr. *Jurin*, and feveral of the reft of the Gentlemen, defired they might have the Questions propofed delivered to them in Writing, fome time before they gave their Opinions on the above Matters; and they would confer with each other, and would attend the Committee again, and give a joint Opinion. And it was mentioned by a Member of the Committee, as a Query, if taking away the Sterlings, as above propofed, would not affect the Navigation, and alfo the Water-Works, to their Hurt?

Then a Motion was made, That the Plans, Questions, and Proceedings already had, concerning this Alteration, be produced and delivered in Writing to the feveral Gentlemen affifting this Committee, the better to enable them to give their Opinions thereon; and that the Bridgehoufe-Officers and Workmen do attend the faid Gentlemen as often as they defire the fame: Which was ordered accordingly.

Queries  
propofed to  
thofe Gen-  
tlemen.

And then the faid Gentlemen, attending to affift the Committee, withdrew. And the following Queries were propofed, and ordered to be delivered to them in Writing, viz.

“ I. What Effect will the Reducing and Alteration of the Sterlings, according to Mr. *Labeye*'s Model, have upon the Ebbing and Flowing of the Tide, with regard to Time, and the Difference in the Depth of the Water at High and Low Water, above and below Bridge, to the Extent of the Tide? And how will the Navigation be affected?

“ II. What Effect will it have on the Water-Works? And, if it fhould render them ufelefs, or not fufficient, how, and in what Manner, may the City be otherwife fupplied with Water?”

*At a Committee of Bridgehoufe Lands, held at Guildhall, London, on Friday the twenty-fourth of October, 1746.*

P R E S E N T,

*The Right Honourable Sir Richard Hoare, Knight,  
Lord-Mayor,*

*Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Benjamin Crooke,  
Knight, Mr. Robert Elliott,  
Mr. Ald. Winterbottom, Mr. George Wyld,  
Mr. Chrift. Robinfon, Mr. Chrift. Fullagar.*

The Comptroller laid before the Committee a Letter, figned *Francis Hawksbee*, F. R. S. dated the thirteenth of October, 1746; with a Paper, containing feveral Queries relating to fome Alterations propofed to be done to the Bridge; which was read, as follows:

Further  
Proceedings  
of the  
Bridge-  
houfe Com-  
mittee.

“ In order to answer the Queries propofed by the Committee, with regard to the Alteration of *London-Bridge*, we apprehend it will be neceffary,

Mr.  
Francis  
Hawks-  
bee's  
Letter in  
Answer to  
the faid  
Queries,  
&c.

“ I. To have an exact Level taken between fome fixed Point on the Weft Side of *London-Bridge*, and another Point on the Eaft Side of *Westminster-Bridge*; as alfo to take a like Level between fome fixed Point on the Eaft Side of *London-Bridge*, and another Point at fome convenient Place about two Miles below the Bridge.

“ II. To take the perpendicular Heighth of each of thefe four Points above the Surface of the River at Low-Water; and likewise every Quarter of an Hour before and after Low-Water; to obferve the Time when Low-Water happens at thofe four Places, and the fame for High-Water.

“ III. To take the Heighth of the fixed Point on the Weft Side of *London-Bridge* above the Surface of the River, at Low Still-Water and High Still-Water, under the Draw-Bridge; with the Times of each.

“ IV. To take the Heighth of the fame Point above the Surface of the River, juft above the Sterlings, at the Time of Low-Water below Bridge.

“ V. To take the Depth of the Water in all the Gulleys, or at leaft in that under the Draw-Bridge, at the Time of Low Still-Water, and at High Still-Water.

“ VI. To afcertain between how many of the Arches the Driftfhod Piles are driven, how clofe together, and how far the Tops of them are below Still-Water-Mark.

“ VII. To know particularly at what Time the Sterlings are firft entirely covered, and when firft entirely uncovered.

“ VIII. To know exactly the Time of Low and High Water, and the Heighth the Water rifes to, at the *Nore*, *Gravesend*, and *Woolwich*.

“ IX. That all the foregoing Observations of the Tides be made at fome one Spring-Tide, and likewise at fome one Neap-Tide.”

Signed, *Martin Folkes, George L. Scott,  
William Jones, Benj. Robins,  
James Jurin, John Elliot.*

A Mo-



*Mr. Geo. Dance ordered to answer the said Letter.* A Motion was made, and the Question being put, That *Mr. George Dance*, with proper Assistance, do give in Answers to the said Queries, to be laid before the Committee, it was ordered accordingly.

These Inquiries into the State of *London-Bridge* ended in a Proposal for Building a new Bridge, as we have related on p. 709, &c. of our first Volume. But, after several Meetings of a Subcommittee, appointed by the Common Council, holden on the twenty-second Day of *July*, 1754, who examined many Gentlemen in relation to the Consequences that might attend the Commerce and Navigation of this City, from the Construction of a new Bridge, at or about *Black-Fryars*, to the opposite Shore; and came to several Resolutions in favour of repairing and improving the present, before the Addition of another Bridge should take place; both their Schemes seem to be laid aside, or postponed for more mature Deliberation. See p. 52. Vol. I.

*Fish-street Hill.* *Fish-street-hill* is a Street very well built, and inhabited by great Dealers in *Fish*, &c.

*King's-head-court*, on the East Side of the Hill, is open, with indifferent good Buildings, and hath a Passage into *Pudding-lane*.

*Globe-yard*, on the West Side, an open and somewhat large Place, having several Turnings, with a Free-stone Pavement, and is indifferently well inhabited.

*Crooked-lane*, also on the West Side, hath a turning Passage into *St. Michael's* or *Miles-lane*; but the greatest Part being in *Candlewick* Ward, it shall be there treated of.

*Star Inn*, Northward of the Monument, is very large and well accustomed, and hath a Passage into *Pudding-lane*.

*Bell-yard*, seated almost against the Monument, is a good open Court, containing three or four large Houses, well inhabited.

*Gracechurch-street.* *Gracechurch-street* is a very handsome, spacious Street, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited by wealthy Tradesmen, being a Street of great Resort. In that Part of the Street lying in this Ward are these Places; *Talbot-court*, with a wide Entrance for a Coach or Cart, being large and well inhabited.

Out of this Court is a narrow Passage into another of the same Name, which leadeth into *Little Eastcheap*, there also taken Notice of. *Crown-court*, neat, with a Free-stone Pavement, well-inhabited, but small.

*Jerusalem-court*, indifferent long, with an open Passage, a Free-stone Pavement, and good Houses.

On the West Side of the Street *White-bart-court*, a pretty good open Place, well inhabited by wholesale Dealers, hath a Passage into another Court so called, which leadeth into *Lombard-street*, mentioned in *Langborn* Ward. Near unto this is a small Court, with about two or three Houses, but without a Name.

*Nag's-head-court*, very long, well built and inhabited, hath a Passage into *St. Clement's-lane*, where it is mentioned, the greatest Part being in *Langborn* Ward.

*Thames-street.* *Thames-street* is a Place of great Trade; the Part thereof in this Ward begins on the East Side

of the *Old Swan-lane*, and goeth Eastward to *Fish-street-hill*.

Places of Note in this Part of the Street, are, *Gully-hole*, being a Passage to the Water-house, and so to the *Thames* Side, which lieth open to the Wharfs as far as the *Stillyard* in *Dowgate* Ward.

*Three-tun-alley*, on the North Side, which is but small.

*Churchyard-alley*, but narrow and indifferent, falls down into the new Passage, being the open Ground next the *Thames*; which said Passage leads to *Old Swan-stairs* Westward, and to the Water-house Eastward, as aforesaid.

North from *Thames-street* is *St. Michael's-lane*, which hath the greatest Part in *Candlewick* Ward. In the Part of this Lane belonging to this Ward is *Fen-court*, a handsome, open, and well built Place, with a Free-stone Pavement.

*Three-tun-court*, a good square Place, with an open Entrance for Carts.

*Egbate-lane* runs down to the *Thames*, and unto the *Old Swan-stairs*, much resorted unto by Watermen, and is of good Note.

The *Old Swan-lane* also runs down to the Water Side, and leadeth to the said Stairs: The West Side of this Lane is in *Dowgate* Ward.

*St. Martin's-lane*, another Lane North from *Thames-street*, hath but a small Part in this Ward, the greatest being in *Candlewick* Ward.

There are to watch in this Ward at the several Stands, every Night, besides the Constable and the Beadle, twenty-five Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *July*.

This Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputy, included in the fifteen Common-Councilmen, fifteen Constables, six Scavengers, sixteen Wardmote Inquest Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London* at forty-seven Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at forty-nine Pounds ten Shillings.

The Alderman of this Ward is *William Stephenson*, Esq; Mr. *James Hodges*; Deputy, Mr. *Coles Child*, Mr. *Richard Walkden*, Mr. *William Post*, Mr. *Cornelius Owen*, Mr. *Benjamin Silcock*, Mr. *Thomas Horne*, Mr. *Thomas Machen*, Mr. *Thomas Gillmore*, Mr. *James Howard*, Mr. *John Watken*, Mr. *Clement Coderoy*, Mr. *Joseph Gonson*, Mr. *George Baskerville*, and Mr. *Gabriel Wright*, Common-Councilmen.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are, First, Two Parish-Churches, 1. *St. Magnus*, and, 2. *St. Bennet's Grace* or *Grass-Church*. Four Parishes, 1. of *St. Magnus*, 2. of *St. Margaret*, in *New Fish-street*, 3. of *St. Leonard Eastcheap*; and, 4. of *St. Bennet Grass-church*; of which more particularly in our Parochial History.

Secondly, *Fishmongers Hall*, situate in *Thames-street*, about an hundred and fifty Yards West of the Bridge. It is a curious and capacious Building of Brick and Stone. By the Street you enter thro' a handsome Passage paved with Free-stone, which leads into a large, square Court, paved in the same Manner, encompassed by the



great Hall, the Court-Room for the Assistants, and other grand Apartments; with Galleries, supported by Columns and Arches of the *Ionick* Order, and the Statue of Sir *William Walworth*. See Page 141. But the Front next the *Thames*, which has been lately repaired and beautified, at a very extraordinary Expence, exceeds every Thing of its Kind in this City, and yields a most graceful and pleasant Prospect; with a magnificent double Flight of Stone Stairs on the Wharf.

These Fishmongers were sometimes of two several Companies, to wit, Stockfishmongers and Saltfishmongers; of whose Antiquity we find, that, by the Name of the Fishmongers of *London*, they were for forestalling, &c. contrary to the Laws and Constitutions of the City, fined to the King at five hundred Marks, the eighth of King *Edward I.* More, that the said Fishmongers, hearing of the great Victory obtained by the same King against the *Scots*, in the twenty-sixth of his Reign, made a triumphant and solemn Shew through the City, with divers Pageants, and more than a thousand Horsemen, &c.

These two Companies of Stockfishmongers and Saltfishmongers, of old Time, had their several Halls; to wit, in *Thames-street* two, in *New Fish-street* two, and in *Old Fish-street* two; in each Place one for either Company; in all six several Halls; the Company was so great.

These Fishmongers have been famous Citizens, and have had six Mayors of their Company in twenty-four Years; to wit, *Walter Freke*, 1350; *John Lofkin*, 1359; *John Wroth*, 1361; *John Peckie*, 1362; *Simon Morden*, 1369; and *William Walworth*, 1374. But in the Year 1382, thro' the Council of *John Northampton*, Draper, then being Mayor, *William Essex* and *John More*, Mercers, and *Richard Northbury*, the Fishmongers were greatly troubled, hindered of their Liberties, and almost destroyed, by Congregations made against them. See Page 143. However, in a Parliament at *London*, the Controversy depending between the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and the Fishmongers, *Nicholas Exton*, Speaker for the Fishmongers, prayed the King to receive him and his Company into his Protection, for Fear of corporal Hurt. Whereupon it was commanded, that each Party should keep the Peace, upon Pain of losing all they had. Hereupon a Fishmonger starting up, replied, That the Complaint brought against them by the Movers, &c. was but Matter of Malice; for that the Fishmongers, in the Reign of *Edward III.* being chief Officers of the City, had, for their Misdemeanors then done, committed the chief Exhibitors of those Petitions to Prison. In this Parliament the Fishmongers, by the King's Charter Patents, were restored to their Liberties. See Page 145.

Those Stockfishmongers and Saltfishmongers were united in the Year 1536, in the twenty-eighth of *Henry VIII.* their Hall to be but one, in the House given to them by Sir *John Cornwall*, Lord *Frankepe*, and of *Amptbull*, in the Parish of *St. Michael* in *Crooked-lane*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.*

Thirdly, The Monument, erected on the East Side of *Fish-street-hill*, in a Square, open to the

Street, to perpetuate the Remembrance of the dreadful Fire of *London*, in the Year 1666. This fine Piece of Architecture is the Design of that great Genius Sir *Christopher Wren*. It is undoubtedly the finest modern Column in the World, and in some Respects may vie with the most famous of Antiquity, being twenty-four Feet higher than *Trajan's* Pillar at *Rome*.

This Column is of the *Dorick* Order, fluted; whose Altitude is two hundred and two Feet from the Ground, the greatest Diameter of the Shaft or Body of the Column is fifteen Feet, the Ground bounded by the Plinth, or lowest Part of the Pedestal, twenty-eight Feet square, and the Pedestal is in Altitude forty Feet, all of *Portland* Stone: Within is a large Stair-case of black Marble, containing three hundred and forty-five Steps, ten Inches and an Half broad, and six Inches Risers; and a Balcony within thirty-two Feet of the very Top, where is a curious and spacious gilded Flame.

The Account we have of this Pillar from the *Parentalia*, Life of Sir *Christopher Wren*, Knt.\* is more particular, as follows: P. 321, &c.

"In the Year 1671, the Surveyor began the building of the great fluted Column of *Portland* Stone, and of the *Dorick* Order, (commonly called the Monument of *London*, in Memory of the burning and rebuilding of the City) and finished it in 1677. The Artificers were obliged to wait sometimes for Stones of proper Scantlings; which occasioned the Work to be longer in Execution than otherwise it would have been. It much exceeds in \* Height the Pillars at *Rome* of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Antoninus*, the stately Remains of Roman Grandeur, or that of *Theodosius* at *Constantinople*. In forming this *Coloss* Column, the Surveyor took the Liberty to exceed the received Proportion of the Order, one Module, or Semi-diameter. In the Place of the Brass Urn on the Top, (which is not artfully performed, and was set up contrary to his Opinion); was originally intended a *Coloss* Statue, in Brass gilt, of King *Charles II.* as Founder of the new City, in the Manner of the *Roman* Pillars, which terminated with the Statues of their *Cæsars*; or else a Figure erect of a Woman crowned with Turrets, holding a Sword and Cap of Maintenance, with other Ensigns of the City's Grandeur and Re-erection. The Altitude, from the Pavement, is two hundred and two Feet, the Diameter of the Shaft or Body of the Column is fifteen Feet, the Ground bounded by the Plinth or lowest Part of the Pedestal is twenty-eight Feet square, and the Pedestal in Height is forty Feet. Within is a large Stair-case of black Marble, containing three hundred and forty-five Steps, ten Inches and an half broad, and six Inches Risers. Over the Capital is an Iron Balcony, encompassing a *Gippus* or *Meta*, thirty-two Feet high, supporting a blazing Urn of Brass gilt. Prior to this, the Surveyor (as it appears by an original Drawing) had made a Design of a Pillar of somewhat less Proportion, viz. fourteen Feet in Diameter, and after a peculiar Device: For, as the *Romans* expressed by *Relievo*, on the Pedestals, and round the Shafts of their Columns, the History of

\* The greatest of the Roman Columns, viz. that of *Antoninus*, was 172 Feet in Height, and 12 Feet 3 Inches in Diameter, English Measure.





*The Monument*

*W. H. Jones, sculp.*







"Actions and Incidents as were intended to be  
 "thereby commemorated; so this *Monument* of  
 "the Conflagration and Resurrection of the City  
 "of *London* was represented by a Pillar in  
 "Flames; the Flames, blazing from the Loop-  
 "holes of the Shaft, (which were to give Light  
 "to the Stairs within) were figured in Brass-  
 "work gilt, and on the Top was a Phoenix rising  
 "from her Ashes, of Brass gilt likewise."

*An accurate Account of the Quantity, by Measure-  
 ments, of the great Column of London.*

The Solidity of the whole Fabrick, from the Bottom of the lowest Plinth to the black Marble under the Urn, the Cy- linder of the Stair-case only deducted, and the Stone for the Carving not al- lowed for, is	Feet 37396
The black Marble that covers the Capital	287
Ditto Lanthorn	64

From this Solidity deduct,

For eight great Niches	—	281
For three Doors and Passages		289
For three Sides reveyled	—	486
For rough Block	—	1499
For Rubble-work	—	7185

In all 9740

The Remainder is 27656

To this add, upon the account of the  
Carvings in the Front, the four great  
Dragons and Festoons 540

Feet of solid *Portland* Stone 28196

Three hundred and forty-three black Marble  
Steps.

The whole Shaft fluted after it was built, being  
four thousand seven hundred and eighty-four  
superficial Feet.

Marble Harch-pace fifty-six Feet.

Marble Paving, and other small Articles, not in  
this Measurement.

*Inscription for the great Pillar or Monument of  
London, according to the first Conception of  
Sir C. W.*

"Qui celsam spectas Molem, idem quoque  
 "infaustum & fatalem toti quondam Civitati vides  
 "Locum. Hic quippe, Anno *Christi* MDCLXVI.  
 "2 Sept. altera post mediam Noctem Hora, ex  
 "Casa humili, prima se extulit Flamma, quæ,  
 "Austro flante, adeo brevi invaluit, ut non  
 "tantum tota fere intra Muros Urbs, sed et  
 "Ædificia quæcunque Arcem et Templariorum  
 "Hospitium, quæcunque denique Ripas Flu-  
 "minis, et remotissima Civitatis interjacent Mæ-  
 "nia, ferali absumpta fuerint Incendio: Tridui  
 "spatio, C. Templa, Plateæ CCCC. et plura  
 "quam XIV. Domorum Millia Flammis ab-  
 "sorpta fuere. Innumeri Cives omnibus suis  
 "fortunis exuti, et sub dio agitare coacti, infi-  
 "nitæ, et toto Orbe congestæ opes in Cinerem et  
 "Favillam redactæ: Ita ut de Urbe omnium  
 "quotquot Sol aspicit amplissima, et fælicif-  
 "sima, præter Nomen et Famam, et immen-  
 "sos Ruinarum Aggeres, vix quicquam su-  
 "peresset.

"*Carolus* Secundus, Dei Gratia, Rex Magnæ

"*Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Anno Regni*  
 "XVIII. et plerique Angliæ Proceres, consumpta  
 "Incendio Urbe pene universa, eademque trien-  
 "nio Spatio in ampliorem Modum instaurata,  
 "et non ut ante ligneis aut luteis, sed partim la-  
 "teritiis, partim marmoreis Ædificiis et Ope-  
 "ribus ita ornata, ut e suis Ruinis pulchrior multo  
 "prodiisse videatur; auctis præterea ad immen-  
 "sam Magnitudinem Urbis Pomæriis; ad æter-  
 "nam utriusque Facti Memoriam, hic, ubi tantæ  
 "Cladis prima emicuit Flamma,

"Monumentum posuere.

"Discat Præsens et Futura Ætas, nequa similis  
 "ingruat Clades, tempestivis Numen pacare  
 "votis: Beneficium vero Regis, et Procerum,  
 "quorum Liberalitate, præter Ornatum, major  
 "etiam Urbi accessit Securitas, grata mente re-  
 "cognoscat.

"O quantum tibi debet AVGVSTA,

"Tot nascentia Tempia, tot renata,

"Tot Spectacula?"

MART.

But, instead thereof, the North and South  
Sides of the Pedestal have each a *Latin* In-  
scription, one describing the Desolation of this  
City laid in Ashes, and the other its glorious  
Restoration. That on the North Side runs  
thus:

"Anno *Christi* CIO DCLXVI. Die 11. Nonis  
 "Septembris, hinc in Orientem, pedum CCII Inter-  
 "vallo (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit  
 "de media Nocte Incendium, quod vento spirante  
 "hausit etiam longinqua, &c. partes per omnes  
 "populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore  
 "incredibili. XXCIX Templa, Portas, Præto-  
 "rium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas,  
 "Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum,  
 "Domus CCIIOOOO OOOCC, Vicos CD ab-  
 "sumpsit: De XXVI Regionibus, XV funditus  
 "delevit, alias VIII laceras & semi-ustas reliquit.  
 "Urbis Cadaver ad CIOXXXVI Jugera, hinc  
 "ab Arce per *Thamesis* Ripam ad Templariorum  
 "Fanum, illinc ab Euro Aquilonali Portus fe-  
 "cundum Muros ad Fossæ Fletanæ Caput, per-  
 "rexit; adversus Opes Civium & Fortunas  
 "infestum, erga Viros innocuum, ut per omnia  
 "referret supremam illam mundi Exustionem.  
 "Velox Clades fuit; exiguum Tempus eandem  
 "vidit Civitatem florentissimam, & nullam.  
 "Tertio die, cum jam evicerat humana Con-  
 "silia & Subsidia omnia, cœlitus, ut par est  
 "credere, jussus stetit fatalis Ignis & quaquaver-  
 "sum elanguit."

Made *English* thus:

"In the Year of *Christ* 1666, the second Day  
 "of *September*, Eastward from hence, at the  
 "Distance of two hundred and two Feet, (the  
 "Height of this Column) about Midnight, a  
 "most terrible Fire broke out, which, driven  
 "on by a high Wind, not only wasted the  
 "adjacent Parts, but also Places very remote,  
 "with incredible Noise and Fury: It consumed  
 "eighty-nine Churches, the City Gates, *Guild-  
 hall*, many publick Structures, Hospitals,  
 "Schools, Libraries, a vast Number of stately  
 "Edifices, thirteen thousand two hundred Dwel-  
 "ling-Houses, four hundred Streets; of twenty-  
 "six Wards, it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left  
 "eight



“ eight others shattered and half burnt. The  
 “ Ruins of the City were four hundred and  
 “ thirty-six Acres, from the Tower by the  
 “ *Thames* Side to the *Temple* Church, and from  
 “ the North-East Gate along the City Wall to  
 “ *Holborn-Bridge*. To the Estates and Fortunes  
 “ of the Citizens it was mercilefs, but to their  
 “ Lives very favourable, that it might in all  
 “ Things resemble the last Conflagration of the  
 “ World.

“ The Destruction was sudden ; for in a small  
 “ Space of Time the same City was seen most  
 “ flourishing, and reduced to nothing.

“ Three Days after, when this fatal Fire had  
 “ baffled all human Counfels and Endeavours in  
 “ the Opinion of all, as it were, by the Will of  
 “ Heaven, it stopped, and on every Side was ex-  
 “ tinguished.”

The South Side Infcription thus :

“ *Carolus* II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Franc.  
 “ & Hib. Rex. Fid. D. Princeps clementissi-  
 “ mus, miseratus luctuosam Rerum faciem,  
 “ plurima fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in so-  
 “ latium Civium & Urbis suæ Ornamentum  
 “ providit, Tributum remisit, Preces Ordinis  
 “ & Populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum,  
 “ qui continuo decrevit, ut Publica Opera pe-  
 “ cunia publica, ex vectigali Carbonis fossilis  
 “ oriunda, in meliorem formam restituerentur ;  
 “ utique *Ædes* sacræ & D. *Pauli* Templum a  
 “ Fundamentis omni magnificentia extruerentur ;  
 “ Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent ; emun-  
 “ darentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent,  
 “ Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus,  
 “ Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminaren-  
 “ tur. Censuit etiam, uti singulæ Domus muris  
 “ intergerinis concluderentur, universæ in fron-  
 “ tem pari altitudine confurgerent, omnesque  
 “ Parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto Latere solida-  
 “ rentur ; utique nemini liceret ultra septennium  
 “ ædificando immorari. Ad hæc Lites de Ter-  
 “ minis orituræ Lege lata præscidit ; adjecit quo-  
 “ que Supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam  
 “ Posterorum Memoriam H. C. P. C. Festi-  
 “ natur undique, Refurgit Londinum, majore  
 “ celeritate an splendore incertum : Unum  
 “ Triennium absolvit quod seculi opus crede-  
 “ batur.”

In *English* thus :

“ *Charles* II. Son of *Charles the Martyr*, King  
 “ of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender  
 “ of the Faith, a most gracious Prince, com-  
 “ miserating the deplorable State of Things,  
 “ whilst the Ruins were yet smoaking, provided  
 “ for the Comfort of his Citizens, and the Orna-  
 “ ment of his City ; remitted their Taxes, and  
 “ referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and  
 “ Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately  
 “ passed an Act, That publick Works should be  
 “ restored to greater Beauty with publick Money,  
 “ to be raised by an Imposition on Coal ; that  
 “ Churches, and the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*,  
 “ should be rebuilt from their Foundations, with  
 “ all Magnificence ; that Bridges, Gates, and  
 “ Prisons should be new made, the Sewers  
 “ cleansed, the Streets made strait and regular,

“ such as were steep levelled, and those too nar-  
 “ row made wider, Markets and Shambles re-  
 “ moved to separate Places. They also enacted,  
 “ That every House should be built with Party-  
 “ Walls, and all in Front raised of equal Height,  
 “ and those Walls all of square Stone or Brick,  
 “ and that no Man should delay beyond the  
 “ Space of seven Years. Moreover, Care was  
 “ taken by Law to prevent all Suits about their  
 “ Bounds. Also anniversary Prayers were en-  
 “ joined ; and, to perpetuate the Memory hereof  
 “ to Posterity, they caused this Column to be  
 “ erected. The Work was carried on with Dili-  
 “ gence, and *London* is restored ; but whether  
 “ with greater Speed or Beauty, may be made a  
 “ Question. A three Years Time saw that  
 “ finished, which was supposed to be the Business  
 “ of an Age.”

The East Side of the Pedestal has also an In-  
 scription, expressing the Times in which this Pil-  
 lar was begun, continued, and brought to Per-  
 fection. The Words are these :

Incepta

*Richardo Ford*, Eq.

Prætoræ Lond.

A. D. CICDCLXXI.

Perducta altius

*Geo. Waterman*, Eq. Præ.

*Roberto Hanson*, Eq. Præ.

*Gulielmo Hooker*, Eq. Præ.

*Roberto Viner*, Eq. Præ.

*Josepho Sheldon*, Eq. Præ.

Perfecta

*Thoma Davis*, Eq. Præ.

Urb.

Anno Dom.

MDCLXXVII.

In *English* thus :

This Pillar was begun,  
 Sir *Richard Ford*, Knt. being Lord-Mayor of  
*London*, in the Year 1671.

Carried on

In the Mayoralties of  
 Sir *George Waterman*, Knt.

Sir *Robert Hanson*, Knt.

Sir *William Hooker*, Knt.

Sir *Robert Viner*, Knt.

Sir *Joseph Sheldon*, Knt.

And finished in that of

Sir *Thomas Davis*, in the Year 1677.

And whereas, upon Evidence, it was thought  
 that this dreadful Fire was contrived and car-  
 ried on by the *Popish* Faction, the same is ex-  
 pressed in *English* round the Base of the Pedestal,  
 under the said Infcription, in these following  
 Words :

*This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance  
 of the most dreadful Burning of this antient City ;  
 begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice  
 of the Popish Faction, in the Beginning of Sep-  
 tember, in the Year of our Lord 1666, in  
 order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for  
 extirpating the Protestant Religion, and old  
 English Liberty, and introducing Popery and  
 Slavery.*

On



On the Front, or the West Side of the Die of the Pedestal of this magnificent Column, is finely carved a curious Emblem of this Tragical Scene, by the masterly Hand of Mr. *Gibber*, Father to the present King's Poet; who likewise carved the inimitable Figures on the Gate of *Bethlem*. The eleven principal Figures on this Pedestal are done in *Alto*, the rest in *Basso Relievo*, viz.

I. At the North End of the said Plan is represented, in *Basso Relievo*, the City in Flames, and the Inhabitants in a Consternation, with their Arms extended upward, and crying out for Succour.

II. A little nearer the Horizon are the Arms, Cap of Maintenance, and other Ensigns of the City's Grandeur, partly buried under the Ruins.

III. On the Ruins lies the Figure of a Woman crowned with a Castle, her Breasts pregnant, and in her Hand a Sword; denoting the strong, plentiful, and well-governed City of *London* in Distress.

IV. The Sovereign (King *Charles II.*) is represented standing on an Anabathrum, or Place ascended to by three Steps, in a *Roman* Habit, providing with his Power and prudent Directions (as is expressed by the Inscription on the South Side) for the Comfort of his Citizens and Ornament of his City.

V. On the said Steps stand, in the King's Presence, the Figures of three Women; that next his Majesty representing *Liberty*, having in her right Hand a Hat, whereon is the Word *Liberty*, denoting the Freedom or Liberty given to those that engaged three Years in the Work.

VI. Another of the said three Women is *Ichonographia*, with Rules and Compasses in one Hand, (the Instruments whereby Plans and Designs are delineated in due Proportion) and a Scroll partly unrolled in the other Hand, whereon such Designs are to be drawn; and near this is a Bee-hive, the known Emblem of Industry.

VII. The third of the said Figures represents *Imagination*, holding the Emblem of Invention, and having on her Head Wings and small Children, as being swift and fruitful, and on the Borders of her Garment these Words, *Non aliunde*; all which shew, that the speedy Re-erection of the City is principally owing to *Liberty*, *Imagination*, *Contrivance*, *Art*, and *Industry*.

VIII. And farther, to encourage the said Citizens, here is the Figure of *Time*, elevating the Woman in Distress, and *Providence* with his winged Hand containing an Eye, promising Peace and Plenty, by pointing towards those two Figures appearing above the Clouds.

IX. Behind the King, as it were Eastward, the Work is going forward, as Scaffolding, Labourers carrying Materials, &c.

X. Partly within a camerated Cell, under the Sovereign's Feet, appeareth *Envy*, diabolically enraged at the Measures concerted, and the great Prospect of Success. He is endeavouring to renew the Disaster, by blowing Flames out of his Mouth towards the distressed City.

No. 71.

XI. On the same Plane, at the South End from the King, is a Lion, with one fore Foot tied up, and curbed by the left Hand of *Fortitude*, in whose right Hand is a Sword, under which Figures appears the Muzzle of a Canon, which denotes this deplorable Loss and Misfortune to happen in Time of War.

XII. Between that and the King is the Figure of *Mars*, with a Chaplet in his Hand, an Emblem that an approaching honourable Peace would be the Consequence of the War.

And above this, round the Cornice of the Pedestal, are noble Enrichments of Trophy Work, and the King's Arms; also of the Sword, Mace; Cap of Maintenance, &c. and at the Angles are four very large Dragons, the Supporters of the City Arms.

For a more particular Account of the Fire, and the Parties accused thereof, see Page 432, &c. to which we shall now add,

The Damage done by this Fire is thus computed: Burnt and consumed twelve thousand Houses within the Walls of the City, and above one thousand more without the Walls, but all of them within the Freedom and Liberty of *London*; that is, in all, thirteen thousand, or, as others, thirteen thousand two hundred Houses. There were also destroyed the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, which at that Time was new building, and, as to the Stone Work, almost finished; also eighty-seven Parish-Churches, and six consecrated Chapels; most of the principal and publick Edifices; as, the great *Guildhall*, wherein were nine several Courts belonging to the City; the *Royal-Exchange*; the King's *Custom-house*; *Justice-hall*, where the Sessions were kept eight or nine Times in the Year for the Trial of Murderers, Felons, and other Malefactors; the four Prisons; four of the principal Gates of the City; and fifty Halls of Companies, most of which were most magnificent Structures and Palaces. The whole Damage sustained by this Fire is almost incredible: Yet, to make some Computation, that which follows is the Method that hath been taken:

*An Account of the vast Damage and Spoil made by the afore-mentioned Conflagration.*

That the Reader may the better judge of the Damages done by this Fire, some have computed the thirteen thousand odd hundred Houses burnt and destroyed to be worth, one with another, twenty-five Pounds yearly Rent; which, at the low Rent of twelve Years Purchase, will in the whole amount unto three Millions nine hundred thousand Pounds Sterling, and upwards.

And for the other Works of publick Concern, they have been thus moderately estimated:

*A Table of Estimates.*

In Houses burnt as aforesaid	£. 3900000
In Churches and other publick Edifices as follow: The eighty-seven Parish-Churches at eight thousand Pounds each	696000
Six Chapels, at two thousand Pounds each	12000
10 C.	The



The Royal-Exchange, at	£. 50000
The King's Custom-house, at	10000
The fifty-two Halls of Companies, at one thousand five hundred Pounds	78000
Three of the City Gates, at three thousand Pounds each	9000
The Gaol of Newgate	15000
Four Stone Bridges	6000
The Sessions-house	7000
The Guildhall, and Courts and Offices belonging to it	40000
Blackwell-hall	3000
Bridewell	5000
Poultry Compter	5000
Wood-street Compter	3000
	<hr/>
	939000

To which add,

Towards the building of St. Paul's Cathedral	2000000
The Wares, Household-Suff, Monies, and other moveable Goods, lost and spoiled, may probably amount to	2000000
The Hire of Porters, Carts, Waggon, Barges, Boats, &c. for removing of Wares, Household-Stuff, and the like, during the Time of the Fire, and some small Time after, may well be reckoned at	200000
In printed Books and Paper in several Shops and Warehouses	150000
In Wine, Tobacco, Sugar, Plumbs, &c. of which the City was at that Time very full	1500000
	<hr/>
	5850000

For publick Works enjoined by Act of Parliament.

For cutting a navigable Channel from the Thames to Holborn-bridge	27000
For a Monument to be erected near to the Place where the Fire began	14500
	<hr/>
	41500

Melioration Money paid to several Proprietors, who had their Ground taken away for the making of Wharfs, enlarging of Streets, making of new Streets and Market-Places, &c.

All which Particulars, viz.

For Houses burnt	3900000
For publick Edifices burnt	939000
For Losses sustained in Monies, and in Goods burnt, and in Carriage and Removing, and by St. Paul's Church, being then almost new built	5850000
For publick Works enjoined to be done by Act of Parliament	14500
For Melioration	
	<hr/>
The Sum of all	10703500

Water-Works. Fourthly, The Water-works, by which the City is supplied with Thames Water, is a lofty wooden

Edifice at the North-West End of the Bridge, behind the Front Houses, which, by Vessels, Iron Chains, &c. forceth the New Water through Pipes into a Cistern placed at the Top thereof, which from thence descends by Pipes to the Bottom, to be conveyed thro' other Pipes, under the Pavements of the City. See a larger Account of this Machine on p. 51.

Fifthly, at the End of Crooked-lane, facing the Monument-yard, was in antient Days a Palace built chiefly of Stone, in which Edward the Black Prince, Son to King Edward III. held his Residence, to the Honour of this City. It was afterwards let out for an Inn, and was known by the Name of the Black-bull-Inn.

Prince Edward's Palace.



C H A P. XIII.

Of BROAD-STREET WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

The Derivation of its Name. Bounds and Contents. Present State. Aldermen and Common Council. Winchester Place. St. Augustin's Priory. The Dutch Church. The French Church. Scalding-House. Carpenters, Drapers, Merchant-Tailors, and Pinners Halls. The Bank of England, and Directors. The South-Sea House, Company and Directors. The Pay-Office. Gresham Almshouse, and the Ward-School.

THIS Ward derives its Name from that Part of it called Broad street, which lies almost in the Centre thereof, and in antient Times was peculiarly distinguished from the rest of the Streets in this Metropolis by the Name of Broad, there being few before the Fire of London of such a Breadth within the Walls.

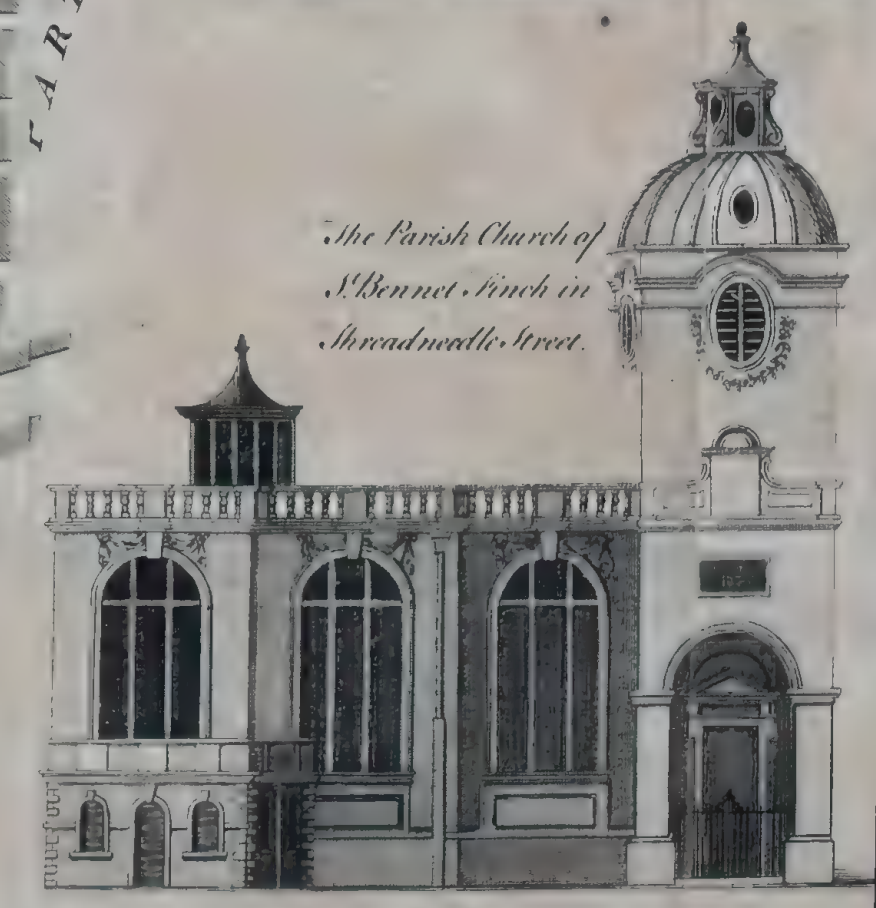
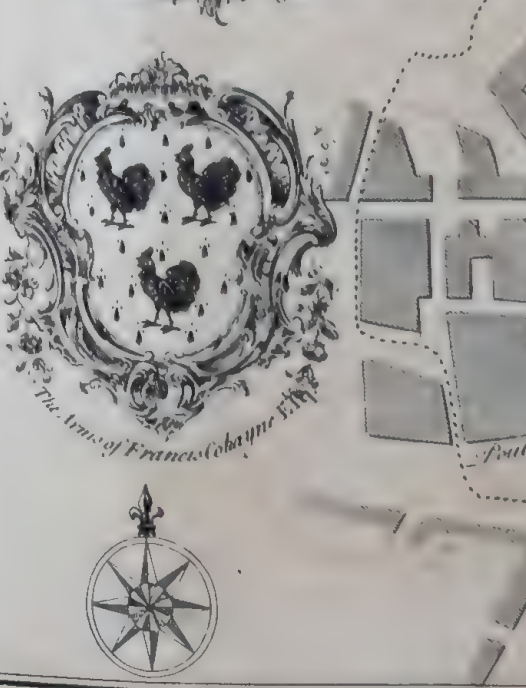
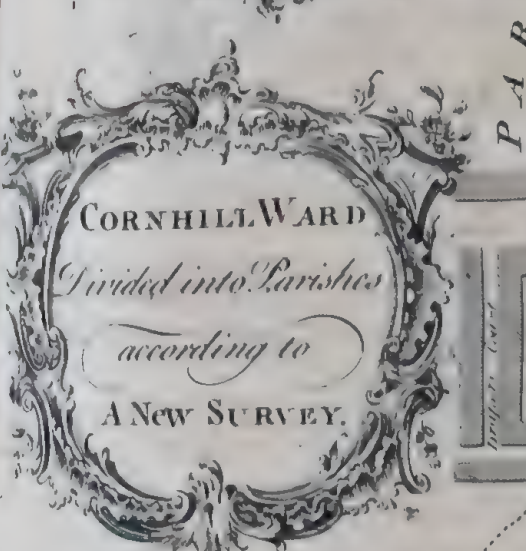
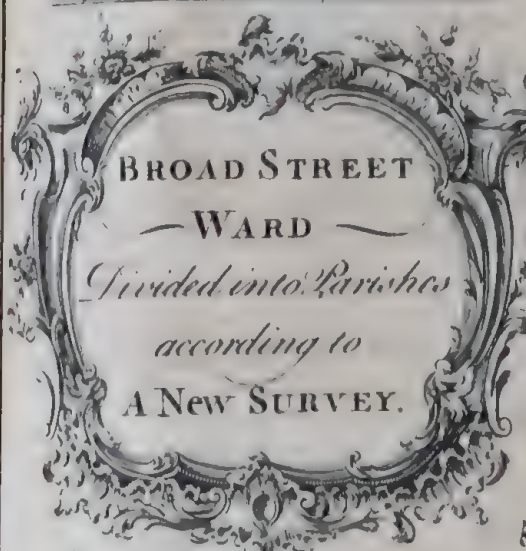
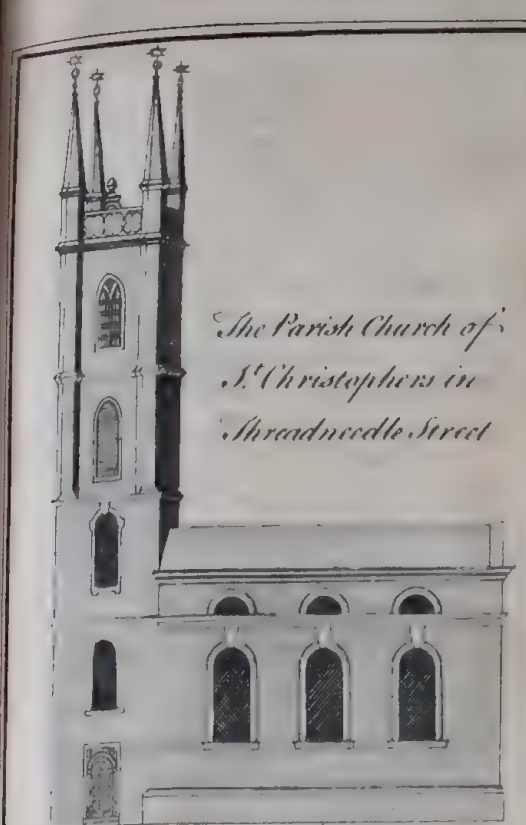
Derivation.

It is bounded by Bishopsgate Ward on the East and North; on the West by Coleman-street Ward; and on the South by Cornhill Ward; and extends from the East Corner of Helmet-court, in Wormwood-street, Westward, on both Sides of the Way, to the Iron Grate over the Common-Sewer near to the Back-Gate of New Bethlem-Hospital; and its Extent from North to South, from the East Corner of Allballows Churchyard in Wormwood-street, where new Broad-street begins, somewhat South, to the Parish Church of St. Peter the Poor, on both Sides. And then by the South Gate of the Augustine Friars, West, down Throkmorton-street, by the Drapers-hall, into Lothbury, to another Grate of Iron over the Channel there, whereby the Water runneth into the Course of Walbrook, under the East End of St. Margaret's Church. Certain Posts of Timber are there set up; which is the farthest West Part of this Ward, in the said Street. Out of which Street, it runs up Bartholomew-lane, South, to the North Side of the Exchange: Then, more East, out of the former Street; from over-against the Friars Augustines Church South Gate, it runs up Pig-street, which is another Part of Broad-street, South, to a Pump over-against St. Bennet's Church.

Bounds.

Then





This PLAN is most humbly inscribed to THOMAS RAWLINSON Esq<sup>r</sup>. Alderman of Broad Street Ward. And to FRANCIS COKAYNE Esq<sup>r</sup>. Alderman of Cornhill Ward 1755.

B. Cole sculp







Three  
or Thread-  
Needle-  
street.

Then have ye one other Street, called *Three or Threadneedle-street*, beginning at the Well with two Buckets, now a close Pump, by *St. Martin's Outwich Church-wall*. This Street runneth down on both Sides to *Finch* or *Finke's-lane*, and half Way up that Lane, to a Gate of a large House on the West Side, but not so far on the East. Then the aforefaid Street, from this *Finke's-lane*, runneth down by the *Royal Exchange*, to the *Stocks*, and to a Place formerly called *Scalding-house*, or *Scalding-wick*, but now *Scalding-alley*; by the West Side whereof, under the Parish Church of *St. Mildred*, runneth the Course of *Walbrook*: And these are the Bounds of this Ward.

The modern  
State  
of Broad-  
street  
Ward.

The Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, and Places now contained in this Ward, are,

*Threadneedle-street*, on both Sides of the Way, from the North-West Corner of *Cornhill*, near *St. Christopher's Church*, to *St. Martin's Outwich Church* at the Corner of *Bishopsgate-street*; *Bartholomew-lane*, *Prince's-street*, almost as far as *Catharine-court*; the North End, next to *Lothbury*, being in *Coleman-street Ward*; *Lothbury*, on both Sides, from the Gate by *St. Margaret's Church* to *Bartholomew-lane* End. *Throgmorton-street*, on both Sides, unto *Broad-street*. *Broad-street*, on both Sides, from *St. Bennet-fink Church* to *London-wall*. *Winchester-street*, *Augustine-fryars*, *Wormwood-street*, as far as *Helmet-court* in the East; *London-wall-street*, from a little Eastwards of *Cross-keys-court*, or *Helmet-court*, unto the Beginning of *Wormwood-street*, by *Broad-street* End.

In the Streets and Lanes are several Courts and Places, in the Description of which we shall begin with *London-wall-street*, and so come Southward:

London-  
wall-  
street.

*London-wall-street*, so called, from having the City Wall running along the North Side. It is a Street of old Buildings, and they, for the most Part, but ordinary, and inhabited by Curriers, Innholders, Chandlers, &c. This Street, extending beyond this Ward, is very long, taking its Beginning from *Cripplegate*: The Alleys, Courts, &c. beginning West, are these, *Little Bell-alley*, or *Back-alley*, narrow, seated on the Back-side of *Coleman-street*: This Alley is very long and well built, but the Part in this Ward begins on the East Side, over-against *Swan-alley*; and from thence falls down into *Thompson's-rents*, which is very narrow, dark, and an ill Passage, to *London-wall*; *Three-pigeon-alley*, very ordinary; *White-horse-Inn*, a Place for Stabling; all these three fall into *Bell-alley*. *Ball-alley*, very ordinary. The *Boarded-entry*, but indifferent. *Three-tun-alley*, large, and indifferently built and inhabited. *Maidenhead-court*, somewhat long, but narrow, except at the upper End, which is wider and better built, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Wrestler's-court*, very long, with only Houses on the West Side, the East being the Back-side of *Carpenter's-hall*. *White-hart-Inn*, indifferent large, chiefly for Coaches, and Stabling for Livery Horses.

This Street, to *Broad-street*, is called *Allhallows in the Wall*, from the Church of that Name there seated, very dirty and of no Trade.

Here on the South is *Winchester-street*, the Great and the Little.

*Great Winchester-street* comes out of *Broad-*

Winches-  
ter-street.

*street* on the East, and after some Space, turning Northwards, falls into *London-wall-street*: It is an open broad Street, graced with good and some capital Buildings, which are well inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute: Where it looks Northward, it is called *Little Winchester-street*, and leadeth to *London-wall*, where *Little Moorgate*, or Postern, formerly flood, and opened into the South-East Corner of *Moorfields*.

This *Little Winchester-street* is not so broad, nor so well inhabited, as the Great. Out of *Great Winchester-street* on the South is a Passage paved with Free-stone, but very narrow, and leads into *St. Augustine-fryars*. Along from *Allhallows Church-Wall* is *Wormwood-street*, of small Account for Houses, or Inhabitants. In this Street are Alms-houses for twelve poor Women, erected by Mr. *Kemp*, each having 12 *d.* a Week in Money, besides some other Perquisites: And in this Street also are these Places; *Hand-alley*, but small; *Queen's-head-alley*, very ordinary, both as to its Houses and Inhabitants; this Alley with a turning Passage falls into a broad or open Place, out of which is a Passage into *Bishopsgate-street*; *Helmet-court*, but indifferent, which ascending up Steps comes into *Sutton-court*, which hath a Passage into *Bishopsgate-street*; it is a pretty handsome new built Court, with a Free-stone Pavement, and well inhabited, but this Court is in *Bishopsgate Ward*; betwixt *Helmet-court* and *Queen's-head-alley* is *Cock-yard*, a Place of ordinary Account.

Now going back again, we turn South into *Broad-street*, very spacious, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited; which said Street from *London-wall* runs Southwards, till, bending West, it falls into *Throgmorton-street*, and more South into *Pig-street*, or *Little Broad-street*, and thence into *Threadneedle-street*. In this *Broad-street* are these Alleys, Courts, and Places of Name, beginning next to *London-wall*: First *White-horse-court*, large, well built and inhabited, nigh unto which is *White-horse-yard*, only for Stablings; *Vine-court*, well built; *Bull-alley*, but narrow and ordinary.

Broad-  
street.

At the South-West Corner of *Great Winchester-street*, already mentioned, is *Pin-maker's-alley*, a pretty handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement; *Crown-court*, still more South, a handsome broad Place, with good Houses, well inhabited by Merchants and others.

On the East Side of this Street, hereabout, is the back Part of *Gresham College*, which has some Part in this Ward, but is most of it in *Bishopsgate Ward*, as already described. Here stand *Gresham's* Alms-Houses, and near unto them is a Yard for Livery Horses; adjoining to which is *Sun-yard*, a Livery Stable, having some Houses in it, and is a Thoroughfare into *Bishopsgate-street*. Next to this is the *South-Sea House*, spoken of before in *Bishopsgate Ward*.

Opposite to this Office is the Parish Church of *St. Peter's Poor*, with a Dial hanging over the Street. A little beyond the Church is a Place called *Augustine-fryars*, now built into several large Houses, inhabited chiefly by Merchants.

Over-against *Augustine-fryars* Gateway, is *Little Broad-street*, or *Pig-street*, much narrower than the other, wherein are these Places; *Adam's-court*, pretty



pretty large, well built and inhabited; *Cushion-court*, pretty handsome, but small, containing only two good Houses; *Britain's-yard*, but small, having but one House; *French-court*, indifferent well inhabited, with a Free-stone Pavement.

Throg-  
morton-  
street.

*Throgmorton-street* begins at the Gate of *Austin-fryars*, and runs West to *Lothbury*; it is very well built and inhabited; the chief Place here is the House and Gardens belonging to the *Drapers Company*. In this Street are these Courts, and Places of Name, viz. *Red-lion-court*, both small and ordinary; *New-court*, a pretty handsome square Place with good Houses; *Shorter's-court*, a very neat square Place, with an open Passage, the Houses well built and inhabited; *St. Bartholomew's-court*, but mean; *Angel-court*, very large and handsome, with good Buildings, the Habitation of Merchants and People of Repute; *Copt-hall-court*, a large and handsome open Place, with Houses fit for good Inhabitants; *Warnford-court*, a good large Place, very well built and inhabited.

Lothbury.

Next *Throgmorton-street*, West, is *Lothbury*, a well built Street of pretty good Trade, formerly for Founders, who made Candlesticks, Bells, and divers Utensils of Brass and Copper; but at present for divers other Trades, and Merchandize. The Part of this Street, which is in this Ward, goeth but to the East Corner of *St. Margaret's Lothbury*. The Courts in this Part are, *Green's-court*, but ordinary; *Prince's-court*, likewise but ordinary; *Falcon-court*, but small, with a Free-stone Pavement; *Token-house-yard*, a large Place, with well built Houses, fit for good Inhabitants; the Row on the East Side, have Court-Yards, with Brick Walls before them; at the Upper End of this Yard is a narrow Passage into *Bell-alley* in *Coleman-street* Ward; this Place took its Name from an old House there standing, which antiently was the Office for delivering out of Farthings, which were called *Tokens*; *Whalebone-court*, large, with a Free-stone Pavement, hath good Houses, pretty well tenanted.

Bartholo-  
mew lane.

Coming back we pass up *Bartholomew-lane*, which runs up to the North Side of the *Royal Exchange*; a Place well built and inhabited, and of a good Trade for several Callings, being a great Thoroughfare, to and from the *Exchange*, to the North Parts of the City: In this Lane are *Black Swan-yard*, formerly called *Skip-yard*, which hath a wide Entrance; it is replenished with good Buildings, spacious, well inhabited, and it hath a Free-stone Pavement. Facing it is the Back-Gate of the *Bank of England*.

Thread-  
needle-  
street.

*Bartholomew-lane* brings us into *Threadneedle-street*; which takes its Beginning on the West, at the Corner of *St. Mildred's* in the *Poultry*, and passing by *St. Bartholomew-lane*, and leaving *Little Broad-street* on the North Side, and *Finch-lane* on the South, falleth into *Bishopsgate-street*, at the East End: In this Street are several good Buildings, well inhabited, with divers noted Places, with Taverns, Coffee-Houses, and other publick Places of Entertainment. Near the West End of this Street is *Prince's-street*, which, with a winding Passage, falls into *Lothbury*; and is very well built and inhabited; in the Part in this Ward is *Draper's-court*, which is pretty handsome, with a Free-stone Pavement, and

turns by a Triangle into *Lothbury*. *Catharine court*, which is but small and ordinary.

But to go back again into *Threadneedle-street*; near the End of *Prince's-street* is *Three-nun-court*, pretty large, and indifferent good, with a Free-stone Pavement.

At the East End of this *St. Christopher's Church* is a narrow Alley, which bears the Name of *St. Christopher's-alley*: At the upper End whereof, going down Steps, is a handsome open Court, with good Houses, having also the same Name.

More Eastward is *Castle-alley* on the South Side, which falls into *Cornhill*, filled with Eating-Houses, Stationers, and Offices depending on the *Change*; further to the East, are *Sweeting's-rents* and *alley*, both narrow Places, with Free-stone Pavements; which also give Passages into *Cornhill*, being Places taken up by Coffee-houses, Eating-houses, and Shops of divers Sorts, as Watchmakers, Stationers, &c.

Still further East, on the same Side, is *Finch*, or *Fink-lane*, which falls into *Cornhill*; and is a Place of good Trade. On the West Side is *Spread-eagle-court*, but ordinary, which with a turning Passage falls into *Threadneedle-street*, against *Pig-street*.

*Hatton-court*, a handsome square Place, well built and inhabited; *Crown-court*, small, and but indifferent.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and thirty Watchmen.

Watch.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts in *Guild-hall* in the Month of *August*.

Jurymen.

This *Broad-street* Ward hath an Alderman, with his Deputy, and nine other Common-Councilmen, ten Constables, eight Scavengers, thirteen Men for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at 27 l. and accounted in the *Exchequer* after the Rate of 25 l.

The Alderman of this Ward is *Thomas Rawlinson*, Esq; late Lord-Mayor of *London*; Mr. *John Clark*, Deputy, Mr. *John Cotterel*, Mr. *John Ellis*, Mr. *Thomas Warren*, Mr. *Samuel Guillum*, Mr. *Timothy Helmsley*, Mr. *Henry Kent*, Mr. *John Weare*, Mr. *Francis Magnus*, and Mr. *Samuel Dolby*, are the Common-Councilmen.

Aldermen  
and Com-  
mon Coun-  
cil.

On the Spot where *Great* and *Little Winchester-streets* now stand was a large House (Part of which is the present *Pay-Office*;) and Garden, divided from *Carpenters-hall* on the West by a high Stone Wall; the Property of and built by Sir *William Pawlet*, Knight, created Earl of *Wilts*, and Marquis of *Winchester*, Lord High Treasurer of *England* under K. *Edw. VI*.

Winches-  
ter House.

Through this Garden was a Foot-way, leading by the West End of the *Augustine-fryars Church*, strait North, and opened somewhat West from *Albhallows Church*, against *London-wall*, towards *Moorgate*; which Footway had Gates at each End, locked up every Night: The great House joining to the Gardens stretched to the North Corner of *Broad-street*, and then turned up the said Street to the East End of *Augustine-fryars Church*, which the Lord *Winchester* pulled down, except the West End thereof, inclosed from the Steeple and Choir, which was in the

Year



Year 1550 let to the *Dutch Nation* in *London*, to be their Preaching Place.

St. Augustine's  
Priory on  
Augustine  
Fryars.

On that Spot of Ground still retaining the Name, stood a Convent of *Augustine-fryars*, called properly Fryars *Eremites* of the Order of St. *Augustine*. They were Mendicants. The House was a Priory, founded A. D. 1253; by *Humphrey Bobun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, and at its Dissolution, 26 Hen. VIII. a great Part of it was granted to *William Pawlet*, Lord St. *John*, afterwards Marquis of *Winchester*.

*Reginald Cobham* gave his Messuage in *London* to enlarge it, in the Year 1344. *Humphrey Bobun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, re-edified this Church in the Year 1354, whose Body was there buried in the Choir. The small spired Steeple of this Church was overthrown by a Tempest of Wind in the Year 1362, but was raised anew, and was standing in the Year 1603, in a very dangerous, tottering Condition; but such was the venerable Regard the City had of it, that a Petition being preferred to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, by the Inhabitants of St. *Peter le Poor*, they readily concurred to promote the Repair thereof all they could, by using their Interest with the Marquis of *Winchester*, to whom the Property of that Monastery and the Lands adjoining belonged, and for that Purpose drew up a Letter to him, in the most pathetic Words, and moving Arguments, exciting him to go in Hand with that Work; which was as followeth:

Right Honourable, my very good Lord,

City Petition to the  
Marquis of  
Winchester.

"There hath been offered of late unto this Court a most just and earnest Petition, by divers of the chiefest of the Parish of St. *Peter le Poor* in *London*, to move us to be humble Suitors unto your Lordship, in a Cause which is sufficient to speak for itself, without the Mediation of any other, viz. for the Repairing of the ruinous Steeple of the Church, some Time called *The Augustine Fryars*, now belonging to the *Dutch Nation*, situated in the same Parish of St. *Peter le Poor*, the Fall whereof (which, without speedy Prevention, is near at Hand) must needs bring with it not only a great Deformity to the whole City, it being, for Architecture, one of the beautifullest and rarest Spectacles thereof, but a fearful imminent Danger to all the Inhabitants next adjoining. Your Lordship, being moved herein (as we understand) a Year since, was pleased to give honourable Promises, with Hope of present Help; but the Effects not following, according to your honourable Intention, we are bold to renew the said Suit again, eftsoons craving at your Lordship's Hands a due Consideration of so worthy a Work, as to help to build up the House of God, one of the chiefest Fountains, from whence hath sprung so great Glory to your Lordship's most noble Descendency of the *Pawlets*, whose Steps your Lordship must needs follow, to continue to all Posterity the Fame of so bountiful Benefactors both to the Church and Commonwealth.

"So that I trust we shall have the less Need to importune your Lordship in so reasonable a

No. 71.

"Suit: First, Because it doth principally concern your Lordship, being the Owner of the greatest Part of the said Spire, or Steeple: But especially that by disbursing of a small Sum of Money, to the Value of 50 or 60 l. your Lordship will do an excellent Work, very helpful to many, and most grateful to all, as well *English* as Strangers; who by this means shall have Cause to magnify to the World this so honourable and charitable an Action. And I and my Brethren shall much rejoice to be relieved herein by your Lordship's most noble Disposition, rather than to fly to the last Remedy of the Law of the Land, which in this Case hath provided a Writ, *De reparatione facienda*.

"Thus hoping as assuredly on your Lordship's Favour, as we pray incessantly for your continual Felicity, we humbly take Leave of your Lordship. From *London* the 4th of August 1600.

Your Lordship's humbly to be commanded,

<i>Thomas Lowe,</i>	<i>Nicholas Mosby,</i> Mayor.
<i>Leonard Holiday,</i>	<i>Richard Markin,</i>
<i>Robert Hampson,</i>	<i>John Hart,</i>
<i>Ry. Godard,</i>	<i>Henry Billingsly,</i>
<i>John Wattes,</i>	<i>Stephen Soame,</i>
<i>Thomas Smythe,</i>	<i>William Ryder,</i>
<i>William Craven,</i>	<i>John Gerrard,</i>
<i>Humphrey Weld,</i>	<i>Thomas Bennett.</i>

But this took no Effect.

This House was valued at 57 l. &c. and was surrendered the 12th of November, in the 30th of Henry VIII.

There lie buried in this Fryars Church, among many others of less Note, *Edmond*, first Son of *Joan*, Mother to King *Richard II.* 1375.

*Lady Margery de Ilderton*, in Com. *Northumberland*. buried in *Augustine Fryars*, *London*. Her Will bore Date, 1338.

*Guy de Mericke*, Earl of St. *Paul*.

In the middle Isle Sir *Humphrey Bobun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, Lord of *Brecknock*, who died 1361.

*Richard*, the great Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Warren*, beheaded 1397.

Sir *Francis Courtney*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who married *Alice*, Sister to the Earl of *Oxford*.

The Lord *John Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, beheaded on *Tower-hill*, 1463.

*Aubrey de Vere*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Oxford*.

Sir *William Bourser*, Lord *Fitz-Warren*.

Dame *Jane Norris*, Lady *Bedford*.

*Anne*, Daughter to *John Viscount Welles*.

In St. *John's* Chapel, *John*, Son of Sir *John Wingfield*.

The Lord *Angleure* of *France*. By him the Lord *Tremayle* of *France*.

In the Chapter-house, many of the Barons, slain at *Barnet Field*, 1471.

In the Body of the Church, Sir *Thomas Courtney*, Son to the Earl of *Devonshire*, and by him his Sister, wedded to *Chevestone*.

Between St. *James's* Altar, and St. *Mary's*, lay the Lord *William*, Marquis of *Barkeley*, and Earl of *Nottingham*, and Dame *Joan*, his Wife.

This *William*, Marquis of *Barkeley*, by his Last Will, bearing Date, Feb. 6, 1491, bequeathed

Funeral  
Monument  
in the an-  
cient Pri-  
ory of Au-  
gustine-  
fryars.



his Body to be buried here in the Fryars of *Augustine*: And two Fryars to sing perpetually in the *White-fryars* Church in *Fleet-street*, in the Suburbs of *London*, for the Testator's Soul, and the Soul of *Thomas Barkeley*, his Son, &c. Sir *Tho. Brandon*, Knight, who married the Lady *Marchioness*, bequeathed by his Will, Anno 1509, to these Fryars *Augustines*, 60 l. for a perpetual Memory to be had of the said Lord Marquis *Barkeley*, and the said Lady his Wife: And his own, to be buried in the Fryars Preachers, *London*.

*William Collingborne*, Esq; beheaded, 1484.

Sir *James Tirrell*, Sir *John Windany*, Knights, beheaded 1502.

*Edward Duke of Buckingham*, beheaded 1521.

*Gwiscard*, Earl of *Huntington*.

Some also of the antient Family of the *Scots* of *Stapleford Tawney*, in *Essex*, seem to have been here interred. *William Scot*, of the same Place, Esq; by his last Will, bearing Date 1490, willed his Executors with his Goods, as one as they goodly may, to be seyd and longe for his Sowle and other Sowles atoreseyd [viz. of his Fadyr and Modyr, Benefactours, and al Chyften Soules] in the Covent Chyrch of the Freers Austyns of *London*, by the Freers of the seyd Place, xxx Masses, which bene callyd a Trental of *St. Gregory*, &c. Also, in the seyd Covent Chyrche of Freers *Augustines*, by the Covent of the seyd Place, a Dirige and Mass of Requiem by Note, if it happen hym there to decease. And to the same Freers for the same Dirige and Mass to be kept, that is to sey, the Principal thereat, being xl to the Pryour, xl to the Freers which shall syng the said Mass of Requiem, xii d. to every other Freer of the same House being a Pryest, and helping at the same Dirige and Mass viii d. and to every other Freer of the same House, being no Pryest, helping therein likewise iii d.

That Portion of this Church which was East, and not granted to these Strangers, the aforesaid *Pawlet*, Earl of *Wiltis*, obtained in the fourth also of the said King, who of his special Grace granted him *totam superiorem partem Ecclesie nuper fratrum Augustinen. infra Civitatem London. viz. Le Quere, La Cros Ile, & capellas ibidem.*

This other Part then, namely, the Steeple, Choir, and Side Isles to the Choir adjoining, the Earl reserved to Household Uses, as for Stowage of Corn, Coal, and other Things. His Son and Heir, Marquis of *Winchester*, sold the Monuments of Noblemen (there buried) in great Number, the Pave Stones, and whatsoever, (which cost many thousands) for one hundred Pounds, and in Place thereof made Stabling for Horses. He caused the Lead to be taken off the Roofs of the Church, and laid Tile instead thereof; which Exchange of Lead for Tile proved not so profitable as he looked for, but rather to his Disadvantage.

In the 4th of King *Edward VI.* he granted by Letters Patents, dated the 24th of July 1551, all that Church, except the Choir, to *John Alasco*, and a Congregation of *Germans*, and other Strangers fled hither for the Sake of Religion, and to their Successors, *in puram & liberam Eleemosynam*; and the Church to be called *The Temple of the Lord Jesus*; and *Alasco* to be the first Superintendent, and *Gualter de Leone*, *Martinus Flandrus*, *Francis Riverius*, and *Richardus Gallus*, to be

the four first Ministers: And this Gift hath been confirmed by the successive Princes to the *Dutch* Strangers, and remains to them to this Day, for the holy Uses of Prayer, Preaching and Administration of the Sacraments. This is a very spacious and comely Church, tho' but a Part of that Church that belonged to the *Augustine-fryars*: There is a handsome Library erected on the West Part of it, which is very ornamental as well as useful: And the Ministers, which are now reduced to two, have convenient Houses allotted them in the said Fryars.

The aforesaid Charter is extant in the Collection of Records to *The History of the Reformation*, Vol. II. Book I. Numb. LI.

It has been customary for the *Dutch* and *Walloon* Churches to pay a Deference to every Bishop of *London*, and to each Lord-Mayor, upon their first Access to their Dignity and Charge, and to present them with a Piece of Plate. Their Ministers and Elders of both Churches, as Representatives of the whole, at some convenient Time, make their Appearance before them, and one of the Ministers makes a short Speech to the Bishop in *Latin*, to the Mayor in *English*. The Sum of what is spoken to the Bishop is, "To shew the original Plantation of their Church in *London*, by a Charter of King *Edward VI.* in the Year 1550, until they, with many other pious Christians, were fain to fly the Realm in the Reign of Queen *Mary*: But yet, that in the Year 1558, upon the Success of the Reformed Religion, restored under Queen *Elizabeth*, they began to fly hither again by little and little, as to a Sanctuary, from the Persecution of the Duke *D'Alva*, the *Guises*, and Prince of *Parma*; she, a true Mother in *Israel*, restoring them the Place and Privileges granted them by King *Edward*. That King *James I.* her Successor, willed this Liberty of theirs to remain to them inviolate. That their Ministers have all along, to that Time, been Men of Piety and Learning, preserving Peace and Brotherhood with the *English* Churches. And that as for the Bishops of this Diocese of *London*, it appeared from their Records, how lovingly in their Restoration *Grindal* received them, and what *Edwin Sandys*, the next Bishop, most prudently performed, in appeasing certain unseasonable Controversies arisen among them, and how brotherly all the rest of the Bishops of *London* since had offered their Assurances to them. The like they certainly promised themselves from him; and so congratulating him on his Preferment, and his Merit of it, for his Piety and Eloquence, so well known in Court, in the University, in the City, and whole Kingdom, they conclude with a Prayer, That God would endue him with his Holy Spirit, that by his Ministry the Glory of God might be promoted, and his Church edified."

The Import of their Address to the Lord-Mayor, is, "That they appear there before his Honour, to congratulate him in the Name of their Congregations, according to their yearly Custom. They pray Almighty God, by his Holy Spirit, to qualify him for the great Du-

"ties

Dutch  
Church in  
Augustine-  
fryars.



“ties belonging to his high Office and Calling;  
 “that God’s Glory may be advanced, and the  
 “Church edified. And lastly, beseeching him,  
 “according to the Example of his Predecessors,  
 “to be favourable unto them Strangers, fled hi-  
 “ther, at first, for the true Profession of the  
 “Gospel, and hitherto charitably entertained  
 “in this Honourable City.” And then they  
 dine with the Lord-Mayor.

Upon the Access of King *James I.* to the  
 Crown of *Great Britain*, Anno 1603; the said  
 Church making their humble Address to him,  
 he answered them in *French*, “That the Queen  
 “departed made herself renowned through the  
 “whole World by two Things; the one was,  
 “that she always entertained and cherished the  
 “Service of God in the Kingdom; and the  
 “other, her Hospitality towards Strangers.  
 “Which Commendation of hers he was de-  
 “sirous to inherit. That if Occasion had offered  
 “itself, when he was at a Distance, and lived  
 “as in a Corner of the World, he would have  
 “made known his good Affection to them: But  
 “now that it had pleased God to constitute him  
 “King of this Country, he swore to them, that  
 “if any molested them in their Churches, they  
 “addressing to him, he would avenge them.  
 “And that tho’ they were not his proper Subjects,  
 “yet he would maintain and cherish them, as  
 “much as any Prince in the World.” He took  
 Notice also of their former good Deserts to the  
 Queen and Kingdom; that is, “How they  
 “had always prayed for the late Queen, and  
 “never gone beyond the Limits of their Duty,  
 “and how they had enriched the Realm with  
 “many Arts, Manufactures, and Sciences useful  
 “to the Publick.”

Further, in the Year 1642, they preferred  
 a Petition to the House of Lords, in Behalf of  
 themselves and of the reformed Foreign Churches  
 in the Realm; as in *Norwich*, *Colchester*, *Canter-*  
*bury*, *Sandwich*, &c. to this Purpose: “That  
 “there might be an Ordinance of Parliament for  
 “settling the Liberty and Exercise of their Reli-  
 “gion and Discipline, as they were used beyond  
 “the Seas respectively in the reformed Churches  
 “of their several Nations: And which they had  
 “hitherto enjoyed by the Charter of King *Ed-*  
*ward VI.* of ever-blessed Memory, authorized  
 “by his Parliament, and the gracious Favour of  
 “all the succeeding Princes.” Particularly,

“First, That they might have free Liberty to  
 “chuse and appoint their own Ministers and all  
 “other Officers belonging to their Churches, ac-  
 “cording to their Discipline.

“Secondly, That no Member of their Congre-  
 “gations, being under the Censure of their Dis-  
 “cipline, by reason of some scandalous Offence  
 “committed, might be received as Member of  
 “any other Church without a Certification from  
 “his own Church.

“Thirdly, That no Church or Congregation  
 “of Foreigners should be authorized in this  
 “Realm, which was not subject respectively to the  
 “Synods of their several Nations.” They added  
 Reasons for their third Article.

Hereupon on *Saturday*, Jan. 21, 1642, (by  
 Report of the Earl of *Northumberland*) the House  
 ordered, “That there be an Ordinance of Parlia-

“ment for settling of the Liberty and Exercise  
 “of their Religion and Discipline; as they are  
 “used beyond the Seas respectively in the re-  
 “formed Churches of their several Nations,  
 “which they have hitherto enjoyed by the Char-  
 “ter of King *Edward VI.* authorized by Parlia-  
 “ment, and the Favour of all succeeding Princes  
 “of the reformed Religion; Queen *Elizabeth*,  
 “King *James*, and his Majesty that now is. In  
 “particular, First, &c. as above in the three Ar-  
 “ticles.”

About the Year 1704, this *Dutch* Congre-  
 gation in *Augustine-fryars* built, at their common  
 Charge, upon a Piece of Ground in *Middle Moor-*  
*fields*, purchased by them, a handsome Alms-  
 House, containing twenty-six Rooms; for main-  
 taining their Poor, either Men or Women, be-  
 sides one complete Room where the Elders  
 and Deacons meet weekly to pay the Pensions  
 of the Alms-Folks, or to do other Business re-  
 lating to their Poor. The Pensions are either  
 more or less, according as their Necessities re-  
 quire. The Rooms are not so appropriated to  
 the *Dutch* Nation, but that any *English* Woman,  
 whose Husband had been a Member of the said  
 Church, is capable of being admitted. And  
 oftentimes it happens, that there be more *English*  
 than *Dutch* harboured there.

Since this Church hath been appropriated to  
 the Use of the *Dutch* Nation, few have been  
 buried here, except the Ministers belonging to  
 it, and the Elders, or others, of more eminent  
 Quality, or Wealth. Such as have Monuments,  
 or Stones, with Inscriptions, are these that fol-  
 low:

Against the East Wall of the North Isle; a  
 Monument for *Margaret Laurence*, Daughter and  
 Heir of *Laurence Huyssen* Heer Van *Weelde* in *Zee-*  
*land*. She was married to Colonel *Henry Corn-*  
*wall* of *Bredwardine*, in the County of *Hereford*.  
 Died April 21, 1692.

*Elizabeth Philippine*, Widow of *Wylen Albert*,  
*George Graaf tot Bronchorst*, and *Lamborg Stirum*,  
 born Baroness of *Boetzlaer*. Died October 1692.

In the South Isle is the common Place of Bu-  
 rial for the Ministers of the Church; tho’ some  
 others are also here interred.

*Arnoldina*, Daughter of the Heer *Arnold Citters*,  
 Ordinary Ambassador of the States General to his  
 Majesty of *Great Britain*. She died June 5, 1686,  
 aged 5 Years.

Here is a very handsome Marble Monument  
 set up for Sir *Dennis Dutry*, who died in the Year  
 1728; the Inscription, as upon most of the other,  
 is in the *Dutch* Language.

At the East End of this Church, between the  
 two Isles, is a Rising with several Steps both  
 from the North and South Sides, and likewise on  
 the West, unto a large Platform, whereon is  
 placed a long Table with Seats against the Wall,  
 and Forms round, for the Use of the holy Com-  
 munion. On the East Wall at a due Height are  
 the *Ten Commandments* in *Dutch*, largely written in  
 golden Letters.

On the West End over the Skreen is the Li-  
 brary, inscribed thus: *Ecclesiae Londino-Belgicae*  
*Bibliotheca, extructa sumptibus Mariae Dubois*,  
 1659.



In this Library are divers valuable MSS and Letters of *Calvin*, *Peter Martyr*, and other foreign Reformers.

The Church is very large and spacious, supported with two Rows of Stone Pillars. The Seats are all long Benches lined with green Cloth, stuffed for easy sitting. The Floor with Deal-Boards laid over the Stones for Warmth: The Windows on the South Side have painted on them *JESUS TEMPLE* in several Places.

The present State of this *Dutch Church* in *Augustine-fryars*, and the Congregation of Strangers, or the Children of Strangers, belonging to it, is thus:

They have two Ministers, who preach twice every *Sunday*, and once in the Week besides; and they administer the Holy Sacrament monthly, the last *Sunday* in the Month; and exchange Churches every first *Sunday* in the Month with the *Walloon Congregation*, for their Administration of the Sacrament, their own Church in *Tbreadneedle-street* being too small for them. The Ministers have allowed them a good yearly Salary, and Houses to dwell in, conveniently situated, near the said Church, and a competent Subsistence for their Widows. *M. Vandermerse*, a Merchant, and one of their Elders, built a House, at his own Cost, for one of the Ministers, on which he laid out 400 *l.* and afterwards finished it within, at a considerable farther Expence, greatly to his Commendation, and the lasting Memory of his Charity, and good Will to the Church.

They maintain their Poor at their own Charge, which stands them in near 1200 *l. per Ann.* Part of which they collect every *Sunday*, and Week-day, when there is a Sermon, at the Church-door, by Deacons of the Church, who stand there with Basons to receive what the People are pleased to put in.

Near this Church was formerly a Glafs-house, where *Venice* Glasses were made, and *Venetians* employed in the Work: And *Mr. James Howel*, an ingenious Man in King *James I's* Reign, was Steward to this House (who was afterwards Clerk of the Council to King *Charles I.*) When he left this Place, scarce able to bear the continual Heat of it, he thus wittily expressed himself, *That had he continued still Steward, he should in a short Time have melted away to nothing among those hot Venetians.* This House stood on the Ground where now are built handsome Dwelling-Houses and *Pinner's-Hall*.

Adjoining to the South-West Side of the Marquis of *Winchester's* Garden was another large House and Garden that reached into *Tbrogmorton-street*, on whose Site *Drapers-Hall* and Gardens now stand. This was the Palace of Lord *Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, Vicar-General to *K. Hen. VIII.*

*Mr. Stow* makes great Complaints of this Lord's ill Usage of his Father, who had a Garden and Summer-House joining to the North Pales of my Lord's Garden: This Summer-House was loosed from the Ground, and carried on Rowlers into his Father's Garden, 22 Feet, without any Warning given to him, or being able to obtain any other Answer, when he spoke of it to the Surveyors of the Work, than, That their Master had commanded them so to do.

And more to the West in *Tbrogmorton-street* was

another great House, appertaining to the Abbot of *St. Alban's*; and on the South Side thereof a large Free-School, belonging to the dissolved Hospital of *St. Anthony* in *Tbreadneedle-street*.

On the North Side of *Tbreadneedle-street*, near where the *French Church* now stands, was formerly the Hospital of *St. Anthony*, and some Time a Cell too of *St. Anthony of Vienna*. For King *Henry III.* granted to the Brotherhood of *St. Anthony of Vienna* a Place amongst the *Jews*, which was some Time their Synagogue, and had been built by them, about the Year 1231. But the Christians obtained of the King, that it should be dedicated to our Blessed Lady: And since, an Hospital being there built, was called *St. Anthony's of London*. It was founded in the Parish of *St. Bennet Finke*, for a Master, two Priests, one School-master, and twelve poor Men: After which Foundation, amongst other Things given to this Hospital, one was a Messuage and Garden, [whereon was built the fair large Free-School, mentioned above] and one other Parcel of Ground, containing 37 Feet in Length, and 18 Feet in Breadth, in the Parish of *St. Bennet Finke*. This was given to the Master of the Hospital, to the enlarging of their Church, and House to the same belonging, for a Master, 14 Priests, &c. in the 7th of *Henry VI.*

Moreover King *Henry VI.* in the 20th of his Reign, gave unto *John Carpenter*, Doctor of Divinity, Master of *St. Anthony's Hospital*, and to his Brethren and their Successors, his Manor of *Ponington*, with the Appurtenances, with certain Pensions and Portions of *Milburn*, *Turneworth*, *Charlton*, and *Up-wimburne*, in the County of *Southampton*, towards the Maintenance of five Scholars in the University of *Oxford*, to be brought up in the Faculty of Arts, after the Rate of 10 *d. per Week* for every Scholar: So that the said Scholars, before their going to *Oxford*, be first instructed in the Rudiments of Grammar at the College of *Eaton*, founded by the said King.

In the Year 1474, *Edward* the IVth granted to *William Say*, Batchelor of Divinity, Master of the Hospital of *St. Anthony's*, to have Priests, Clerks, Scholars, poor Men, and Brethren of the same, Clerks or Laymen, Choristers, Proctors, Messengers, Servants in Household, and other Things whatsoever, like as the Prior and Convent of *St. Anthony of Vienna*, &c. This Hospital was annexed, united, and appropriated unto the Collegiate Church of *St. George* in *Windsor*, about the Year 1485, as was reported by *Sir Anthony Baker*, Master of the said Hospital, to *Sir John Woolfborne*, Knt. and other Commissioners in the 37th of *Henry VIII.*

The Proctors of this House were to collect the Benevolence of charitable Persons towards the Building and Supporting thereof: And among other Things remarkable in this Place, *Mr. Stow* says, he remembered that the Officers charged with the Oversight of the Markets in this City, did several times take from the Market-People Pigs starved, or otherwise unwholesome for Man's Sustenance; these they used to slit in the Ear; and one of the Proctors for *St. Anthony's* having tied a Bell about the Neck of one of them, and turned it to feed on the Dunghills, no Man would hurt or take

*St. Anthony's Hospital.*

*Drapers-Hall.*



take it up; but if any gave them Bread, or other Feeding, such they would know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them: From whence arose the Proverb, *That such-a-one would follow such-a-one, and whine like an Anthony Pig.* But if one of these Pigs grew to be fat, and came to good Liking, as oftentimes they would, then the Proctor took it up for the Use of the Hospital.

Since the said annexing this Hospital to *Windsor* College, to wit, in the Year 1499, the 14th of *Henry VII.* Sir *John Tate*, some Time Ale-brewer, then a Mercer, caused his Brew-house, called the *Swan*, near adjoining to the said Free Chapel, College, or Hospital of *St. Anthony*, to be taken down for the enlarging of the Church, which was then newly built; toward the Building whereof the said *Tate* gave great Sums of Money.

This goodly Foundation having a Free-School and Alms-Houses for poor Men, built of hard Stone, adjoining to the West End of the Church, was of old Time confirmed by *Henry VI.* in the Year 1447. The outward Work of this new Church was finished in the Year 1501.

Sir *John Tate* deceased 1514, and was there buried in a Monument by him prepared, as appeareth by an Indenture Tripartite, made between the said *John Tate*, the Dean of *Windsor*, and *William Milbourne*, Chamberlain.

*Walter Champion*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, 1529, was buried there, and gave to the Beadmen 20*l.* The Lands, by Year, of this Hospital were valued, in the 37th Year of *Henry VIII.* to be 55*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Here was also an antient Marble Tomb of *John Taylor*, some Time Master of the Rolls, remaining long after the *French* enjoyed the Church, viz.

*Religionis interest Monumenta extrui & ornari.*

*Johannes Taylor Trigeminor. natu primus, Illustrissimo Rege Henrico VIII<sup>o</sup> imperante, Archichartophylax, in hac sacra Aede teneris ab unguiculis enutritus, ad Laudem Dei Omnipotentis, & istius celebris & Beatissimi Patris Antonii Ecclesie Ornamentum & Decus, ad Oblivionis Procacitatem, quæ rerum omnium citius obfuscat memoriam, effugandam, hoc vivus & superstes posuit, quia præstat tempestive quam sero sapere, Executoribus negligentibus ac avaris hujusmodi Curam relinquendo, Anno Dom. MDXXXII.*

*Quocumq; ingrederis, sequitur mors corporis umbram.*

One *Johnson* (a School-master here) became a Prebendary of *Windsor*, and then (by little and little) spoiled this Hospital: He first dissolved the Choir, conveyed away the Plate and Ornaments, then the Bells, and, lastly, put out the Alms-Men from their Houses, appointing them Portions of 12*d.* the Week to each: But afterwards their Houses, with others, were let out for Rent, and the Church was a preaching Place for the *French* Nation, who hold it of the Church of *Windsor*.

This School was commended in the Reign of *Henry VI.* and since also commended above others; but now it is decayed, and come to nothing.

The Scholars of this School used at a certain

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Time of the Year to go in Procession. In the Year 1562, on the 15th Day of *September*, there set out from *Mile-End* two hundred Children of this *St. Anthony's* School, and so along through *Aldgate* down *Cornhill* to the *Stocks*, and so to the *Fryar Augustine's*, with Streamers and Flags, and Drums beating.

The *French* and *Walloon* Church is still in this Place, having been new built after the Ruins of the former Church by the great Fire.

At the West Extremity of this Ward, now called *Scalding-Alley*, was formerly a large House known by the Name of *Scalding-House*, or *Scalding-wicke*; because the Ground, for the most part, was then employed by Poulterers, who dwelt in the High-street, from *Stocks-market* to the great Conduit. Their Poultry, which they sold at their Stalls, was scalded in this Place. The Street yet bears the Name of the *Poultry*. This *Scalding-alley* was once parted by the Water of *Walbrook* from *Cheap* Ward.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward at present are,

First, Six Churches. (1.) *Allhallows in the Wall*. (2.) *St. Peter's le Poor*. (3.) *St. Martin's Oteswich* or *Outwich*. (4.) *St. Benedict*, alias *Bennet-Finck* or *Finch*. (5.) *St. Bartholomew Exchange*, or *Little*. (6.) *St. Christopher's*. Of which more particularly in the parochial History.

Secondly, Four Halls. (1.) *Carpenters-Hall* is situate almost facing the East End of *Bethlehem*, on the South Side of *London-wall-street*, in a Court or Yard called *Carpenters-Hall-yard*, to which we enter through a large Pair of Gates. The Buildings in this Yard, and the Hall itself, are antient Timber and Plaister, in the Manner of the like Sort that escaped the Fire of *London*. This Hall was formerly bounded on the East by a high Stone Wall belonging to the Garden of the Marquis of *Winchester*; and on the South it is now joined by *Drapers Gardens*. This Hall, though very old, and chiefly Timber, is not without its peculiar Ornaments.

(2.) *Drapers-Hall*, situate on the South Side of *Throgmorton-street*, in the Parish of *St. Peter le Poor*, is built upon the Ruins of a noble Palace erected on that Spot in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* by *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, which upon his Attainder and Execution for High Treason devolving to the Crown, was purchased by the Company of *Drapers* for the Uses to which it is now applied. It was burnt down in the Fire of *London* 1666, and since magnificently rebuilt partly by Subscription; towards which, one Member, then in the *East-India* Service, gave 6000*l.* if we are rightly informed.

It is a very spacious noble Building, containing the four Sides of a Quadrangle, each Side elevated on Columns, and adorned with Arches, by which there are constituted Piazzas, and between each Arch is a Shield, Mantling, and other Fret-Work. To this Hall belongs a large and pleasant Garden, with Walks, much frequented by genteel Citizens at convenient Hours. The Room called the Hall is adorned within with a stately Screen, Enrichment and fine Wainscot; the Pictures of King *William III.* King *George I.* King *George II.* at full Length; and a three Quarter Length, an antient Picture, of *Henry Fitz-Alwine*,

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a Dra-



a Draper, and first Lord-Mayor of *London*: And there are several large Rooms wainscotted with Oak; such as the Court-Room, so called, at the West End of which hangs an original Picture of the unfortunate *Mary Queen of Scots*, at full Length, with King *James* her Infant Son in her Hand; supposed to be a Picture of great Value. This leads into a long Gallery, at the South End whereof is a Door into the Apartments for the Clerk and Offices: At the North End, a folding Sash-door opens into a grand square Room, called the *Ladies Chamber*, where the Company used, a few Years ago, to entertain their Wives and Friends with a Ball at certain Seasons, especially on the Day of declaring the Election of their Master and Wardens. In the Center of this Chamber hangs a large and beautiful Crystal cut Chandelier, a Present from the late Sir *Joseph Eyles*, when he served the Office of Sheriff. And over the Chimney-piece is a fine Picture of Sir *Robert Clayton*, Lord-Mayor of *London* in 167-- . Out of the West Side of this Room, a Passage leads to a Place called the *Record Room*; the Door to which is of Iron. It is very strongly built over the Passage that leads into the Garden, and covered with a Cistern, containing such a Body of Water, as at any Time to be ready and sufficient to defend this Apartment from Fire that might spread from the adjacent Buildings.

Merchant  
Taylors-  
Hall.

(3.) *Merchant-Taylors-Hall*, situate near the South-East Corner of *Threadneedle-street*, and in the Parish of *St. Martin Outwich*, is built upon the Site of an antient House possessed by one *Edmund Crepin*, or *Dominus Crepin*, who in the Year 1331 sold it to *John of Wakeley*, the King's Pavilion-maker, for the Use of the *Linnen Armourers*, or *Taylors*, of the Guild and Fraternity of *St. John Baptist*, who at that Time met at a House or Hall on the Back-side of the *Red Lion* in *Basing-lane*.

This *Merchant-Taylors-Hall* is a spacious Building, having at the Entrance, in the Front, a handsome large Door-Case, adorned with two Demy Columns, their Entablature and Pediment of the *Composite Order*; and the Inside is adorned with Hangings, which contain the History of their Patron *St. John Baptist*; and which, though old, are very curious and valuable.

Pinner's-  
Hall.

(4.) *Pinner's or Pinmakers-Hall*, situate at the S. E. Corner of *Great Winchester-street*. It is most noted for being let out for a Meeting of Independents, whose Lectures are preached here with great Applause.

The Bank.

*Thirdly, Publick Offices.* (1. The *Bank of England*, which is situate close to the East End of *St. Christopher's Church*, on the Site of the late House and Garden of Sir *John Houbton*, and some other Tenements, to make its Way backward into *Bartholomew-lane*. It stands in too narrow a Place, near to the confined West Extremity of *Threadneedle-street*; but it is a most magnificent Structure; the Front next the Street is about eighty Feet in Length, adorned with Columns, Entablature, &c. of the *Ionick Order*. There is a handsome Court-yard between this and the main Building, which, like the other, is of Stone, and adorned with Pillars, Pilasters, Entablature, and triangular Pediment of the *Corinthian Order*. The Hall is 79 Feet in Length, and 40 in Breadth, is wainscotted about eight Feet high, has a fine

Fret-work Ceiling, and a large *Venetian Window* at the West End of it. Beyond this is another Quadrangle, with an Arcade on the East and West Sides of it; and on the North is the Accountant's Office, which is 60 Feet long, and 28 Feet broad. There are handsome Apartments over this and the other Sides of the Quadrangle, with a fine Stair-case adorned with Fret-work; and under it are large Vaults, that have very strong Walls and Iron Gates for the Preservation of the Cash.

The back Entrance from *Bartholomew-Lane* is by a grand Gateway, which opens into a commodious and spacious Court-yard for Coaches or Waggons that come frequently loaded with Gold and Silver Bullion.

The *Bank* was established by Act of Parliament, Anno 1693, 5 and 6 *William and Mary*, Chap. 20. for a Loan of 1,200,000 *l.* subscribed and paid in to the Government at several Times; which Act laid an additional Duty on Tonnage, Excise, &c. which it was proposed would bring into the *Exchequer* 140,000 *l. per Ann.* of which 100,000 *l.* was secured to the *Bank*, as Interest, &c. for the said 1,200,000 *l. viz.* 96,000 *l.* Interest, at eight *per Cent. per Ann.* and the 4000 *l.* for Salaries and Incidents; upon which Basis the *Governor and Company of the Bank of England* were incorporated, with a Power to make By-Laws, and act in all other Respects as a legal Corporation for thirteen Years.

By their Charter they were constituted a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Directors, thirteen of whom, whereof the Governor, or Deputy-Governor, to be one, made a Court; who were invested with the Power of Management, except at General Courts of all the Members, which were to be held four Times a Year, or oftner, if demanded by nine Members, who had then each 500 *l.* Stock. And the Sum of 4000 *l.* in Capital Stock qualified a Member for Governor; 3000 *l.* for Deputy-Governor; and 2000 *l.* for Director: And the Appointment of Officers, and their Salaries, was by the Majority of such Members as had in this Stock 500 *l.* and the Choice to be annually.

Upon this Foot the *Bank* continued till the Year 1696, when, by reason of the ill State of the Coin, the selfish Practices of some Persons, &c. the Credit both of the *Exchequer* and *Bank* were low, greater Demands being made upon the latter than they were able to answer; and the Tallies going at 50, or upwards, *per Cent.* Discount, an Act was made Anno 1696, 8 and 9 *Will. III. Chap. 20.* for restoring Credit to both; whereby any Person might make new Subscriptions to the *Bank*, which was obliged to take them four Fifths in Tallies (upon a *Par*) and one Fifth in *Bank Notes*, by which Means the Capital Stock of the *Bank* was enlarged, the Demand on their Notes lessened, their Credit revived, and the Discount on Tallies reduced much lower, the Government allowing eight *per Cent.* for all subscribed as abovesaid, until the Funds might come in, which would pay off in Course such Tallies, and the *Bank* was to make a Dividend of the Principal to the Members, as those Tallies were from Time to Time paid off.

Upon





*A Perspective View of the Bank of England.*







Upon these Establishments the *Bank* was restrained by the following Injunctions :

I. That no Person should subscribe above 10,000 *l.* before the first of *July* following, the opening of the Books, nor above 20,000 *l.* afterward.

II. They are not to borrow under their Seal more than 1,200,000 *l.* upon the first Establishment, nor above the Sum subscribed on the second, otherwise each private Member shall make good his Proportion of the Deficiency that may be occasioned thereby.

III. They are not to trade as a Corporation, but as hereafter-mentioned, nor impower any one to trade for them, under the Penalty of forfeiting treble the Value of what they trade for, of which the Informer shall have the fifth Part.

If they refuse to pay any of their just Debts, the *Exchequer* must pay them out of the 100,000 *l.* as it shall become due to the *Bank*.

The Privileges of this Bank are,

I. Their sealed Notes were by Law made transferable by Indorsement.

II. They have Power to purchase Lands, (except those of the Crown) and to receive Goods as a Security for Money lent, to buy Gold or Silver Bullion, and to sell Goods, &c. forfeited to them.

III. Their Stock shall not be taxable in any Case.

IV. They may negotiate Bills of Exchange, and receive or take them for other Bills or Cash.

V. The Government was to give them a Year's Notice upon paying them back their 1,200,000 *l.*

VI. To counterfeit their Notes was made Felony.

VII. No Person dealing in this Stock could be a Bankrupt thereby, nor the Stock liable to foreign Attachment.

VIII. During the Continuance of this *Bank*, the Time for which was enlarged, no other *Bank* shall be erected by Parliamentary Authority.

		l.
There is at present due to the )		
<i>Bank</i> from the Government on the )	1,600,000	
original Fund, at 6 <i>l.</i> per Cent. — )		
For cancelling of <i>Exchequer</i> Bills, )	1,500,000	
3 <i>George</i> I. — — — — — )		
Purchased of the <i>South-Sea</i> Com- )	4,000,000	
pany, — — — — — )		
Annuities, at 4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. charg- )		
ed on the Duty on Coals since <i>La-</i> )	1,750,000	
<i>dy-Day</i> , 1719, — — — — — )		
<i>Ditto</i> , charged on the Surplus )		
of the Funds for the Lottery of )	1,250,000	
1714, — — — — — )		
<hr/>		
Total due to the <i>Bank</i> of Eng- )	10,100,000	
land, — — — — — )		
Their Seal is <i>Britannia</i> .		

The following is a LIST of the Names of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Twenty-four Directors, of the Bank of England, for the Year 1733.

The Honourable *Horatio Townshend*, Governor.  
*Bryan Benson*, Esq; Deputy-Governor.  
*Rob. Alfop*, Esq; Ald. *Delill. Carbonnel*, Esq;

<i>Mr. Robert Atwood.</i>	<i>Thomas Cooke, Esq;</i>
<i>Sir Edw. Bellamy, Knt.</i>	<i>Will. Fawkener, Esq;</i>
<i>and Ald.</i>	<i>Mr. James Gaultier.</i>
<i>John Bance, Esq;</i>	<i>Sir John Heathcote,</i>
<i>Stamp Brooksbank, Esq;</i>	<i>Bart.</i>
<i>Mr. Clement Boehm.</i>	<i>Samuel Holding, Esq;</i>
<i>Sir Gerard Conyers,</i>	<i>Henry Herring, Esq;</i>
<i>Knt. and Ald.</i>	<i>Matthew Howard, Esq;</i>
<i>Sir William Jolliff.</i>	<i>William Snelling, Esq;</i>
<i>Chr. Lethuillier, Esq;</i>	<i>James Spilman, Esq;</i>
<i>Henry Neale, Esq;</i>	<i>Charles Savage, Esq;</i>
<i>John Rudge, Esq;</i>	<i>Mr. Rob. Thornton.</i>
<i>Moses Raper, Esq;</i>	

In the Year 1707, *Nathanael Tench*, Esq; a worthy and intelligent Citizen, wrote a Defence of this Bank; being a Reply to a Pamphlet, called, *Remarks upon the Bank of England*; also to two other Pamphlets wrote against the *Bank*, one intitled, *A short View of the apparent Danger and Mischiefs from the Bank of England*; the other, *Reasons offered against the Continuance of the Bank, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament*. These Remarks and Pamphlets were thrown abroad, to prejudice the Parliament against granting a further Enlargement of Time to the *Bank*. The chief Purpose of this Defence was to vindicate a Corporation, and the Management thereof; not so much from Crimes they had already been guilty of in the Experiment of eleven or twelve Years, as the Fear of what they might do hereafter. For it was acknowledged by their bitterest Enemies, even in their Treatises wrote against it, That the *Bank* had been serviceable to the Government, and that the Managers thereof had not been guilty of those Villainies and Knaveries, which they supposed their Successors might be: But that it was a necessary Consequence, that by a further Enlargement of their Time (if any such they should have) either they, or their Successors, might, for Time to come, so prevaricate, as to be guilty of those Crimes, which they took upon them to suppose; though hereof was not the least Proof brought.

This Vindication of the *Bank* thus concludes: "That it might be with Truth concluded, that "since their first Establishment, (which was then "about 12 or 13 Years) they never bought one "Foot of Land, they never monopolized any "one Commodity. That they had been so far "from obstructing Trade, that they had very "much encouraged and enlarged it, by discoun- "tenancing Foreign and Inland Bills of Ex- "change; and by lending Money upon Notes, "to very great Sums, at very low Interest. That "they had never put any Hardships upon the "Government, as those Authors would insinu- "ate; but had all Times served it to the utmost "of their Power. That they had been so far "from raising the Interest of Money, that they "were the great, if not the only, Cause of lower- "ing it. That they had never concerned them- "selves in the Election of any one Member of "Parliament, nor ever advanced a single Penny "to influence any Election. Neither could any "Man complain, that he did not receive his "Money on Demand, that called for it. In short, "that notwithstanding the Clamour and Noise "their Adversaries made against them, they had "not brought any Instance, that they had been "guilty



“ guilty of any base or unworthy Action, in any  
 “ one Fact committed by them, since their first  
 “ Establishment. So that all the Clamour of  
 “ their Ill-willers had been raised upon a bare  
 “ Suspicion of what their Successors might do  
 “ hereafter.”

The BANK of ENGLAND was incorporated A. D. 1693, and is managed by a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Directors, chosen annually in the first whole Week in April, under this Restriction, that eighteen Directors at least shall be chosen every Year.

These for the Year 1755 are, Charles Palmer, Esq; Governor, Matthew Beachcroft, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

#### Directors,

Bryan Benson, Esq; Richard Stratton, Esq;  
 Matthew Clarmont, Esq; Peter Thomas, Esq;  
 William Cooper, Esq; Harry Thompson, Esq;  
 Philip de la Haize, Esq; John Weyland, Esq;  
 William Hunt, Esq; Bartholomew Burton, Esq;  
 Samuel Handley, Esq; Tho. Cbitty, Esq; and Ald.  
 Benjamin Longuet, Esq; J. Eaton Dodsworth, Esq;  
 Benj. Lethieullier, Esq; Peter Du Cane, Esq;  
 Robert Marsh, Esq; John Smith, Esq;  
 Charles Savage, Esq; James Spilman, Esq;  
 Alexander Sheafe, Esq; James Theobald, Esq;  
 Robert Salusbury, Esq; Thomas Whateley, Esq;

N. B. The last eight are new ones.

South-  
Sea-House

2. The South-Sea-House, which is situate at the N. E. Extremity of Threadneedle-street, and Part in Bishopsgate Ward, faces the Parish-Church of St. Martin Outwich forward, and the Parish-Church of St. Peter le Poor in Broad-street with its back Front, which was once the only Office of this Company; and, before its Institution, this Part was the Excise-Office. As to the new Building, it is a most magnificent Structure of Brick and Stone, about a Quadrangle, supported by Stone Pillars of the Tuscan Order, which form a fine Piazza. There is a beautiful Front of the Dorick Order in Threadneedle-street. The Walls are of a very great Thickness, and there are Vaults underneath the House, arched over, to preserve their Treasure and rich Merchandize from Fire. The several Offices for the Business of the Company are admirably well disposed; and the great Hall for Sales, the Dining-Room, Galleries, and Chambers, are hardly to be paralleled.

The Transactions of the South-Sea Company having made so much Noise in the World, and the Consequences of them having been so fatal to a great Number of People, of which many yet feel the unhappy Effects, a distinct Account of its Foundation, &c. cannot be thought improper in such a Collection as this:

*Abstract of the Charter of the Governors and Company of Merchants of Great-Britain trading to the South-Seas, and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery, founded upon an Act of Parliament establishing the said Company.*

Date and  
Recital of  
the Act.

“ The Charter is dated the eighth of September,  
 “ 1711, and recites the Act for paying the pub-  
 “ lick Debts, and settling the Trade to the

“ South-Seas and other Parts of America, and for  
 “ encouraging the Fishery; and the Settlement  
 “ thereby made of a Fund of five hundred and  
 “ sixty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-  
 “ nine Pounds ten Shillings *per Ann.* to pay an  
 “ Annuity of six Pounds *per Cent.* for all the pub-  
 “ lick Debts, to be provided for by the said  
 “ Act, computed at nine Millions four hundred  
 “ and seventy-one thousand three hundred and  
 “ twenty-five Pounds, and the Power thereby  
 “ granted to her Majesty to incorporate the Pro-  
 “ prietors of the said Debts, and to appoint Com-  
 “ missioners for taking Subscriptions toward the  
 “ joint Stock of the Corporation, by the said Act  
 “ directed to be erected for carrying on the Trade  
 “ to the South-Seas, and for encouraging the  
 “ Fishery; and the Clause of the Act for allowing  
 “ the Company eight thousand Pounds *per Ann.*  
 “ towards the Charge of Management.

“ And the Charter further recites, That two  
 “ Commissions had been granted for taking the  
 “ said Subscriptions; the one dated the twenty-  
 “ seventh of June, and the other the eleventh of  
 “ July, 1711. And that there appears to have  
 “ been subscribed, pursuant to the said Act and  
 “ Commissions, before the last Day of July 1711,  
 “ the Sum of three Millions four hundred and  
 “ five thousand five hundred and fifty-nine Pounds  
 “ twelve Shillings and seven Pence, or there-  
 “ abouts; and that the said Subscriptions have  
 “ been paid and answered by Delivery, within  
 “ the Time for that Purpose limited, in the se-  
 “ veral Species provided for by the Act, to the  
 “ Amount in Principal Money of such Subscrip-  
 “ tions.

Recital of  
the two  
Commis-  
sions.

Sum al-  
ready sub-  
scribed.

“ Then her Majesty incorporates the present  
 “ Subscribers, and all the Proprietors of the se-  
 “ veral Species intended to be provided for by  
 “ the Act who should hereafter subscribe, to be  
 “ one Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name  
 “ of The Governor and Company of Merchants of  
 “ Great-Britain trading to the South-Seas and  
 “ other Parts of America, and for encouraging the  
 “ Fishery; with Power to purchase Lands, &c.  
 “ not exceeding one thousand Pounds *per Ann.*  
 “ and to sell, grant, or dispose of the same  
 “ Lands, &c. and to sue and be sued.

In-corporating  
Clause.

The Name  
of the Cor-  
poration.

And what  
Lands they  
may pur-  
chase.  
May dis-  
pose of their  
Lands, and  
sue and be  
sued.

What  
deemed the  
Capital  
Stock.

“ And that the total Sum of all Tallies, &c.  
 “ and Sum of Money, with the Interest, to be  
 “ computed as the said Act directs, subscribed or  
 “ put into the joint Stock, and to be subscribed  
 “ and put into the same, pursuant to the said Act,  
 “ shall be deemed and called the Common Ca-  
 “ pital and Principal Stock of the said Com-  
 “ pany; and all Persons concerned to have a  
 “ Share in the Annuity or Fund in Proportion to  
 “ their Stock, and to become Members of the  
 “ Company, and be admitted without Fee or  
 “ Charge.

“ Her Majesty commands the High Treasurer  
 “ and Commissioners of the Treasury for the  
 “ Time being, and the other Officers, to cause  
 “ to be paid to the Company the aforelaid annual  
 “ Sum of six Pounds *per Cent.* for the whole Ca-  
 “ pital Stock, and also the eight thousand Pounds  
 “ *per Ann.* towards the Charge of Management  
 “ of the said Company, according to the said  
 “ Act, to such Person or Persons as the Com-  
 “ pany,

Directions  
to the Treas-  
ury, &c.  
to pay the  
Annuity,  
and the  
8000 l.  
*per Ann.*  
toward the  
Charge of  
Manage-  
ment.





*Ironmonger's Hall in Fenchurch Street London.*



*The South Sea House in Threadneedle Street.*







pany, under their Common Seal, shall appoint  
to receive the same.

*Institutes a  
Court of  
Directors.*

And grants, that, for the good Government  
of the Company, there shall be for ever a  
Court of Directors, to consist of one Governor,  
one Sub-Governor, and one Deputy-Governor,  
and thirty Directors; and that the Majority of  
the said Court of Directors, whereof the Gover-  
nor, Sub-Governor, and Deputy-Governor (ex-  
cept as is therein excepted) to be always one,  
shall be deemed a Court of Directors.

*How long  
to continue.*

That the present Governors and Directors  
shall continue in their respective Offices or  
Trust one Year from the Date of the Charter,  
unless others shall be chosen sooner.

*Time of  
next  
Election,  
and Qua-  
lifications  
for voting.*

The next Election of Governors, &c. to be  
between the twenty-fourth of June and first of  
September, 1712, by the Majority of Votes of  
such Members as are qualified as follows, viz.  
such Person as hath a thousand Pounds in the  
Capital Stock in his or her own Name and  
Right, to have one Vote; such as have three  
thousand Pounds, two Votes; such as have  
five thousand Pounds, three Votes; and such  
as have ten thousand Pounds Stock, or more,  
to have four Votes, and none more: And the  
Governor and Directors chosen before the first  
of September, 1712, to continue till the sixth  
of February, 1714, and until others are chosen  
in their Places.

*Continu-  
ance of the  
next Court  
of Di-  
rectors.*

And the next Election of Governors and Di-  
rectors to be between the twenty-fifth of De-  
cember and sixth of February, 1714; and the  
next Election of Governors and Directors after  
the sixth of February, 1714, to be between the  
twenty-fifth of December and sixth of February,  
1717; and from thenceforth every third Year  
between the twenty-fifth of December, and the  
sixth of February, for ever.

*Time of  
the next  
and future  
Elections.*

Publick Notice to be given in the London  
Gazette fourteen Days before every Election of  
Governors and Directors.

*Notice  
of the  
Election.*

The Majority of the Governors and Directors  
remaining in Office may, after fourteen Days  
publick Notice, as aforesaid, assemble the  
Members of the Company, in order to chuse  
others in the room of Governors or Directors  
deceased or avoided, &c.

*Others to  
be chosen  
in the  
room of  
those de-  
ceased, &c.*

I A. B. do swear, that the Sum of one thou-  
sand Pounds, or more, of the Capital Stock of  
the Body Politick, called by the Name of the Gover-  
nor and Company of Merchants of Great-Bri-  
tain trading to the South-Seas and other Parts  
of America, and for encouraging the Fishery,  
doth at this Time belong to me in my own Right,  
and not in Trust for any other Person or Persons  
whatsoever. So help me God.

*Voter's  
Oath.*

A Declaration to the like Effect to be made  
by such Persons called Quakers.

*Quakers  
Declara-  
tion.*

The like Oath to be taken on Behalf of any  
Corporation or Body Politick, claiming Right  
to vote; the said Oath to be made by such  
Person or Persons as such Corporation, under  
their common Seal, depute to vote for them.

*Oath on  
Behalf of  
any Corpo-  
ration.*

The Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Gov-  
ernor, or any two or more of the Directors,  
to administer the aforesaid Oath and Declara-  
tion.

*Who to  
administer  
them.*

No Person to be qualified for Governor,  
No. 72.

Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director,  
but natural-born Subjects of Great-Britain, or  
naturalized; and likewise the Person to be  
chosen Governor, Sub-Governor, or Deputy-  
Governor, at such Time to have five thousand  
Pounds, and the Directors three thousand  
Pounds, or more, in the Capital Stock of  
the said Company, in his own Name and  
Right.

*Qualifica-  
tion for  
Governors  
and Di-  
rectors.*

No Person to be Governor, Sub-Governor,  
Deputy-Governor, or Director, while Gover-  
nor, Deputy-Governor, or Director of the  
Bank of England or East-India Company, or ca-  
pable thereof.

*No Person  
to be Go-  
vernor or  
Director  
of this  
Company,  
and of the  
Bank or  
East-India  
Company,  
at the same  
Time.*

No Governor to be capable of executing that  
Office in this Company, until he has taken an  
Oath, That he will give his best Advice and  
Assistance for the Support and good Govern-  
ment of the said Company, and will faithfully  
and honestly demean himself, and execute the  
said Office accordingly, to the best of his Skill  
and Understanding.

*Governor's  
Oaths.*

The like Oaths, *mutatis mutandis*, to be  
taken by the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor,  
and Directors of the said Company.

*Directors  
the like  
Oaths.*

The Court of Directors to meet at any con-  
venient Place, hold Courts, summon General  
Courts, as Occasion requires; and the Court  
of Directors, with a Governor, or Sub-Gover-  
nor, or Deputy-Governor, (or without, in  
such Cases as are after mentioned) may act ac-  
cording to By-Laws, &c. given them by Ge-  
neral Courts; and where such By-Laws are  
wanting, the Majority of the Court of Directors  
may manage Affairs of the Company, direct  
Voyages, appoint Agents, Factors, &c. ac-  
cording to the best of their Judgments.

*Power of  
the Court of  
Directors.*

Committees of the Court of Directors may  
act or do any Thing committed to them by the  
Court of Directors, as fully as the Court of  
Directors might lawfully do.

*Power of  
Committees*

The Company impowered to meet together  
as often as they think fit, for making By-  
Laws, or any other Affair of the said Com-  
pany, for the good Government of the Com-  
pany, &c. and that as many as are so affem-  
bled, whereof the Governor, Sub-Governor,  
or Deputy-Governor, to be always one, (ex-  
cept in such Cases as are otherwise provided)  
to be a General Court of the said Company.

*Power for  
General  
Courts to  
meet and  
make By-  
Laws, &c.*

The Court of Directors are to summon two  
General Courts at least in a Year, viz. in  
September and March.

*Two Gene-  
ral Courts  
a Year.*

The Court of Directors, within twenty Days  
after Demand by any nine or more Members,  
having each three thousand Pounds Stock, to  
call a General Court to be held of the Mem-  
bers of the said Company qualified for Electors;  
and, in Default of the Court of Directors so  
doing, any nine or more such Members as have  
three thousand Pounds Stock each, upon four-  
teen Days publick Notice in the Gazette, may  
summon and hold a General Court of the said  
Company, appoint a President or Chairman,  
and do and dispatch any Business relating to the  
Government and Affairs of the said Company.

*Court of  
Directors  
to call a  
General  
Court, upon  
Demand of  
any nine  
Members,  
having  
3000l.  
Stock.*

And that in the General Court to be so called  
and held, or in any other General Court, the  
Members present may hear and determine any  
Complaint

*Upon De-  
fault, the  
said nine  
may call  
one, and do  
Business.*



Governors and Directors may be removed for Mismanagement.

“ Complaint made against any Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director, for Mismanagement in his or their Office or Offices; and may, upon just Cause, displace any Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director; and, upon due Notice given as aforesaid, summon another General Court, and, by Majority of Votes of such Members as are qualified as aforesaid, may chuse other or others in the room of such as shall be displaced.

Company to make reasonable By-Laws.

“ The Members of the Company qualified for Electors, as aforesaid, are empowered, by Majority of Votes, in General Courts and Assemblies, to make reasonable By-Laws, &c.

Equality of Votes to determine by Lot.

“ In Case of Equality of Votes in any General Court, or Court of Directors, the Matter to be determined by Lot, to be prepared by the Treasurer or Cashier.

The Company to have the sole Trade within their Limits.

“ The Company to have from the first of August, 1711, for ever, the sole Trade and Traffick to America, within the Limits prescribed by the Act and Charter.

Not to call in above 10l. per Cent. &c.

“ That the Company may, at a General Court or Courts, call for from the Members such Money as the General Court shall think fit to carry on the Trade, in Proportion to each Person's Share in the Capital Stock, not exceeding ten Pounds *per Cent.* which Money so called in shall be deemed and called *Additional Stock*.

The Company's Bonds to be taken for Customs.

“ The Commissioners of the Customs are required to take the Company's Bonds, under their Common Seal, for the Customs of Goods bondable imported.

Privileges of the Company.

“ Her Majesty grants to the Company the Enjoyment of all Privileges in the City of London, as fully as any Company, established by Letters Patent granted by her Majesty or her Predecessors, at present do or may enjoy, or formerly did or might enjoy.

One per Cent. for the Fishery.

“ Her Majesty, pursuant to the Act, directs the Company to raise a Stock of One *per Cent.* on the Capital Stock; the same to be raised by the Members, in Proportion to their Stock; the said Stock to be kept apart, and always employed in the improving, enlarging, and carrying on the Fishery of this Realm, or other Fishery, for the Benefit and Use of the Members of the Company, in Proportion to their Stock: Nevertheless, no other of her Majesty's Subjects are to be excluded from the Fishing-Trade: And the said One *per Cent.* not to be called for, but by Order of a General Court, summoned and assembled for that Purpose, on fourteen Days publick Notice in the *Gazette*.

Members refusing to pay upon Call, &c. not to transfer or receive Dividends.

“ Members of the said Company neglecting to pay Money called in by General Courts, or being otherwise indebted to the Company, are not to be permitted to transfer their Stock, without Consent of the Court of Directors; neither shall such Defaulter receive any Dividend during their Default.

Clause in Favour of the Bank

“ The Company shall not, at any Time or Times hereafter, borrow, owe, or take up any Sum or Sums of Money, on their Bills or Notes payable at Demand, or at any less Time than six Months from the borrowing thereof; or discount any Bills of Exchange, or other

“ Bills or Notes whatsoever; or keep any Book or Cash for any Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate whatsoever, other than their own proper Books, Money, and Cash; neither shall any of the Powers, Privileges, Immunities, Exemptions, or Advantages granted to the said Company, extend, or be construed to extend, or be used to the Prejudice of the Privileges of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. Then follows a Clause for securing the Privileges of the East-India Company; and another to make the yearly Fund subject to Redemption.

“ The Court of Directors may, pursuant to the said Act, at any Time after the twenty-fifth of December, 1711, if they think fit, admit and take into the joint Stock of the Company, or purchase, pay off, and discharge, in order to the Admission into the joint Stock of the said Corporation, and to admit the same accordingly, all or any the Tallies and Orders made forth in Pursuance of the Act of the eighth of her present Majesty, which, on the first of May, 1711, were not in the Hands of the Treasurers and Pay-masters of the publick Offices, and which shall not have been subscribed on or before the twenty-fifth of December, 1711; and that the said Tallies be admitted into the Stock for such Sums as the Principal and Interest which shall be due on the same shall amount to when admitted.”

See what has been already said of this Scheme and Company on Page 525, &c.

The Abuse of those Powers granted this Company by Parliament and the Royal Favour, brought on an Enquiry before the Parliament, in which Sir Joseph Jekyll set forth “ The Necessity of examining, without the least Delay, into the Conduct of the South-Sea Company, to see whether they had made good their Engagements, and strictly followed the Rules prescribed to them by the Act passed last Session of Parliament in their Favour; urging, that this was the most natural Way of proceeding in an Affair of so great Importance: That, on the contrary, it seemed absurd to attempt the Cure of a Distemper before they were acquainted with it; but that, as soon as it was thoroughly known, he hoped that wise Assembly should not want Schemes to apply proper Remedies to it.”

This Speech made so deep an Impression, that some Members, who offered to speak on the contrary Side, were not much listened to; and, on the other Hand, Wilfred Lawson, Esq; having supported Mr. Nevill's Motion, the Courtiers thought fit no longer to oppose it; so that, without coming to a Division, the House made the following Orders, viz.

“ I. That the Directors of the South-Sea Company do forthwith lay before this House an Account of all their Proceedings whatsoever, relating to an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for enabling the South-Sea Company to increase their present Capital Stock and Fund, by redeeming such publick Debts and Incumbrances as are therein mentioned, and for raising Money to be applied for lessening several of*

East-India Company's Clause, and Redemption of the Fund.

Tallies, &c. of the 8th of the Queen have to be subscribed after the 25th of December, 1711.

Parliamentary Proceedings against the Company.



“ the publick Debts and Incumbrances, and for calling  
“ in the present Exchequer Bills remaining uncanceled, and for making forth new Bills in lieu thereof,  
“ to be circulated and exchanged upon Demand at or  
“ near the Exchequer.

“ 2. That the Managers and Directors appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, by Virtue of the said Act, do forthwith lay before this House all such Matters and Things as they have done and performed, or ordered to be done and performed, in relation to the said Act.

“ 3. That the said Managers and Directors do forthwith lay before this House an Account of all Orders they have received from Time to Time from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

“ 4. That the Directors of the South-Sea Company do forthwith lay before this House an Account of what Money and Exchequer Bills have been received by or for the Use of the said Company, since the twenty-fifth Day of December, 1719, and the respective Uses and Purposes to which the same have been applied.

“ 5. That the said Directors do forthwith lay before this House an Abstract of what publick Debts and Incumbrances have been subscribed to or discharged by the said Company, pursuant to any Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf, since the twenty-fifth Day of December, 1719, and in what Manner such Subscriptions were made.

“ 6. That the said Directors do forthwith lay before this House an Account of what Sum or Sums of Money have been taken up or borrowed on Account of the said Company, or which they stand engaged for upon Bills, Bonds, or other Contracts, under their Common Seal or otherwise, since the twenty-fifth Day of December, 1719.”

And the House discovered so much Iniquity and Destruction to the Subscribers throughout all the Company’s Proceedings, that it was thought proper, in the first place, to pass an Act to prevent the Governor, Sub-Governor, Directors, Cashier, &c. going out of the Kingdom.

In the mean time the House of Lords concurred in every Particular with the Commons, and came to the following Resolution :

Resolution of the Lords.

“ That the taking in of Stock, the transferring of Stock belonging to the South-Sea Company, or giving Credit for the same, without a valuable Consideration actually paid, or sufficiently secured ; or the purchasing Stock by any Director or Agent of the South-Sea Company, for the Use or Benefit of any Person in the Administration, or any Member of either House of Parliament, during such Time as the late Bill relating to the South-Sea Company was depending last Year in Parliament, was a notorious and most dangerous Corruption.”

The Directors and Value of their Estates, which on this Occasion were ordered and laid before the Parliament for their Censure, follow :

A compleat and exact Ballance of the Estates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, &c. of the South-Sea Company, as delivered upon Oath to the Ba-

rons of the Exchequer ; together with the Allowances out of each, thought proper, by the Grand Committee of the Honourable House of Commons, to be made to each Person respectively.

Persons.	Estates.			Allowances.		
	l.	s.	d. q.	l.	s.	d.
Sir John Fellows,						
Sub-Governor -	243096	00	06	10000	0	0
Charles Joye, Esq;						
Deputy-Governor	40105	02	00	5000	0	0
Mr. Astell —	27750	19	08½	5000	0	0
Sir John Blunt —	183349	10	08½	1000	0	0
Sir Lamb. Blackwell	83529	17	11	10000	0	0
Sir Robert Chaplin	45875	14	05	10000	0	0
Sir William Chapman	39161	06	08½	10000	0	0
Mr. Chester —	140372	15	06	10000	0	0
Mr. Child —	52437	19	01	10000	0	0
Mr. Delaport —	17151	04	06	10000	0	0
Mr. Eyles —	34329	16	07	20000	0	0
Mr. Edmundson —	5365	00	00	3000	0	0
Mr. Gibbon —	106543	05	06	10000	0	0
Mr. Gore —	38936	15	05	20000	0	0
Mr. Hawes —	40031	00	02½	31	0	0
Sir Will. Hammond	22707	04	02	10000	0	0
Mr. Horsley —	19962	05	03	10000	0	0
Mr. Houlditch —	39527	10	04	5000	0	0
Sir Theodore Janssen	243244	03	11	50000	0	0
Sir Jacob Jacobson	11481	04	00	11000	0	0
Mr. Ingram —	16795	00	00	12000	0	0
Sir John Lambert	72508	01	05	5000	0	0
Sir Harcourt Masier	11814	12	03½	5000	0	0
Mr. Morley —	1869	10	03	1800	0	0
Mr. Page —	34817	12	03½	10000	0	0
Mr. Raymond —	64373	06	03	30000	0	0
Mr. Read —	117297	16	00	10000	0	0
Mr. Reynolds —	18368	13	02½	14000	0	0
Mr. Sawbridge	77254	01	08	5000	0	0
Mr. Tillard —	19175	14	04	15000	0	0
Mr. Turner —	881	17	06	800	0	0
Mr. Surman, Deputy-Cashier —	121321	10	00	5000	0	0

June 12. The Commons, in a Grand Committee, considered further of the State of the publick Credit, and came to several Resolutions, which, being the next Day reported by Mr. Farrer, were agreed to by the House, as follows, viz.

1. That such Persons as have borrowed Money from the South-Sea Company upon South-Sea Stock, actually transferred and pledged at the Time of borrowing, to or for the Use of the said Company, shall, upon Payment of 10 per Cent. upon the respective Sums so borrowed, at a Time or Times to be limited, and not otherwise, be discharged from all farther Demands of the said Company, in respect of the Monies so borrowed ; and that all the Stock so transferred and pledged, together with all Dividends and Profits thereto belonging respectively, be absolutely vested in the said Company.

2. That such Persons as have borrowed Money from the South-Sea Company upon Subscription-Receipts, actually pledged to the said Company at the Time of borrowing, shall, upon Payment of 10 per Cent. upon the respective Sums so borrowed, at a Time or Times to be limited, and not otherwise, be discharged of all farther Demands in respect of the Money so borrowed ; and that all the Subscription-Receipts so pledged, together

Resolutions of the Commons concerning publick Credit.



gether with all Dividends and Profits thereunto belonging, be absolutely vested in the said Company.

An Author of Reputation, who wrote about the Year 1726, gives the following Account of the *South-Sea Company* :

“ Many take this Company to have been originally intended, rather as a political Contrivance for raising a Fund of Money, to serve in the pressing Occasions of the State, than as a real Establishment for the sake of Commerce; for the Nation being exhausted of Money by the long Wars with *France*, it is no Wonder the Phantom of a new Company should be raised, to bring in the Subscriptions of the monied Men, as the only Expedient to be supplied with Money, without dissatisfying the People, already wore out with Subsidies, &c. Be this as it will, it is certain the Ministry never thought seriously, during the whole Course of the War, about making any Settlement on the Coasts of *South America*; which was the Thing wherewith the People were first flattered: Besides, that the Fund having been apparently perverted to defray the Expences of the War, its Value was so lowered, that it must in all Probability have sunk outright, but for the unexpected Help it met with in 1713.

By the Treaty of *Utrecht*, the Business of the *French Affienta Company*, which was to furnish the *Spanish West-Indies* with Negroes, was resigned to the *English*, in Favour of the *South-Sea Company*; which by this Turn relieved itself from its languishing Condition, and became in a Condition to vie with the most flourishing Companies of Commerce in *England*.

The Treaty of this Company with the *Spaniards* commences from May 1713, and is to hold 30 Years; during which Time, the Company is to furnish the *Spanish America* with 144000 Negroes of both Sexes, between fifteen and twenty-five Years of Age, found, &c. at the Rate of 4800 *per Annum*; and for all they furnish besides, only to pay Half the Dues to the King of *Spain* for the first twenty-five Years of the Farm, or *Affienta*. It may be added, that in Consideration of 200,000 *Piasters*, paid in Advance to the King of *Spain*, to be reimbursed as the Dues rise during the first ten Years, the Company is only to pay Dues for 4000: The King's Due is  $33\frac{1}{3}$  *Piasters per Head*.

The chief Establishment of the *French Affienta Company* was *Buenos Ayres*, a Town of considerable Trade on the Coast of *South America*. The *South-Sea Company*, who, without changing their Name, took on them the *Affienta*, or Farm of Negroes, preserves the same Establishment; and it is here their Vessels disembark their Negroes, which they had purchased through all the Coasts of *Africa* within their Grant. The Company, it is certain, set out with good Success; and there was room to hope still better; since, besides that the Value of their Stock the first five Years rose faster, in Proportion, than that of any other Company; his Majesty, after purchasing 10,000 *l.* Sterling therein, was pleased to condescend to be their Governor, or first Director.”

In the sixth Sessions of the last Parliament, *A. D.* 1753, it was enacted, “ That from and after “ the Expiration of the three Years for which the “ present Governors and Directors are chosen,

“ the Court of Directors of the said Company do “ and shall consist of one Governor, one Sub-Governor, one Deputy-Governor, and twenty-one Directors only; and that the Majority of such “ Court of Directors, whereof the Governor, “ Sub-Governor, or Deputy-Governor (except as “ in the Charter of the said Company is excepted) to be always one, shall from thenceforth “ be deemed and be a Court of Directors.

“ Provided always, and be it further enacted “ by the Authority aforesaid, That at the next “ general Election of Directors, twenty-one Directors, and no more, who were at the last preceding general Election of Directors chosen into the Office of Directors, may be again appointed or chosen into the Office of Directors; “ and that at and in every subsequent Election, “ no more than fifteen, who were at the last preceding general Election of Directors chosen into the Office of Director, shall be again appointed or chosen into the Office of Directors; “ any By-law of the said Governor and Company “ to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

“ Provided always, and be it further enacted “ by the Authority aforesaid, That the Salaries of “ the Governors and Directors of the said Governor and Company shall continue and be the same as they now are; any By-law of the said Governor and Company to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.”

The present Governors and Directors are,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty, Governor.

*Peter Burrel*, Esq; Sub-Governor.

*John Bristow*, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Directors.

<i>Richard Baker</i> , Esq;	<i>Thomas le Blanc</i> , Esq;
<i>Thomas Coventrye</i> , Esq;	<i>Samuel Craghead</i> , Esq;
<i>John Edwards</i> , Esq;	<i>Francis Fauquier</i> , Esq;
<i>Brice Fisher</i> , Esq;	<i>Francis Gasbry</i> , Esq;
<i>Joseph Gulson</i> , jun. Esq;	<i>Tilman Henckell</i> , Esq;
<i>Richard Jackson</i> , Esq;	<i>Thomas Lane</i> , Esq;
<i>James Locke</i> , Esq;	<i>Sydenham Maltbus</i> , Esq;
<i>Nathanael Paice</i> , Esq;	<i>John Philipson</i> , Esq;
<i>Richard Salwey</i> , Esq;	<i>Walter Vane</i> , Esq;
<i>John Warde</i> , Esq;	<i>Lewis Way</i> , Esq;
<i>John Wenham</i> , Esq;	

Directors.

Cashier, *George Wolley*.

Deputy-Cashier, *James Gosling*.

Secretary, *Claud. Crespigny*.

Accomptant, *John Read*.

Deputy-Accomptant, *Robert Montague*.

Chief Clerk of the Stock and Annuity-Office, *John Giles*.

(3.) The chief *Penny-Post-Office*, situate at the North Side of *St. Christopher's Church-yard*, *Threadneedle-street*, is a Place of Eminence on Account of its extensive Communication with all Parts of the City, and ten Miles round; but has no Appearance of a publick Building, being only a private Dwelling-House hired for that Purpose.

(4.) The *Pay-Office*, situate on the West Side near to the Corner of *Great Winchester-street*, in *Broad-street*, is a large House, and the only Remains of *Winchester-Place*. Here are made all Payments for the Service of the royal Navy. The present *Treasurer of the Navy*, who is always at the Head of this Office, with a Salary of 2000 *l. per Annum*,

The Number of which a Court of Directors, for the future, is to consist.

One declared to be a Majority.

At the next general Election, 21 of the former Directors may be re-chosen,

and in every subsequent one, no more than 15 of those in the preceding Election.

Salaries of the Governors and Directors to continue as they now are.

This Trade was interrupted by the late Spanish War, and has never been renewed.



*Annum*, is the Right Honourable George Grenville, Esq; The *Paymaster* is James Wallace, Esq; 500 l. and the *Cashier* and *Accomptant* is Richard Berenger, Esq; 400 l.

*Gresham's Alms-houses.* Fifthly, An Alms-house in Broad-street, at the Back-part of Gresham-College, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt. for eight decayed Citizens, who are paid 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum each, quarterly, out of the Chamber of London; and have also once a Year a Load of Coals, and a Gown once in two Years.

*Free-School.* We shall conclude the Account of this Ward with Mention of the Free-School belonging to it for the Education of 50 Boys and 30 Girls. It is taught in an old House facing the Back-gate of Bethlehem-Hospital in London-wall Parish and Street, and supported by private Subscription.

C H A P. XIV.

Of CANDLEWICK WARD.

*995*  
With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

*Its Name, Bounds, and Extent. Modern State. Aldermen and Common-Councilmen. Parishes and Parish-Churches. A French Episcopal Church. Two Colleges. The Poet Lidiat's Account of East-cheap.*

*Name and Bounds.* THIS Ward took its Name from a Street called Candlewick or Candlewright-street, a Place remarkable for Wax and Tallow-Chandlers or Candlewrights, as they were antiently named. It is bounded on the East by Bridge Ward; on the South by Bridge and Dowgate Wards; on the North by Langborn Ward; and on the West by Dowgate and Wallbrook Wards.

*Extent.* It begins at the East End of Great East-cheap, and runs Westward thro' the said Street, and Candlewick-street, now Canon-street, to the North End of Green-lettice, formerly called Suffolk-lane, on the South Side, and down that Lane to the West End of St. Laurence Poultney Church-yard, including, on the South Side of Canon-street, half Crooked-Lane, and the greatest Part of all the other Lanes: But on the North Side it takes in not one fourth Part of those Lanes, which run into Lombard-street. Thus, Great East-cheap, the whole on both Sides, except a very small Part in the North Corner next to Grass-church-street: Candlewick (now commonly called Canon) street, from Green-lettice-lane on both Sides to Great East-cheap: Abchurch-lane, all, except 96 Feet on the West Side, and about 140 Feet on the East Side of the North End, towards Lombard-street. St. Nicholas-lane, about 200 Feet, at the South End, on both Sides. St. Clement's-lane, the South End, and about 180 Feet on the West Side, and 150 Feet on the East Side. St. Michael's-lane, all but about 140 Feet at the South End on both Sides. Crooked-lane, the West End, about Half. St. Martin's-lane, all, on both Sides, except about 95 Feet at the South End. St. Laurence Poultney-lane, or Hill, from Canon-street on both Sides, a little beyond St. Laurence Church-yard. Green-lettice-lane, the East Side. And all these Streets and  
No. 72.

Lanes have several Courts and Alleys and small Passages, which shall be mentioned under each.

*Modern State.* Great East-cheap begins by the Corner of Fish-street-hill, and runs Westward unto Clement's-lane, where Canon-street begins. It took its Name, East-cheap, from a Market antiently there kept for the serving the East Part of the City: Which Market was afterwards removed to Leadenball-street, and now is kept in Leadenball square. But still Great East-cheap continues a Fleish-Market, and is a great Thoroughfare from the Eastern Parts to those in the West. In this Street is the Boar's-head Tavern, under the Sign of which is wrote, *This is the oldest Tavern in London.* It is in this Tavern where some of the Scenes of the Poet Shakespear's Henry IV. are laid, in which he introduces Prince Henry, Falstaff, and his Companions.

The Courts and Alleys are as followeth, beginning Eastwards, viz.

Small-alley, very ordinary, only for Stabling.

Maidenhead-court, but small, with a Meeting-House at the upper End.

Rat-alley, also narrow and very mean.

White Bell-alley, also small and ordinary.

Canon-street begins at East-cheap, and runs Westwards to Green-lettice-lane; a Street well built and inhabited by able Tradesmen: The Courts and Alleys are, Bell-alley, which hath a Passage into St. Nicholas-lane through the Bell Tavern. Black Swan-alley, but indifferent. Artichoke-court, a pretty good Place, with a Free-stone Pavement.

Clement's-lane, on the North Side of Canon-street, falls into Lombard-street, a Place well built and inhabited: The Part in this Ward goeth a little beyond St. Clement's-East-cheap Church; which is a handsome Brick Building, with Free-stone Work at the Corners; adjoining to which Church is a good handsome Place called Church-alley, the North Side having a Row of Houses, and the South Side lying open to the Church and Church-yard.

Nicholas-lane, of which in Langborn Ward.

Abchurch-lane comes out of Lombard-street, and runs up to Canon-street, a Place well built and inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute. In this Lane are these Courts and Alleys:

Nicholas-alley, but narrow, with a Passage into Nicholas-lane.

Lamb-alley, but indifferently inhabited, and narrow, with a Passage into Sherborn-lane; and near unto this Alley is Lamb-court, which is but ordinary.

The Lanes on the South Side of Canon-street are Michael's-lane, and Crooked-lane, St. Martin's-lane, St. Laurence Poultney-lane, and Green-lettice-lane.

Michael's-lane goes out of Great East-cheap, and runs down into Thames-street, which Lane is almost all in this Ward; that Part towards Thames-street being in Dowgate Ward. It is a Place well built and inhabited. Crooked-lane comes out of Michael's-lane by St. Michael's Church, and falls into Fish-street-hill against the Monument: Which Part next Fish-street is in the Bridge Ward Within. It is a Place of great Note for the Tin Ware, Fishing-Tackle, Turnery-Ware,



Ware, Bird-Cages, Haberdashery and Cutlery-Ware.

On the West Side of *Michael's-lane*, over-against the Church, is *Hockins-court*, which is but small, containing two Houses. And on the same Side is *Meeting-house-yard*, so called from a Meeting-House, which takes up the greatest Part. *Fen-court* hath pretty good Houses, and a Free-stone Pavement.

*Three-tun-court*, a good square Place, with an open Entrance for Carts.

*St. Martin's-lane* also falls into *Thames-street*, and is well built, and inhabited by Merchants. On the East Side is *St. Martin's Orgar Church-yard*; the Church not being rebuilt since its burning down in the great Fire, the Parish is united unto *St. Clement's East-cheap*. Part of the Steeple remains, where there is a Dial, which hangs over into the Street.

*Laurence Poultney-lane*, so called from the Parish-Church there formerly standing on the West Side, that was consumed by the Fire of London, and is not since rebuilt.

*Green Lettice-lane* comes out of *Canon-street*, and falls into *St. Laurence Poultney-bill*; a Place well inhabited. The East Side is only in this Ward; the West in *Wallbrook*.

Watch.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night a Constable, the Beadle, and twenty-four Watchmen. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest are to serve on Juries for this Ward in *Guildhall* in the Month of December.

Jury.

Govern-  
ment.

It hath an Alderman, his Deputy, and seven more Common-Councilmen, Constables eight, Scavengers six, Wardmote Inquest Men twelve, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at 16 l.

Aldermen,  
Common  
Council.

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Charles Asgill*, Knight. The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, Deputy, Mr. *George Cunnick*, Mr. *George Middleton*, Mr. *George Dealtry*, Mr. *John Southby*, Mr. *Robert Kite*, Mr. *George Hoare*, and Mr. *Thomas Bowers*.

Remarkable  
Things.

Parishes  
and Parish-  
Churches.

The remarkable Things in this Ward are, First, Three Parish-Churches; (1) *St. Clement's East-cheap*, (2) *St. Mary's Abchurch*, (3) *St. Michael's Crooked-lane*. But there are five Parishes; (1) *St. Clement's East-cheap*, (2) *St. Martin's Orgar*, (3) *St. Mary's Abchurch*, (4) *St. Laurence's Poultney*, (5) *St. Michael's Crooked-lane*: Of which more particularly hereafter in the parochial History of this City.

French  
Episcopal  
Church.

Secondly, An Episcopal French Church, which assembles in the small Remains of the antient Parish-Church of *St. Martin's Orgar*; Part of the Tower, and Nave thereof, being found capable of Repairs after the Fire of London: Of which the following is the best Account we are able to collect:

A Bill in Parliament being engrossed for the erecting a Church for the French Protestants, sojourning in London, in the Church-yard of this Parish of *St. Martin Orgars*, after the great Fire; the Parishioners offered Reasons to the Parliament against it; declaring, nevertheless, that they were not against erecting a Church, but only against erecting it in the Place mentioned in the Bill: Since, by the Act for rebuilding the City, the Site and Church-yard of *St. Martin's Orgars*, was

directed to be enclosed with a Wall, and laid open for a Burying-place for the Parish. The said Act was for confirming a Lease of the Church-yard, made from the Parson and Church-wardens of the said Parish unto certain Trustees for 50 Years, to erect a Church there for French Protestants, with Liberty for the Parson and Church-wardens, during the said Term, to renew the said Lease for 50 Years, and so on. This was agreed on at a Vestry: But many of the Parishioners not knowing of this that was done, and so without and contrary to their Assent, now put up their Reasons against passing the Bill: But notwithstanding, the Bill passed; and there is a French Episcopal Church there at this Time. The Ministers are the Reverend Mr. *David Durand*, F. R. S. the Rev. Mr. *Mauzy*, and the Rev. Mr. *Desprez*, who perform the Service according to the Rites and Liturgy of the Church of England.

Thirdly, In this Ward, in ancient Times were two Colleges, one founded by Sir *William Walworth*, 4 Rich. II. in the Church of *St. Michael's Crooked-lane*, his own Parish, for one Master and nine Chaplains or Priests: The other was called the College of *Jesus* and of *Corpus Christi*, founded by *John Poultney*, several times Lord-Mayor of London, about the 20 Edw. III. near the Church of *St. Laurence Poultney*, for a Master, Warden, thirteen Priests, and four Choristers. After his Decease, it obtained the Name of the College of *St. Laurence de Poultney*.

The Face of this Ward is greatly changed, as may be collected from the following Song, called *London Lickpenny*, made by *Lidgate* a Monk of *Bury*, in the Reign of *Henry V.* in the Person of a Country-man coming to London, and travelling through the same. In *West-cheap* (saith the Song) he was called on to buy fine Lawne, Paris Thread, Cotton Umble, and other Linen Clothes, and such like, (he speaketh of no Silks): In *Cornhill*, to buy old Apparel, and Household-Stuff; where he was forced to buy his own Hood, which he had lost in *Westminster-hall*. In *Candlewright-Street*, Drapers profered him cheap Cloth: In *East-cheap*, the Cooks cryed Hot Ribs of Beef roasted, Pies well baked, and other Victuals: There was clattering of Pots, Harp, Pipe and Sawtrie; yea by cock, nay by cock, for other greater Oaths were spared: Some sang of *Jenkin* and *Julian*, &c. all which Melody liked well the Passenger, but he wanted Money to abide by it, and therefore gat him into *Gravefend* Barge, and home into Kent.

And the Eating-Houses in *East-cheap* at that Time were of such Note, that we read in the Annals of London, that the Royal Family used to frequent them. See p. 185.

Wal-  
worth's  
College.

Jesus Col-  
lege.

Antiquities.

London  
Lickpenny.

In West-  
cheap  
Linen  
Cloth sold,  
but no  
Silks  
spoken of.

Fripparia.  
Upholders  
upon Corn-  
hill, Sellers  
of old ap-  
parel and  
Household-  
Stuff.  
East-  
cheap.

## CHAP. XV.

### CASTLE-BARNARD WARD.

922

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

Its Name, Bounds, and Extent. Modern State. Aldermen and Common Council. Parishes and Churches. The Heralds-Office or College of Arms. Doctors Commons Courts and



and Offices, Doctors and Proctors. Baynard's Castle, and other remarkable Antiquities.

Name.

THIS Ward takes its Name from an antient Castle built by one Baynard, a Nobleman of great Authority, who came from Normandy with the Conqueror. It was situate on the Bank near the Thames. Of which more at large amongst the remarkable Things of this Ward.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the East by Queenhithe and Bread-street Wards; on the South by the River Thames; on the West and on the North by the Ward of Farringdon within.

Extent.

This Ward begins in the East on the Thames Side, by where, of old Time, was a House called Huntington House, and runs by St. Paul's-wharf, by where old Baynard's-Castle stood, Puddle-wharf, and by the South Side of Black-fryars: Turns by the East Wall of the said Fryars, to the South-West End of Creed-lane: Then on the North Side of Thames-street, by where St. Peter's Church stood, and the Lane called St. Peter's-hill, along 'till over-against Puddle-wharf; and then North up by the Great Wardrobe to the West End of Carter-lane: Up Creed-lane, Ave-mary-lane, and a Piece of Pater-noster-row; and back again up Warwick-lane, all the East Side thereof, to the Sign of the Crown by Newgate-market; which is the farthest North Part of this Ward.

Out of Thames-street are Lanes ascending North to Knight-riders-street. The first is Peter-hill-lane, all of that Ward, (two Houses excepted.) The next is Paul's-wharf-hill, which crossing Knight-riders-street and Carter-lane, goes up to the South Chain of St. Paul's Church-yard: Addle-street, over-against the West Part of Baynard's-castle, going up the West End of Knight-riders-street, and to Carter-lane.

The one half of the West Side of Lambart-hill-lane is of this Ward. At the North-West End thereof, and at the West End of St. Mary Magdalen's Church, which stands on the North Side, begins Knight-riders-street, which runs West, on both Sides, to the Parish-Church of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, all in this Ward. At the East End of St. Mary Magdalen's Church, goes up to the Old-exchange; all the West Side whereof, up to the South-East Gate, or Entrance into St. Paul's Church-yard, and by St. Austin's Church, is of this Ward.

About the Middle of the Old-exchange, on the West Side thereof, is Carter-lane, which runs West to the East Entry of the Black-fryars, and the South End of Creed-lane. Out of which Carter-lane descends a Lane called Do-little-lane, and comes into Knight-riders-street. More West is Sermon-lane. Then out of Carter-lane, on the North Side thereof, the South Chain of St. Paul's Church-yard, and the Church-yard itself, on the South-Side of St. Paul's Church, and Dean's-court, are all of this Ward; and these are the Bounds thereof.

Present State.

In describing the present State of this Ward, we shall begin with the South Part next the Thames, and Thames-street, with the Lanes, Hills, and

Courts that fall into the said Street; as Lambeth, or Lambart-hill, St. Peter's-hill, St. Bennet's-hill, Addle-hill, and Puddle-dock-hill; then with Knight-riders-street, Carter-lane, Creed-lane, Ave-mary-lane, and Warwick-lane.

On the Banks of the River Thames are the Wharfs of Puddle-dock, used for a Laystall for the Soil of the Streets, and much frequented by Barges and Lighters for taking the same away, as also for landing of Corn and other Goods. Paul's-wharf, or St. Bennet Paul's-wharf, a noted Stairs for Watermen.

Puddle-dock.

Baynard's-castle had its Entrance out of Thames-street; which being all burnt down, except a little Tower next the Water-Side, in the Conflagration of London, 1666, was converted into Buildings and Wharfs, as now it is. Hereabouts, where antiently stood divers Noble-men's Houses fronting the Thames, are now generally Wharfs, Dyehouses, Brewhouses, Distillers, &c.

Castle-street, seated near to Paul's-wharf, a good broad Street, falling down to the Thames, but meanly inhabited, and of no Account for Trade.

Castle-street.

Westward from Castle-street are Common-lane and Dungbill-lane, both which run down to the Thames; and beyond Puddle-dock is Queen's-college-yard, and Bristol-street; both which fall into Duke Humphrey's; all Places of ordinary Account. It has a Passage into Puddle-dock, and another into Black-fryars.

Common-lane.

Thames-street begins at Puddle-dock, and runs Eastward to the Tower of London, which is above a Mile in Length, but is in several Wards. It is a Street, especially Eastward, of very great Trade, and inhabited by large and eminent Dealers in heavy Goods; besides the Dyers, Brewers, Woodmongers, and Timber-yards, on the South Side, next the Thames: And by Reason thereof, and of the several Keys and Wharfs, it is much pestered with Carts, for lading and unlading of Goods. The first Place at the North-West End of this Street is Great Rutland-court, indifferent large and good, and has a Passage up Steps into Church-hill-alley. At the North-East Extremity of this Ward is Lambeth or Lambart-hill, a small Part, viz. on the West Side, from a little beyond Green-dragon-court to the Corner of Old-fish-street, over-against St. Mary Magdalen's Church, is in this Ward; all the rest is in Queenhithe Ward: But in this Ward here is St. Mary Magdalen's Church-yard, being the Place for the Burial of the Dead of that Parish. Here is Crane-court, which is long, and has a Passage into St. Peter's-hill, with a Free-stone Pavement, but the Houses are indifferent.

Thames-street.

Lambeth-hill.

More Westward is St. Peter's-hill, well built and inhabited, especially the End next to Old-fish-street. On this Hill are Alms-Houses for six poor Widows. On the West Side is the Back-Part of the Heralds-Office, with a Door leading into it.

St. Peter's-hill.

St. Bennet's-hill, or Paul's-wharf-hill, takes its Rise out of Thames-street, and runs up to Paul's-chain into St. Paul's Church-yard. It is a Place much pestered with Carts to the Wharfs. Yet it is of Note, and well resorted to, by Reason

Bennet's-hill.

of



of *Doctors-commons*, and the *Heralds-Office* there seated. The former on the West Side, possessed by the Doctors, and others professing the Civil Law, and practising it here. Out of this Place is a Back-door into *Knightrider's-street*.

The *Heralds-Office*, or College of *Heralds*, is seated on the East Side, of which hereafter.

Addle-hill.

*Addle-hill* comes out of *Carter-lane*, and runs down to *Thames-street*, leaving *Knightrider's-street* on the East Side, and *Church-hill-alley* on the West; which said Alley, with a turning Passage by *St. Andrew's Wardrobe Church*, falls into *Puddle-dock*. The Houses are only on the South Side, the North lying open to the Church and Church-yard. And in this Alley is *Crown-court*, which is indifferent good. Adjoining to this Church was the King's great Wardrobe, as being formerly employed for that Use. The Garden is converted into a large and square Court, with good Houses, and called *Wardrobe-court*.

On the West Side of *Addle-hill*, is *White-bear-court*, very large, containing two or three Courts of that Name; but all very ordinary, and meanly built and inhabited. Out of this Place is a Passage up Steps into *Church-hill-alley*; and another down Steps into *Great Rutland-court*. Likewise on this Hill are three small and ordinary Places, viz. *Rose-court*, *White horse-court*, and *Cock-and hoop court*.

Knightrider's-street.

*Knightrider's-street*, of which there is the Great and the Little, being severed from each other by *Bennet's-hill* and *Paul's-chain*: The Less runneth towards *Old-fish-street*, and the Greater towards *St. Andrew Wardrobe Church*. And this Street is wider, and better built; and chiefly inhabited by Proctors, and such as have Dependence on *Doctors-commons*. Out of this Street is a Passage into *Carter-lane*, thro' *Bell-yard*, which is a very good open Court, with handsome Houses, well inhabited.

*Little Knightrider's-street*, but narrow, and not over well inhabited, especially the End next to *Paul's-chain*.

Over-against *Lambeth-hill*, in the Passage to the *Old change*, is the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Magdalen Old-fish-street*.

A little Westward from this Church is *Do-little-lane*, then *Sermon-lane*; which fall into *Carter-lane*, and are of no great Account, either for Inhabitants or Buildings.

Carter-lane.

*Carter-lane*, of which there is the Great and the Little: The Little comes out of the *Old-change*, and falls into *Great Carter-lane*, but severed by *Paul's-chain*, and thence runs Westward to *Puddle-dock* and *Creed-lane*.

*Great Carter-lane* is the broadest, best built and inhabited. And in both these Lanes are these Courts, viz. *Scollop-court*, which has a Passage of Free-stone Pavement into *Creed-lane*. *Dean's court*, which will be mentioned hereafter. *Wardrobe-court* and *Bell-yard*, already mentioned. *Mermaid-lane*, large, and of a good Trade. *King's-head-court*, indifferent large, with a Passage into *St. Paul's Church-yard*. And within this Court is another, bearing the Name of *Red-lion-court*, handsome, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Black-swan-court*, indifferent good, also has a Passage into *St. Paul's Church-yard*.

*Old-change* has only the West Side, from *St. Mary Magdalen's Church* to *St. Austin's Gate*, in this Ward; so that there is little to say of it, more than what is said of it in *Farringdon Ward Within*.

*Paul's-chain* begins at the Corner of *Knightrider's-street*, and runs up to *St. Paul's Church-yard*. A Street large and open, well built, and inhabited by Proctors and Tradesmen; and, by Reason of its near Situation to *Doctors-commons*, is of great Resort.

Paul's-chain.

*Paul's-bakehouse*, now a good square Court, with four handsome large Houses, especially two, which are well inhabited. At the East Corner of this Street, next to *Little Carter-lane*, is kept the Faculty-Office, for the granting of Licences for Marriages, &c.

The Part or Side of *St. Paul's Church-yard* in this Ward all lies open to *St. Paul's*; and is a spacious Street, graced with good Houses, loftily built and uniform, well inhabited by Woollen-Drapers, and some of the most eminent Masters in the Chair, Upholstery, and Cabinet Way.

St. Paul's Church-yard.

In this Row of Building, which reaches from *St. Austin's Gate* to *Ludgate-hill*, are these Courts, besides those already taken Notice of. In *Carter-lane*, *Dean's-court*, by many called the *Prerogative-court*; for that the *Prerogative-Office* is kept here. In which said Court is a very large House, the Seat of the Deans of *St. Paul's* successively. This Court is open and airy, and has a Passage into *Great Carter-lane*. More towards *Ludgate-hill*, and almost in the South-West Corner, is a new Court called *St. Paul's-college*, made Use of for the Singing Men and Petty Canon belonging to *St. Paul's Cathedral*.

*St. Gregory's*, seated by the South-West End of *St. Paul's*. It was destroyed by the great Fire, and is not rebuilt, that the Ground on which it stood might lie open to *St. Paul's Church-yard*; and the Parish is united to *St. Mary Magdalen Old-fish-street*.

St. Gregory's.

On the North-West Side of *St. Paul's Cathedral* was the Bishop of *London's Palace*, long since converted into Tenements, now called *The Bishop of London's Yard*. The Ground-Rents are the Bishop's.

*Paul's-alley* has a Free-stone Pavement, and a Passage into *Pater-noster-row*.

*Creed-lane* and *Warwick-lane* have the East Sides in this Ward; for the Account whereof, and for the Market, Part of which stands here, see *Farringdon Ward Within*. On this Side is the *Bell-Inn*, chiefly used by Market-People. Over-against the College of *Physicians* is *Crown-court*, which is but small and ordinary.

Creed-lane, and Warwick-lane.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night, a Constable, with the Beadle and twenty-four Watchmen.

Watch.

The Jurymen returned by the Inquest for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts at *Guild-hall* in the Month of September.

Jury.

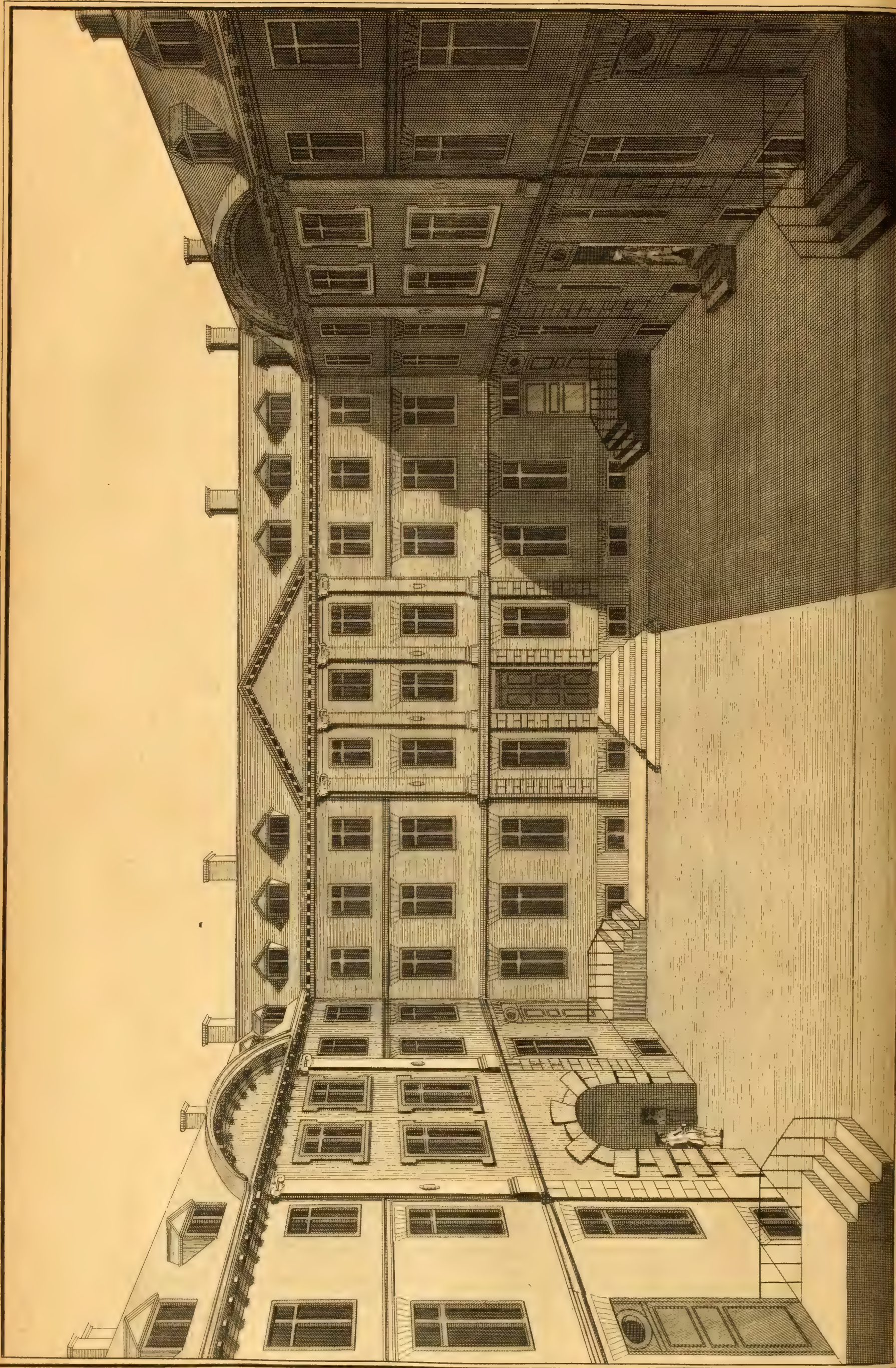
This Ward hath an Alderman, who at present is *Sir Robert Ladbroke*, Knight, and one of the Representatives of this City; and ten Common-Councilmen, viz. *Mr. Nathaniel Noss*, Deputy, *Mr. Benjamin Crook*, *Mr. John Willis*, *Mr. William Gyles*, *Mr. Robert Willis*, *Mr. Henry Majer*, *Mr. John Pitway*, *Mr. John Wilson*, *Mr. John Hopkins*,

Aldermen, Common-Council.











Hopkins, and Mr. George Bellas. Here are also ten Constables, seven Scavengers, fourteen Wardmore-Inquest-Men, and a Beadle.

It is taxed to the Fifteenth in London at 12 l. in the Exchequer at 11 l. 13 s.

Remarkable Things. The remarkable Things in this Ward at present are,

Parishes and Parish-Churches. First, Three Parish-Churches, dedicated, 1. to St. Bennet, Paul's-Wharf; 2. to St. Andrew Wardrobe; 3. to St. Mary Magdalen, in Old Fish-street. 4. Here is also another Parish without a Church, dedicated to St. Gregory, which is now united to St. Mary Magdalen's, as aforesaid; of which more particularly in our Parochial History.

Secondly, Between Peter's-bill and Bennet's-bill, about the Mid-way from Thames-street to Knight-riders-street, is the Heralds-Office; of which honourable and useful Foundation the Publick may depend upon the following Account, communicated by Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; the present Garter King of Arms:

The Arms of the Corporation, &c.



The College or Office of Arms, communicated by STEPHEN MARTIN LEAKE, Esq; Garter King of Arms.

The COLLEGE or OFFICE of ARMS, commonly called the HERALDS-OFFICE, is situate upon St. Bennet's-bill, in the Parish of St. Bennet, Paul's-wharf. The Corporation consists of thirteen Members, namely, three Kings of Arms, six Heralds at Arms, and four Pursuivants at Arms; who are all nominated by the Earl-Marshal of England, as Ministers subordinate to him in the Execution of their Offices, and hold their Places by Patent during their good Behaviour. They all are the King's Servants in Ordinary, and therefore, in the Vacancy of the Office of Earl-Marshal, have been sworn into their Offices by the Lord Chamberlain. Their Meetings are called Chapters, which they hold the first Thursday in every Month, or oftner, if necessary, wherein all Matters are determined by a Majority of Voices of the Kings and Heralds, each King having two Voices.

The Kings are GARTER, CLARENCEUX, NORROY.

GARTER was instituted by King Henry V. A. D. 1417, for the Service of the most noble Order of the Garter; and, for the Dignity of the said Order, was made Sovereign within the Office

of Arms over all the other Officers subject to the Crown of England, by the Name of Garter King of Arms of England. In his Patent he is stiled Principal King of English Arms, and Principal Officer of Arms of the noble Order of the Garter, and has Power to execute the said Office by himself, or Deputy, being an Herald. By the Constitutions of his Office he must be a Native of England, and a Gentleman bearing Arms. To him belongs the Correction of Arms, and all Ensigns of Honour, usurped or borne unjustly; and also to grant Arms to deserving Persons, and Supporters to the Nobility and Knights of the Bath; to go next before the Sword in solemn Proceedings, none interposing except the Constable and Marshal; to administer the Oath to all the Officers of Arms; to have a Habit like the Register of the Order; Barons Service in the Court; Lodgings in Windsor Castle; to bear his white Rod, with a Banner of the Ensigns of the Order thereon, before the Sovereign; also, when any Lord shall enter the Parliament-Chamber, to assign him his Place, according to his Dignity and Degree; to carry the Ensigns of the Order to foreign Princes, and to do, or procure to be done, what the Sovereign shall enjoin relating to the Order; with other Duties incident to his Office of Principal King of Arms; for the Execution whereof he has a Salary of one hundred Pounds per Ann. payable at the Exchequer, and an hundred Pounds more out of the Revenue of the Order; besides Fees.

His Stile.

Qualifications.

Rights and Privileges.

Salary.

The other two Kings are called Provincial Kings, whose Provinces together comprize the whole Kingdom of England; that of Clarenceux comprehending all from the River Trent Southwards, that of Norroy all from the River Trent Northwards. These Provincials have existed Time immemorial, but were not instituted to those Offices by the Titles of Clarenceux and Norroy before Edward III.

Provincial Kings.

Clarenceux, so called from the Duke of Clarence, third Son of King Edward III. He is stiled in his Patent Clarenceux King of Arms, and principal Herald of the South-East and West Parts of that Part of Great-Britain called England. His particular Duty is to visit his Province, as expressed in the Commissions granted for that Purpose; "To take Knowledge, Survey, and View of all Arms, Cognizances, Crests, and other Devices of Arms, of all Persons, &c. with the Notes of their Descents, Pedigrees, and Marriages, and to register the same, according to such Order as is prescribed and set forth in the Charge and Oath taken by him at his Creation and Coronation." Likewise to marshal the Funerals of all Persons in his said Province, not under the Direction of Garter; and to grant Arms in his Province, with the Consent of the Earl-Marshal. Before the Institution of Garter, he was the principal Officer of Arms; and, in the Vacancy of Garter, executes his Office. By his Patent he has a Salary of forty Pounds per Ann. from the Exchequer, besides Fees.

Clarenceux.

His Stile.

His Duty.

His Salary, &c.

Norroy, or North Roy, is stiled in his Patent Norroy King of Arms, and principal Herald of the North Parts of that Part of Great-Britain called England. His Duty and Office is the same on the

Norroy.

His Duty, Salary, &c.

Kings of Arms. Garter.



the North of *Trent*, as *Clarenceux* on the South, and has a like Salary and Fees.

*Kings of Arms created.*

The *Kings of Arms* were heretofore created with great Solemnity, upon some high Festival, by the Sovereign, with a Ceremony very nearly resembling that of the Nobility; but, since the Creation of Peers with Ceremony has been discontinued, as not necessary, the *Kings of Arms* have been created by the Earl-Marshall, by Virtue of the Sovereign's Warrant, directing him to perform that Ceremony for us and in our Name. A King of Arms is created by the Administration of his Oath, pouring Wine upon his Head out of a gilt Cup (having a Cover) and pronouncing his Title; investing him with a Tabart of the Royal Arms, richly embroidered upon Velvet; a Collar of SS. with two Portcullises of Silver gilt; a Gold Chain with the Badge of his Office, and crowning him with the Crown of a King of Arms; which Crown formerly resembled a Ducal Coronet, but, since the Restoration, has been composed of Leaves in the Shape of Oak Leaves, (probably in Memory of the Royal Oak) and circumscribed, according to antient Custom, with a Text of Scripture, *Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam*; which Crowns they antiently wore at all Times when the Sovereign wore his, but of late have worn them only at Coronations, when the Peers wear their Coronets. Garter has likewise a Mantle of crimson Satin, as an Officer of the Order; also a white Rod or Sceptre, with the Sovereign's Arms on the Top thereof, which he bears, the Sovereign being present; and is sworn in a Chapter of the Garter, the Sovereign investing him with the Ensigns of his Office.

*How distinguished from each other.*

The *Kings of Arms* are distinguished from each other by their respective Badges, which they may wear at all Times, either in a Gold Chain or a Ribbon, the *Garter's* blue, the *Provincials* purple. The Badge of *Garter* is the Arms of the Order, viz. *St. George's Cross*, impaling the Royal Arms, within the Garter, under the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain. The same on both Sides. The Arms of his Office, *Argent*, *St. George's Cross*; upon a chief *Gules*, a Coronet, within a Garter of the Order, between a *Lion of England* and a *Fleur de Lis Or*.

*Arms of Clarenceux.*

The Arms of the Office of *Clarenceux*, *Argent*, *St. George's Cross*, upon a Chief *Gules*, a *Lion of England* crowned with an open Crown: The same in an Escuchen, crowned with the Crown of a King of Arms upon a green Ground, is the Badge of his Office; having on the other Side the Royal Arms crowned upon a white Ground.

*Arms of Norroy.*

The Arms of the Office of *Norroy* is, *Argent*, *St. George's Cross*, upon a Chief *per pale Azure and Gules*, a *Lion of England*, crowned with an open Crown, between a *Fleur de Lis*, in *Pale*, and a *Key*, *Or*; which likewise is the Badge of his Office: In other Respects like that of *Clarenceux*.

These Arms of Office they bear in *Pale* with their own proper Arms, and crowned with a Crown of a King of Arms, as well upon their Seals as otherwise.

*The Herald.*

The six *Heralds*, antiently called *Herebaughts*, are, *Windsor*, *Chester*, *Lancaster*, *York*, *Richmond*, and *Somerfet*, who take Place according to their Seniority in Office. They have each a Salary of twenty-six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four

*Their Salary.*

Pence *per Ann.* by their Patents, and Fees according to their Degree. They are created by the Earl-Marshall, with the same Ceremonies as the *Kings*, taking the Oath of an Herald, and are invested with a Tabart of the Royal Arms, embroidered upon Satin, not so rich as the *Kings*, but better than the *Pursuivants*, and a Silver Collar of SS. They are *Esquires* by Creation.

*Creation.*

*Stile.*

The *Kings* and *Heralds* are sworn upon a Sword as well as the Book, in Sign that they are Military as well as Civil Officers; which Sword in the Oath is called the *Sword that belongeth to Knight-hood*, as being formerly the Royal Sword; and the Sword used at this Day was a Royal Sword, being the Sword taken by the Earl of *Surry* (afterwards Duke of *Norfolk*) from *James V.* King of *Scotland*, at the Battle of *Floddon Field*, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.*

*Sworn upon a Sword.*

The four *Pursuivants* are, *Rougecroix*, *Blue-mantle*, *Rougedragon*, and *Portcullis*, who, by their Patents, have a Salary of twenty Pounds *per Ann.* and Fees according to their Degrees. They are likewise created by the Earl-Marshall, taking the Oath of a *Pursuivant*, and are invested with a Tabart of the Royal Arms upon Damask. It is the Duty of the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* to attend in the publick Office, one of each Class together, by a monthly Rotation.

*Pursuivants.*

*Salary.*

*Creation.*

*Duty.*

Besides these particular Duties of the several Classes, it is the general Duty of the *Kings*, *Heralds*, and *Pursuivants*, to attend his Majesty at the House of Peers, and, upon certain high Festivals, to the Chapel Royal, to make Proclamations, to marshal the Proceedings at all publick Processions, to attend the Installation of the Knights of the Garter, &c.

*General Duties of the Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants.*

All these Officers have Apartments in the College annexed to their respective Offices. They have likewise a publick Hall, in which is a Court for the Earl-Marshall, where Courts of Chivalry are occasionally held, and the Officers of Arms attend in their Tabarts, his Lordship being present: Also a publick Library or Office, containing a large and valuable Collection of original Visitations and Records of the Pedigrees and Arms of Families, funeral Certificates of the Nobility and Gentry, publick Ceremonials, and other Branches of Heraldry and Antiquity; and there has hardly been any Work published, relating to the History or Antiquities of this Kingdom, that hath not received some Assistance from this Library. In this Library and Office Attendance is daily given by two Officers for the publick Emolument.

*Their Apartments, Offices, &c. in this College.*

There are likewise belonging to this College a *Register*, a *Treasurer*, and a *Messenger*; also two *Watermen* having Badges.

*Servants.*

The Arms of this College and Corporation are, *Argent*, *St. George's Cross* between four *Doves Azure*, one Wing open to fly, the other close, with a suitable Motto, *Diligent and secret*. Crest, upon a Ducal Coronet, a like Dove rising. Supported on either Side by a *Lion Guardant Argent*, Gorged with a Ducal Coronet. These Arms, Crest, and Supporters are upon the Common Seal, circumscribed *Sigillum commune Corporationis Officii Armorum*.

*Arms of the Corporation.*

*Common Seal.*



The present Members are,

KINGS of ARMS,

Garter, STEPHEN MARTIN LEAKE, Esq;  
Clarenceux, CHARLES TOWNLEY, Esq;  
Norroy, WILLIAM OLDYS, Esq;

HERALDS,

Somerſet, JOHN WARBURTON, Esq;  
Richmond, JAMES LANE, Esq;  
Lancaſter, THOMAS BROWNE, Esq;  
Windſor, THOMAS THORNBERRY, Esq;  
Cheſter, JOHN MARTIN LEAKE, Esq;  
York, GEORGE FLETCHER, Esq;

PURSUIVANTS,

Rougedragon, HENRY HILL, Gent.  
Bluemantle, JOHN PINE, Gent.  
Portcullis, PETER TOMS, Gent.  
Rougecroix, HENRY HASTINGS, Gent.

To this Account of the preſent State we ſhall briefly add ſome Memoirs of the Office and College of Arms, from the firſt Inſtitution to the preſent Time.

When Officers of Arms began in this Kingdom is uncertain. Sir Henry Spelman has proved the Diviſion of them into the ſeveral Claſſes of Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants, in the Reign of King Henry III. and the Statutum Armorum made by Edward I. refers to theſe different Orders as then exiſting; and, by the Houſhold Accounts of the ſixth Year of that King, it appears, that, at the Marriage of his Daughter to the Earl of Glouceſter, there were preſent, beſides foreign Heralds, two of our Kings and ten Heralds, which Kings could be no other than the two Provincials, who, according to Spelman, were ſtiled Kings of Heralds, South of Trent and North of Trent.

Though every Nation had their particular Inſtitutions of Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants, they were all conſidered as one common Fraternity, and as ſuch executed their Offices, and enjoyed the ſame Privileges in all Kingdoms. An Injury offered to them was eſteemed an Infractiſon of the Law of Nations. They were no Swords, or Swords without Points, becauſe their Perſons were ſacred, and in Time of Battle were to be placed with the Prieſts; and, tho' they were not a religious Order like the Roman Feciales, they have been compared to the different Orders of the Church; for none could be a Herald till he had been a Purſuivant, nor a King till he had been an Herald. They were required to be of competent Age, to have a Certificate of their good Life and Converſation, to have a previous Examination, and by their Oaths were enjoined Secrecy, as Confefſors of Arms, and their Characters were indelible, unleſs they took Orders in the Church, or became Knights; for they were conſidered both as Military and Civil Officers.

The principal Duty of the Kings of Arms, as ſpecified in their Oaths, was "To have Knowledge of all who ſhould bear Coats of Arms in the Field, and to regiſter their Arms and Differences," (which Differences were aſſigned by them.) Now all our Antiquaries agree, that antiently none were entitled to Coat Arms, but thoſe who themſelves, or their Anceſtors, had been actually in the Wars, wherein they were diſtinguiſhed by their Coats of Arms; and, in Conſe-

quence of this firſt deriving a Right to Arms in the Field, they fell under the Cognizance of the Conſtable and Maſhal, who were to examine that Right; and the Heralds, by that Means, became Officers ſubordinate to them.

Gerard Leigh tells us, that, in the Reign of King Edward I. the Earl of Lancaſter, Conſtable of the Hoſt, made an Order for the Regulation of Mourning Apparel, for the Preſervation of Arms in Churches, and prohibiting Mechanicks from having to do with Arms, without the Conſent of the King of Arms of the Province; that the Kings of Arms ſhould make their Viſitations in their Provinces, or their Maſhals for them, every ſeven Years; and at the Interment of every Gentleman, when they were called to that Service, ſhould take the Pedigree, and record the ſame. That is the very Duty enjoined them by their Oaths, and afterwards exemplified in Commiſſions; which Duties and Powers are there ſaid to be according to the antient Laws and Statutes of Arms, and ſuch as of Right they might have exerciſed by Force of their Offices.

Notwithſtanding the Antiquity of theſe Officers, we have hardly any Memory of their Titles or Names before Edward III. In the Reign of this magnanimous Prince, military Glory and Heraldry were at their Meridian Height; and the Patents of the Kings of Arms to this Day refer to the Reign of King Edward III. as to ſuch a remarkable Epocha of Time. This King created the two Provincials, by the Titles of Clarenceux and Norroy: He inſtituted Windſor and Cheſter Heralds, and Bluemantle Purſuivant; beſides ſeveral others by foreign Titles, as Aquitaine, Ireland, and Guyenne Kings of Arms, &c. From this Time we find the Officers of Arms employed abroad and at home, both as Military and Civil Officers; as military, with our Kings and Generals in the Army, carrying Deſiances and making Truces, or attending Tilts, Tournaments, and Duels; as Civil Officers, employed in Negotiations, and attending our Embaſſadors in foreign Courts; at home, waiting upon the King at Court and Parliament, and directing publick Ceremonies: And there was hardly any memorable Occurrence wherein ſome or other of them were not concerned.

As a Conſequence of the military Glory of theſe Times, we find the Court Military in great Requeſt, both in this and the following Reign. In the eighth Year of Richard II. the Jurisdiction of this Court was confirmed by Statute; but, having encroached upon Actions and Contracts pleadable at the Common Law, by another Act, in the thirteenth Year of the ſame Reign, it was limited to Contracts touching Feats of Arms and War without the Realm, and alſo Things which touch Arms or War within the Kingdom; which moſt effective Word Arms is omitted (perhaps deſignedly) in the printed Statutes.

In the fifth Year of King Henry V. Arms were regulated, and it was declared, that no Perſons ſhould bear Coat Arms; that could not juſtify their Right thereto by Preſcription or Grant; and from this Time they were communicated to Court Perſons, as the Inſignia Gentilitia, and hereditary Marks of Nobleſſe. From this Time we have Grants of Arms by the Kings of Arms. The ſame

Spelm. Gloſſ. v. Heraldus.

Of the Inſtitution of this Office of Arms.

Privileges.

Duty of King of Arms.

Accedence of Armory, ſvo. 1562.

Two Provincial Kings inſtituted by K. Ed. III.

Here employed.

Their Power eſtabliſhed by Parliament.



*Institution  
of Garter  
King of  
Arms, and  
of the Cor-  
poration.*

same Year the Officers of Arms had an Exemplification of their Right to Fees upon Display of Banners; and, upon a Controversy, it was determined, "That, as often as the King shall ride  
"or go to the Church, on Foot or on Horse-  
"back, or in any Army or Field, or in Town,  
"or in other Place or Places where the King's  
"Honour ought to be maintained, That the  
"chief King of Arms, or Herald present, shall  
"keep his Place, and go streight before the  
"King's Person, or him that shall carry his Sword  
"before him." About the same Time, or soon after, this victorious Prince instituted the Office of Garter King of Arms; and about three Years after, at a Chapter of the Kings and Heralds, held at the Siege of Roan in Normandy, on the fifth of January, 1420, they formed themselves into a regular Society, with a Common Seal, receiving Garter as their Chief.

Whether the Officers of Arms were a Corporation before this Time, has been disputed. It is certain, that for some Ages antecedent to this Time there had been in this Kingdom a Fraternity of Kings and Heralds, under the Denomination of the Office of Arms: It is so called in the Institution of Garter's Office, and, before this, in an Order of the Constable relating to Fees; and in the Chapter it is called, *An Office which of old Time hath been founded.* By which it seems as if this was not the original Institution of the Society, but a Renovation of it under the new-instituted Office of Garter, who by his Institution was declared to be Sovereign or Chief within the Office of Arms, as before this *Clarenceux* had been: And this further appears by the Patents of the Provincial Kings of Arms, which, from the first granting of those Offices by Patent to the present Time, are introduced with this Preamble: "Whereas  
"it hath been of antient Times accustomed,  
"that, amongst other Officers and Minis-  
"ters, who it is meet should be attendant  
"upon the Persons of Princes, suitable to their  
"high Dignity and Glory, there should be more  
"especially proper Officers to whom the Care of  
"the Office of Arms both in Times of War and  
"Peace may be committed."

*King Ri-  
chard III's  
Charter of  
Incorporation.*

The first Charter incorporating the Heralds, bears Date the second of March, in the first of Richard III. whereby they were made one Body corporate, by the Name of the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms; and, that they might the more conveniently meet together for the Good of their Faculty, by the said Charter was granted to them a House in London, in the Parish of All-Saints the Less, called Cold Harbour, they finding a Chaplain to celebrate Mass every Day in the said House, or elsewhere, for the Health of King Richard, Anne his Wife, and Edward Prince of Wales his Progenitor, whilst he lived, and for their Souls when they died. Stow tells us it was a right fair and stately House, and, tho' several Noblemen had lived therein, was called *Poulteney's-Inn*, from Sir John Poulteney, who owned it temp. E. III. and was four Times Mayor. King Henry IV. by Patent, dated the eighteenth of March, 1410, and the eleventh Year of his Reign, granted this House to his Son Henry Prince of Wales; and, in the twenty-second of King Henry VI. it was granted to John

Holland, Duke of Exeter, whose Son Henry afterwards possessed it, and, taking Part with the Lancastrians, was attainted by Act of Parliament in the first of Edward IV. By this Forfeiture it came into the Hands of the Crown, and was by King Richard III. granted to the Heralds, at the Instance of John Lord Howard, whom the said King had created Duke of Norfolk and Earl-Marshal: But, upon the Accession of King Henry VII. they were dispossessed of this House, as being supposed to be the House of John Writhe, Garter, who then lived in it; and, tho' they afterwards petitioned, they could not obtain the Restitution of it.

In the Reign of King Henry VII. agreeable to the State of that King, a new Regulation was made for the Attendance of the Officers of Arms at Court. Besides the four usual Festivals, they were to wait at every other principal Feast, and every great Council, and at every great Business, with the daily Attendance of a King, Herald, and Pursuivant; for which they had their Liveries at Court, as of old accustomed, the Kings being served with Knights Service. And by another Regulation in the Time of King Henry VIII. it was ordained, That every King of Arms, at the Charge of the Crown, should keep within the Court three Servants and three Horses, the six Heralds each one Servant and two Horses, and the four Pursuivants each one Horse. Likewise Commissions under the Great Seal were granted to the Provincial Kings, for the better Execution of their Offices in Visitations, whereby all Officers and other Persons whatsoever were required to be assistant to them; and all Painters, and other Artificers whatsoever, were prohibited to set forth any Arms, Crests, Cognizances, Pedigrees, and other Devices pertaining to the Office of Arms, otherwise than they might lawfully do, and should be allowed by the said Kings respectively, or their Deputies, according to the antient Laws and Statutes of Arms. Such Commissions were granted in every Reign afterwards till the Revolution. Also in the fourteenth Year of King Henry VIII. there being a new Exemplification of the Statutes of the Garter, certain Constitutions were appointed for the Officers of the Order, wherein the Rights of Garter are particularly specified, the Annuities payable to him from the Knights are ascertained, his Habit in the Order appointed, and Lodgings in Windsor Castle assigned him; which Lodgings were afterwards by Decree in Chapter for ever annexed to that Office, and from thence obtained the Name of Garter's Tower.

Though the Officers of Arms could not obtain any Recompence for the Loss of their House in Cold Harbour during the Reign of King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII. King Edward VI. made them ample Amends: By his Charter, dated the fourth of June, in the third Year of his Reign, he exemplified and confirmed to them all their antient Privileges, as, "To be free and dis-  
"charged from all Subsidies in all Realms where  
"they make their Demoure; as also from all  
"Tolls, Taxes, Customs, Impositions, and De-  
"mands; and as well from Watch and Ward,  
"as from the Election to any Office of Mayor,  
"Sheriff, Bailiff, Constable, Scavenger, Church-  
"Warden, or any other publick Office, of what  
"Degree,

*New Re-  
gulations.*

*Commissions  
under the  
Great Seal  
granted.*

*King Ed-  
ward VI's  
Charter of  
Privileges  
to the  
Corporation*



Second  
Charter of  
Incorporation.

"Degree, Nature, or Condition whatsoever." And though their second Charter of Incorporation, with the Grant of *Derby-House*, was made by King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, yet it was first designed and procured by King *Edward VI.* as appears by the Charter itself, tho' his untimely Death did not permit him to compleat it. By Indenture, dated the twenty-fourth of *November*, in his sixth Year, he made over certain Lands called *Leonard's Lands*, joining to the Earl of *Derby's Park*, called *Knowsley Park*, in the County of *Lancaster*, and others to the said Earl, in Exchange for the said House called *Derby Place*; which Exchange is mentioned in the Charter. It was called *Derby Place*, from Sir *Thomas Stanley*, first Earl of *Derby* of that Name, who built it; and, at the Time of the Exchange, was inhabited by Sir *Richard Sackville*. King *Edward* lived but a short Time after this, and the Design rested till the third Year of Queen *Mary*, when it was revived, upon the Application of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal*, who was restored in Blood by this Queen, in the first Year of her Reign.

P. & M.  
Charter  
of Incorporation.

The Charter of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary* is dated the eighteenth Day of *July*, in the first and third Year of their Reign, incorporating "the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms, by the Name of *Le Garter Regis Armorum Anglicorum, Clarenceux Regis Armorum partium Ausiraliū, Norroy Regis Armorum partium Borealiū, et Heralderum, Prosecutorum sive Pursuivandorum Armorum*: And that they might assemble together, and consult and agree amongst themselves, for the Good of their Faculty; and that the Records and Rolls might be more safely and conveniently deposited: And, that they might have a suitable House for that Purpose, grants them all that Capital Messuage or House called *Derby Place*, situate in the Parishes of *St. Bennet* and *St. Peter*, in a certain Street leading from the South Gate of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul* to a Place called *Paul's-Wharf*, as the same had been occupied by Sir *Richard Sackville*, Knt. and belonging to the Estate of *Edward Earl of Derby*, and in as ample Manner as the said *Edward Earl of Derby* possessed the same, or as her Majesty held it, or was held by *K. Edw. VI.* by Reason of the Exchange, and to hold the same from the Feast of the Annunciation of the *Virgin Mary* last past."

Orders for  
its good Government.

In 1568, Orders were made, and approved by *Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal of England*, for the good Government of the College of Arms, and the Preservation of their Records; and by these Orders a monthly Waiting was appointed in the Library, of an Herald and a Pursuivant together, by Rotation. And, in the twenty-sixth of *Elizabeth*, one *Daukins*, for usurping the Office of a King of Arms, was whipped, pilloried, and lost his Ears.

Pretended  
King of  
Arms  
punished.

King  
James I's  
Charter  
augmenting  
the Salaries

Anno 1617, and the fifteenth of King *James I.* his Majesty granted an Augmentation to the Salaries of the Officers of Arms; whereby *Garter's*, which at first was but twenty Pounds, and afterwards raised to forty Pounds, was now made fifty Pounds per Ann.; *Clarenceux* and *Norroy's* were made from twenty to forty Pounds; the *Heralds* each from thirteen Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence to twenty-six Pounds thirteen Shillings and

No. 73.

four Pence; and the Pursuivants from ten to twenty Pounds per Ann.

In 1618, an Order was made by the Commissioners for executing the Office of *Earl-Marshal*, appointing the Fees to be paid by all Degrees to the Officers of Arms for registering their Funeral Certificates, and the Prices for all Funeral Work were settled; which Prices being certified to *Ireland* by two Kings of Arms, according to the said Order, were published by Proclamation in that Kingdom. These Funeral Certificates were continued till the Civil War, and in some Degree afterwards, and are some of the fairest Records perhaps in the Kingdom.

Order for  
restoring  
Funeral  
Certificates

During the Reign of King *Charles I.* (who, as Lord *Clarendon* observes, kept State to the full, which made his Court very orderly) the Officers of Arms were in great Request, and obtained an Order for restoring to them their antient Rights, which they would probably have recovered, had not the Rebellion put a Stop to it.

During the Rebellion, the three Kings, three Heralds, and one Pursuivant attended the Fortune of their Sovereign; the rest entered into the Service of the Commonwealth: And it is remarkable, that some of those very Members of the Committee of Parliament which had voted the *Earl-Marshal's* Court a Grievance, arbitrary, and illegal, were appointed by the same Parliament Commissioners for executing the Office of Constable and Marshal, and they held their Courts accordingly. In the mean Time the Committee of Sequestration took Possession of the College of Arms, and kept it, till, by an Order of this Court, August 13, 1646, they were directed to remove. At the same Court Sir *Edward Bysshe*, one of the Members, was appointed *Garter, Arthur Squebb, Clarenceux*, and *William Ryley, Lancaster Herald*, petitioned to be *Norroy*; to which he was admitted the next Court Day; and others, upon their Petitions, were appointed Heralds and Pursuivants: But soon after *Squebb* dying, *Bysshe* was appointed to execute the Office of *Clarenceux*, which he held, with the Place of *Garter*, till 1658, when *Ryley* had a Grant of it from *Oliver*: Nevertheless, at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* this *Ryley Lancaster*, as also *Owen York*, and *Crown Rougecroix*, all under the same Circumstances of Disloyalty, were reinstated in those Offices; and *Edward Bysshe*, notwithstanding the eminent Part he had acted in the Rebellion, was soon after made *Clarenceux*, and knighted. Sir *Edward Walker, Garter*, who had faithfully adhered to King *Charles I.* and *II.* during the whole Course of the Rebellion, upon the Restoration had the Salary of *Garter* augmented from fifty to an hundred Pounds per Ann. and in 1664, by a Decree in a Chapter of the *Garter*, obtained a Settlement of an hundred Pounds per Ann. out of the Revenue of the Order, in lieu of the Annuities payable to him by the Sovereign and Knights.

Three Kings  
during the  
Rebellion

At the Re-  
stitution.

In the great Fire of London, Anno 1666, the College was wholly consumed; but they had the good Fortune to save all their Records and Books, except one or two, which they deposited in a Room in the Palace of *Whitehall*, but afterwards removed them to another Room in the Palace of *Westminster*, near the Court of Requests, formerly called the *Queen's Court*; and

College  
burnt in  
the Fire of  
London.

Records  
afterwards  
removed



Randal  
Holmes  
prosecuted.

publick Notice was given in the *Gazette*, that the *Heralds Office* was kept there. In the mean Time *Clarenceux* and *Norroy* made their Visitations; and the latter, in order to put a Stop to the Usurpations of the Painters in his Province, brought his Action against one *Randal Holmes*, a Painter, at the *Stafford Assizes*, in *March*, 1667, for marshalling the Funeral of *Sir Ralph Ashton*, and hanging up his Atchievements, and obtained a Verdict, with twenty Pounds Damages.

College  
rebuilt.

The College, now in Ruins, was, by the Act for rebuilding the City, to be begun to be rebuilt within three Years. The Estimate, at a moderate Computation, amounted to five thousand Pounds; and, as a Corporation, they had not one Shilling to do it: This obliged them to petition his Majesty for a Commission to receive the Subscriptions of the Nobility and Gentry. This Petition was referred to the Commissioners for executing the Office of Earl-Marshal, and, upon their Lordships Report, a Commission was granted, bearing Date the sixth of *December*, 1672: But the Commission directing the Money so collected to be paid to such Persons, and laid out in such Manner, as the Earl-Marshal should appoint, it disgusted the Officers so much, that it caused a Coldness and Inactivity in them to promote the Subscription; so that, altho' they had Reason to hope for large Contributions, little more than seven hundred Pounds was raised by this Commission: What further Sums were necessary were made up out of the General Fees and Profits of the Office, or by the Contribution of particular Members. *Sir William Dugdale* built the North-West Corner at his own Charge; and *Sir Henry St. George, Clarenceux*, gave the Profits of some Visitations, made by Deputies appointed by him for that Purpose, amounting to five hundred and thirty Pounds; the Houses on the East Side, and South-East Corner, were erected upon a Building Lease, agreeable to the original Plan; by which Means the whole was made one uniform quadrangular Building, as it now appears, and is one of the best-designed and handsomest Brick Buildings in *London*: (See the Elevation annexed.) And the hollow Arch of the Gateway is esteemed a Curiosity. In *November*, 1683, the College Part of the Building being finished, the Rooms were divided amongst the Officers, according to their Degrees, by Agreement amongst themselves, and afterwards confirmed by the Earl-Marshal; which Apartments have been ever since annexed to their respective Offices. The Inside of the Lodgings were finished at different Times by the Officers to whom they belonged.

Exempt  
from Taxes.

In 1682, a Suit was commenced with the College by the Ward of *Castle-Baynard* for Trophy Money, the Officers of Arms insisting upon their Exemption by the Charter of *King Edward VI.* and never having paid Trophy Money; and, upon a Hearing, they obtained a Verdict for seventeen Pounds fifteen Shillings against the said Ward.

King  
James II's  
Order to  
attend him  
to Mass.

In the Reign of *King James II.* it was not the least Mark of that King's Resolution to establish the *Papish* Religion, that the Officers of Arms were required to attend him to *Mass*, not only upon the usual Festivals, but upon *Papish* Festivals, which had not been done, even when *Popery* was

the established Religion; as, upon *Corpus-Christi-Day*, the *Nativity of the Virgin Mary*, *Christmas Eve*, (when they attended from Eleven at Night till Three the next Morning) *Easter Eve*, &c. Upon *King James's* Abdication, the Officers all concurred in the Revolution, and, by Virtue of an Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, accompanying the Proclamation which had been agreed to by the House of Parliament, and delivered to *Garter* by the Lord *Halifax*, they proclaimed *King William* and *Queen Mary*.

King Wil-  
liam and  
Mary  
proclaimed  
by the He-  
rals, &c.

The *Provincial Kings of Arms* had hitherto visited their Provinces, under Commissions granted by the Crown for that Purpose; and such at this Time subsisted; by which Means, and Funeral Certificates, the Descents and Alliances of the Nobility and Gentry had been duly recorded: But such Commissions after the Revolution being refused, the College, to supply that Defect, in 1693, applied to Parliament for a Bill for registering Certificates of the Deceases, Burials, Marriages, and Issues of the Nobility and Gentry, founded upon the former Usage of such Certificates taken by the Officers of Arms, and the Discontinuance of Visitations, and Inquisitions *post mortem*. But the Ministry, at that Time being distressed for Ways and Means to raise the Supply for the publick Service, converted the same into a Money Bill, by the Title of an Act for granting to his Majesty certain Rates and Duties upon Marriages, Births, Burials, &c. without any Regard to the Utility and Benefit proposed by the *Heralds Bill*, to make all Ranks and Degrees some Amends for those exorbitant Duties. Certificates were indeed made returnable to the Office, but no Penalty laid for not doing it, and therefore no Certificates were returned.

Commis-  
sions for  
Visitations  
refused.  
Application  
to Parlia-  
ment.

Evaded.

In 1727, one *Robert Harman*, having taken upon himself the Title and Office of an *Herald*, was prosecuted by the College at the Quarter Sessions for the County of *Suffolk*, held at *Beckles*, and for his Offence was sentenced to stand on the Pillory in three several Market Towns, on publick Market Days, and afterwards to be imprisoned, and pay a Fine; which Sentence was accordingly executed.

Robert  
Harman  
prosecuted  
and fined.

By this Account it appears, the Office of Arms has subsisted in this Kingdom above five hundred Years with Reputation. These Officers had antiently the Character of surpassing foreign *Heralds* in Knowledge and Practice: *Hector Boetius* owns, that this Superiority was universally given them; and *Meneftrier*, a *Frenchman*, acknowledges, that, after the *French*, the *English* are the most knowing; both Writers that cannot be suspected of Partiality: Nor would it be difficult to enumerate Officers of Arms, of every Degree in the College, who have excelled and distinguished themselves in their respective Offices; and, notwithstanding the Discouragement they have met with, there is not an Office of Arms at this Time in *Europe*, wherein the publick Ceremonials, the Arms and Pedigrees of Families, and all other Matters relating to the Science of *Heraldry*, are so regularly disposed, and so well preserved; and if the Descents of Families have not been continued so well since the Revolution as before, by Reason of the Discontinuance of Visitations and Funeral Certificates, it is not the *Heralds* Fault; Gentlemen

The publick  
Use and  
Benefit of  
this Office.

may



may supply that Defect themselves, if they please; the publick Office is always open for that Purpose.

The continuing Descents in the Office of Arms is not only for the Honour of Families, but of great Use and Benefit with Regard to their Inheritances. Lord Chief Justice *Coke* observes, that the Dealings of the *Kings of Arms* in Descents and Pedigrees may be a Means to quiet many Controversies about Titles of Honour, Dignities, and Inheritances: And this is confirmed by Experience. The Heralds Books have always been allowed as Evidence at the Common Law, in the House of Lords, and in Proceedings according to the Ecclesiastical Law; and with Regard to Precedency, publick Ceremonials, and Arms, their Books are conclusive.

As to Arms, no Person, who hath the least Knowledge in our History or Laws, can be ignorant of the Value put upon them by our Ancestors, as being the hereditary Marks of their Noblesse. They are the most permanent and lasting Honours, whereby the Memory of Families is preserved, many of which, but for them, would be buried in Oblivion. Lord Chief Justice *Coke*, speaking of Arms, asserts, that “every Gentleman must be *Arma gerens*, and that the best Trial of a Gentleman in Blood is by bearing Arms; that they are the most certain Proofs “and Evidences of Nobility and Gentry.” And again, “*Nobiles sunt, qui arma gentilitia antecessorum suorum proferre possunt*. Every Gentleman “therefore must be distinguished by his proper “Arms, as without Arms he cannot be a Gentleman.” Nevertheless it is but too common to

see *Apocryphate Gentlemen* with false or fictitious Arms; which, however, is not to be wondered at, when we may daily observe our best Laws evaded. Every Person who thus usurps Arms invades the Prerogative, and very frequently the Property of another. It is not only dishonourable, but dishonest, and an indelible Mark of a base Mind, as well as of a low Extraction: At the same Time, by this Instance of low Pride he publishes his own Dishonour, and injures his Posterity, making them thereby at least one Step lower in Rank as Gentlemen. But the Usurpation of Arms is still worse by Persons in high Stations: To see Men of the first Rank in all Professions using false or fictitious Arms; to see even those who ought to enforce the Laws of their Country, acting contrary to the Laws of Arms, (which are the Laws of the Land as much as the Common Law;) to see Churches, Colleges, Halls, the Court, the City, and the Camp, displaying false Arms, is an Offence to the Publick, and a Dishonour to the Nation.

There is nothing more universally acknowledged than the Use of Arms: They are the Property of Gentlemen, which ought to be preserved to them inviolable. Even those who usurp these Ensigns of Honour as Gentlemen, must desire, in that Respect, to be what they seem. Therefore Arms being duly regulated, and with the Pedigrees and Descents of the Bearers recorded in the Office of Arms, must be desired by every Gentleman, would add a Lustre even to Nobility, preserve Inheritances, be an Honour to the Kingdom, and a lasting Benefit to Posterity.

To this authentick Account we are desired to

subjoin what Mr. JOHN GYBBON, *Bluemantle*, in the Year 1674, collected concerning the same Office and Officers.

In former Times, the Number of the Officers that belonged to this Corporation was not fixed, the Precedency uncertain; and Contentions and Differences sprung up among them, concerning their Rights and Privileges.

Besides the three Kings of Arms; there was a fourth, who was called *Ulster*, first created by King *Edward VI.* chiefly for the Use of *Ireland*; and the first that enjoyed it was *Bartholomew Butler*, (*Anno 6 Edward VI.*) *York Herald*; then was made also *Philip Butler*, alias *Athlone* Pursuivant of Arms there; and upon their Creation a Warrant was issued to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Knt. of the King's Wardrobe, to deliver to *Bar. Butler*, alias *Ulster King* at Arms of *Ireland*, one Coat of blue and crimson Velvet, embroidered with Gold and Silver upon the same with the King's Arms; and to *Philip Butler*, alias *Athlone* Pursuivant at Arms there, one Coat of Sarfnet of the King's Colours, with the Arms laid on with Gold and Purple.

This Place was possessed in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* by one *Nicholas Narboon*, who was raised from being *Richmond Herald* to be *Ulster King*.

And, besides the six Heralds, there were formerly *Exeter, Leopard, Faulcon, Carlisle*, &c.

The Pursuivants formerly were of two Ranks, Ordinary and Extraordinary. The Ordinary were the six before mentioned. The Extraordinary were these: *Faulcon*, (afterwards made an Herald) *Antelope, Cadran, Guisnes, Hammes, Berwick, Comfort, Roseblanch, Callis, Ricebank, Wallingford, Mountorguile, Nottingham, Barnes, Boloign*. But these Extraordinary Pursuivants in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign ceased.

In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign were great Dissensions and Animosities among the Heralds concerning their Rights, Fees and Precedencies: In somuch that they presented Petitions and Informations one against another unto the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, and the Lord Admiral, who executed then the Office of Earl-Marshal. Which occasioned the said Lords to make an Order, dated *October 22, 1597*, intituled,

The ORDER of the placing of the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms, by the Lord *Burghley*, Lord High-Treasurer of England, and the Lord *Howard of Effingham*, Lord High Admiral of England; exercising the Place of Earl-Marshal of England, by Force of her Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of England to Us directed in that Behalf.

- Kings at Arms

Heralds

Pursuivants
- {

{

{
- Garter, William Detbick.

Clarencieux, William Camden.

Norroy, William Segar.

Lancaster, Nic. Paddy.

Chester, James Thomas.

York, Rafe Brokesmouth.

Richmond, John Raven.

Windsor, Thomas Lant.

Somerfet, Rob. Trefswell.

Rouge Crofs, Tho. Knight.

Rouge Dragon, Will. Smith.

Portcullis, Sam. Thomson.

Blue Mantle, Mercury Patton.

The unsettled State of this Office in Times past.

Ulster a fourth King.

E Theier. Biblioth. MSS

Heralds.

Pursuivants Ordinary and Extraordinary.

Quarrels among the Heralds.

Order for their placing.



To this Order were subscribed the Names of *William Burghley* and *C. Howard*, confirming the same.

But it may not be amiss to take some Cognizance of the Controversies of these Gentlemen.

*The Case  
between  
Garter and  
Claren-  
cieux.*

It was the proper Office and Benefit of *Clarencieux*, King of Arms, to give Arms, and go in Visitations. But *Detbick* (who was made *Garter* in the 29th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*) claimed the same Privileges, as additional to his Office: And that by Virtue of two Commissions, one of *Henry VII.* and another of *Henry VIII.* to his Predecessors, to be joined in Commission with *Clarencieux*. And accordingly had procured of Queen *Elizabeth* her Letters Patents under her Great Seal for the Office of *Garter*, with Words expressive of more Power than ever were in any *Garter's* Patents before; viz. to visit, correct, and give Arms, absolutely of himself: Whereas *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, being Provincial Kings of Arms, could not give Arms without Consent of the Earl-Marshal: Which was an Abuse.

But *Cook, Clarencieux*, in a Paper to the Commissioners of the Office of the Earl-Marshal, shewed the true Reason of those Commissions; namely, That *Roger Macado*, a Briton born, was *Clarencieux* i *Henry VII.* [and so continued all that Reign:] Who being an old and impotent Man, and not well understanding our Language, did agree with *Garter* that then was, (viz. *Sir John Wrythe*, or *Wriothesley*) to take the Office upon him, and to give Arms, and go in Visitations. For which *Garter* paid to *Clarencieux* 40 Marks per Annum: Which was to be paid out of the said *Garter's* Fee. And this appeared by the said *Garter's* Letters Patents. And because *Garter* would have some Authority of himself to shew; and also for that he thought it not for his Credit to be Deputy to *Clarencieux*; he procured a Bill, signed by *Henry VII.* wherein *Garter* was joined with *Clarencieux*.

There was also a second Commission obtained by the same *Garter* of King *Henry VIII.* to the same Import with the former; empowering him to give Arms, and go in Visitation with *Clarencieux* that then was; viz. *Thomas Benolt*, who was for the most part employed beyond the Seas, and had no Books to execute his Office. For that at that Time *Garter* had gotten all the Books of Office into his own Custody, by reason of his former Dealings with *Macado*. So that in truth he was driven of Necessity to agree with *Garter*, in like Order to execute his Office as *Macado* had done. And thereupon *Garter* shewing to the King the Agreement and Consent of *Clarencieux*, obtained of the King the said Commission; *Clarencieux* being then beyond the Seas. At whose Return, finding himself not well used by *Garter*, and that the Credit of his Office [of *Clarencieux*] was greatly diminished by the said *Garter*, he would have broken off with him for dealing any further with him. Which Thing *Garter* would not by any means consent unto, but stood upon the Authority of the King's Bill assigned. *Benolt* then was forced to acquaint the King with some of the Abuses of *Garter*; and, among others, how he had given Arms to a Bondman. Hereupon the King examining the Cause of *Clarencieux's* Grief and Complaint, and finding that *Garter* had

wronged him, devised and granted to him a Commission under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the 21st of *Henry VIII.* Wherein he did inhibit the said *Garter*, and all others, to deal or meddle either in giving of Arms, or going in Visitations, in the said *Clarencieux's* Province. Since which Time, all the *Clarencieux's* have had their Commissions successively one after another, and have ever since gone in Visitation, and given Arms; as by the Books of Visitation, and Grants of Patents, may appear.

Add, That long before those two Bills signed by those two Kings, *Clarencieux* did give Arms, and go in Visitations, without *Garter*, by virtue of his Office, and without any Commission; as appeared by divers Visitations and Gifts of Arms. And for these Reasons he earnestly petitioned the Lord *Burghley* and Lord *Howard* to obtain of the Queen a Redress of *Garter's* Patent.

These, and the like Matters, gave great Offence to *Garter*; and, to be even with *Cook, Clarencieux*, spared not to impeach him, in another Address to the said Noblemen: As, Concerning his Birth, being sprung of a Tanner: His Ignorance of Languages, not being able to speak French: Of his dissolute Life; being guilty of haunting Taverns, marrying another Man's Wife, Prodigality, and running into Debt: Injuring the Office; in that He and *Chester* had spoiled the Library in the Office of Arms of more than forty or fifty Books at one Time. That he made a Multitude of Gentlemen by himself, under the Name of Principal King of Arms, [being but *Clarencieux*.] That his Deputy ranged over all the Realm, giving, altering, and changing Shields of Arms, and Cognizances of Honour, to all Sorts of Men, and of all Faculties; obtruding Arms to some, and exacting Fees exceeding the Queen's Fifteens: And many Pedigrees were unregistered. And as his Deputy went about in sundry Shires of *England*, so he went about in *London*, into all Companies and Societies, and in every Street; commanding Merchants, mechanical Men and Artificers before him at sundry Taverns; and gave and allowed Arms to all Manner of Persons, at all Prices, and for good Cheer, contrary to all Honour; and yet wasted all. That he had a Grant of the Queen worth a thousand Pounds, but consumed it. He was charged also for giving the Earl of *Desmond's* Arms to one Captain *Cheston*.

Of these Matters *Garter* complained; and, by Authority granted of the Queen, restrained and reformed them. But Secretary *Walsingham* took and detained the Queen's Letters Patents of the same; permitting this Man, and others, *Garter's* Enemies, to proceed in that Abuse. He petitioned then her Majesty, That a Commission might be given to examine this, to the Lord *Hunsdon*, Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Treasurer, Lord *Howard*, Lord Admiral, the Earl of *Ormond*, Sir *Christopher Hatton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, Baron *Buckhurst*, and Sir *John Woley*, Chancellor of the *Garter*.

It was charged also upon this Officer, That in the Year 1571 he contrived and set out a great Pedigree, painted on Vellum, for the Duke of *Norfolk*, since his first Imprisonment in the Tower, for his Design of marrying with *Mary*, Queen of

*Informations  
against  
Clarencieux  
by  
Garter.*

*The Librarian.*

*Clarencieux  
restrained  
for  
a Time  
upon  
Garter's  
Complaint.*

*His Crime  
about  
painting  
Arms.*

*Scots:*



*Scots*: Which was finished, with his Arms on the right Hand, and the Arms of that Queen on the left, largely painted. He also set out and marshalled the Duke's Pedigree in Glass, in the Windows of the great Chamber at the *Charter-house*, quartered with the Arms of the Daughter of *Edward Duke of Bucks* attained.

How much there was of Truth in these Things, I cannot determine. For *Detbick* was a Man of great Pride and Passion, (whereby he procured to himself many Enemies) otherwise a Man of Worth and Learning. His Father, Sir *Gilbert Detbick*, Garter, had been in the Office of Arms sixty-two Years: And he himself had been sent in her Majesty's Service of the Garter, with the Right Honourable the Lord *Hunsdon* to *Lyons* in *France*, and with the Earl of *Suffix* to the Emperor at *Vienna*, and with the Lord *Luckhurst* to the French King, *Charles*.

And as these publick Employments were for his Honour, so it must be recorded for his Commendation, that he endeavoured to redress many Things amiss in the Office and Officers, reducible to these Articles following:

I. The Contents of their Corporation in all Points, for the Assembly, Government, Erudition, &c. in the Office of Arms, to be kept and observed.

II. Chapters General and Particular to be had and summoned.

III. The Order and Attendance for waiting at the Court in high Feasts to be dutifully performed.

IV. The House and College of the Office of Arms to be in good Order, inhabited, and repaired.

V. The General Library in the Office, and Records there, to be preserved, ratified, and augmented.

VI. The Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants of Arms, to be there at convenient Times attendant, upon Pain.

VII. The Visitations made by *Garter*, *Clarenceux*, and *Norroy*, to be limited or appointed to the Herald, or Pursuivants, and no other.

VIII. The Burials, or Funerals, to be orderly and duly served, and Certificates entered.

IX. All Painters, Glaziers, Goldsmiths, &c. for dealing in Arms and Pedigrees, to be inhibited.

X. Arms, Crests, Pedigrees, Searches, and all Precedents and Acts of Honour and Gentility, and all other Things, with the Consents of the three Kings of Arms, in the General Office, to be set out and registered.

XI. The Profits and Commodities faithfully collected, and generally to such as deserve well duly parted.

Moreover this *Detbick*, Anno 1584, being then *York Herald*, propounded the setting up of an Office in the Court of Wards, for the Enrolling of Descents and Pedigrees of every one that was Ward, or sued Livery; for the politick Preservation of the Remembrance of Parents and Progenitors, and of the Conjunction of Blood and Kindred with good Proportion; to preserve that Law in *Magna Charta*, Cap. V. and the Statutes at *Marton*, Capitul. VI and VII. wherein the Disparagements for Marriages are especially

No. 73.

forbidden. The Wards did not enjoy the Benefit of Law in that Point. So that some Preservation in Blood, in the Course of that Court, might go jointly together with the Preservation of the Inheritances.

The establishing of such an Office in the said Court of Wards, as he shewed to the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, Master of that Court, would, first, tend to the adorning of it, for the Honour and Renown of the Queen, tending to a more perfect Preservation of the Genealogies and Descents of her Wards, and to perpetuate the same; and most convenient for the Nobility and Gentry of her Realm. And, secondly, it would be a good and direct Means to try and keep the Records of the Truth, against fundry Occurrences and Subtleties, contrived in Prejudice of the Minors and Heirs in the said Court.

And whereas it might be objected, that such an Office seemed to be needless, since the Herald in their own Office were diligent to search and register all Pedigrees: To this he answered, that the Herald of Arms had been long Time past Messengers of Princes, allowed for their Languages, Travel, and Experience: But as for their Dealings in Pedigrees of Nobility, they did but privately collect and observe the Marriages and Issues of Princes, Nobles, and Gentlemen, for their better Knowledge and Remembrance; whereof they took notice upon Sight, Relation, or slender Surmises. But this Action was intended to be committed to the Custody of one private, secret, and sworn Officer, a Herald. And the Pedigrees and Consanguinities to be registered in this Court should be grounded upon Matter of Record and Warrant, provided by Offices, Traverses and Inquests, containing the Names of the Persons, Times and Ages. Secondly, The Form and Manner of the Pedigrees in this Court should contain, in the Roundel or Circle of each Descent, a certain Notice of the Age, Time, Liveries and Obitt of each Person, convenient only for this Court. Thirdly, This would be very grateful to the Ward in his Minority, for so careful a Remembrance of his Pedigree; and it would carry with it a Proof of the Descents of the Ancestors towards their Posterity. For herein some Note should be made of the Tenure of the Lands and Manors, (if it seemed good) with this Addition, *primus Acquisitor*. Which might affect Children with a grateful and respectful Sense of those from whom they are sprung, and from whom they derived their Estates and Honours. This was an ingenious Project of Mr. *Detbick*, and might, had it taken, have redounded considerably to his Advantage, who had now been an attendant Officer of Arms twenty Years, and complained of the mean Profits thereof to be very small and uncertain; though with Patience he at length got Advancement.

This *Garter*, in the Year 1595, fell into new Troubles, being cited by Earl-Marshal Commissioners, for giving *George Rotheram*, Esq; the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn's* Coat of Arms, belonging to *Henry*, then Earl of *Kent*. To which, by a Letter to Sir *John Pickering*, Lord Keeper, he answered, that the said *Rotheram* a Year ago had requested him to take notice, according to the Custom of his Office, of certain Records; one

His Reasons for it  
and to the  
Mayor of  
this Court.

Garter  
gives Rotheram the  
Lord Grey  
of Ruthyn's  
Coat.

Garter a  
Man of  
Desert, but  
passionate.

Endea-  
vours to  
redress  
Things a-  
miss in the  
Office.

Propounds  
the setting  
up a Court  
for enrol-  
ling the De-  
scents of  
the Wards.



out of the *Tower*, and other Evidences; and by an antient Book, and a Monument or Tomb-stone with Arms in the Church of *Luyton*, to set down his Pedigree, pretended from *Anthony Lord Grey of Ruthyn*. Which Pedigree he did exemplify for him, without any further Approbation or Confirmation to the same, to be true; but only according to his Proofs shewn him, which he, the said *Rotheram*, was to produce or defend by Laws, and not by his Office. And so he, the said *Garter*, reckoned himself to stand discharged.

Sentence against *Garter* in Favour of the Earl of Kent.

But the Complaint made by the Earl of *Kent* to the Court of Earl-Marshal ran against both, as well *Garter* as *Rotheram*. And the Sentence also was against both, which was given in Favour of the Earl in *June, Anno 1597*, after long hearing on both Parts at sundry Times; whereby it was judged, "That the said *Detbick (Garter)* and *Rotheram* had manifestly done wrong to the Complainant, (for so are the Words of the Sentence) in making and publishing that Pedigree, in a Case so long suspended without Claim, to make a Shew that the said *Rotheram* was descended lineally of *Katharine*, a Daughter of *Anthony Lord Grey of Ruthyn*, who was proved before them by divers Means of good Credit to have died without Issue. And they, the Commissioners of the Office of Earl-Marshal, (Judges in this Cause) did revoke and annul the bearing of the said Arms of the Earl of *Kent* quarterly by *Rotheram*, and judged them to be unlawfully borne; and determined that Part of the Pedigree made by *Garter* to be unlawful, by which the said *Rotheram* was made the Cousin and Heir general of *Edmund Earl of Kent*, by *Anthony* eldest Son of the said Earl; reserving to themselves Power to tax the Costs and Expenses of the Complainant against the Defendants."

*Garter* deposed.

Wev. Mon

How *Garter* got off from this troublesome Business, I cannot tell; but I find he was knighted, and after some Time deposed in the first Year of King *James*. For indeed his rough Carriage had procured him many Enemies in this Office. He was buried, *Anno 1612*, in *St. Paul's*, near Sir *Pain Roet*, King of Arms, named *Guyon*, that lived in the Reign of *Edward III*.

A Motion of uniting the Offices of *Garter* and *Clarencieux*.

The Quarrel in these Times between the two Kings, *Garter* and *Clarencieux*, in regard of their Rights and Encroachments upon each other, made the Lord Treasurer *Burghley* bethink himself of joining them both into one, that the Office might hereafter be enjoyed by one Person, *Cook Clarencieux* being now dead. But the Establishment of the Corporation by Parliament, whereby these two Kings were appointed, obstructed this Design; and other Considerations made it inconvenient: Wherefore some other Expedient was propounded for the begetting and continuing of better Agreement between these Kings: And particularly, that the Earl-Marshal, in preferring *Clarencieux* to the room of *Garter*, would take Order, that his Successor in the Office of *Clarencieux* might remit some Part of his Interest in Matters of Profit. Then *Garter* might be well provided for, and the Corporation no whit altered.

*Clarencieux* dies.

*Robert Cook, Clarencieux*, died in the 37th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, that is, about the Year 1593. Then the Lord *Burghley*, acting as Earl-Marshal,

knowing he had many Books of Heraldry (some whereof he had taken out of the Office violently) sent to the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs to take an Inventory of his Books; which they did, and returned a Catalogue of them. Then *Detbick, Garter*, propounded to the said Lord, that they might have them at a reasonable Price to the Office; being sorry, as he said, that the Mayor and Merchants of *London* should have the Perusal of the honourable Secrets of the Office of Arms, and have the Custody thereof; who might not arrest their Bodies, and yet kept their Records. By this Catalogue, *Cook* seems to have been a very diligent Man in his Science, consisting of a vast Collection of Descents and Pedigrees of English Noblemen, Gentlemen and Strangers, Statutes of the Order of the *Garter*, antient Patents, Evidences, Certificates, Visitations of the Counties of *Leicester, Warwick, Lincoln, the City of London, Surry, Kent, Hampshire, Sussex, Cornwall, Cambridge, Hertford, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk*, Jufts, Proceedings to Coronations and Combats, divers Books of Tricks of Arms, Escripts, Writings, Muniments with Seals to the same, Notes of the Wars of King *Edward III*. and many other old Papers and Offices from *Henry III*. to *Henry VI*.

His Books.

*Richard Lee, Richmond Herald*, succeeded *Cook* in the Office of *Clarencieux*. Against him also *Garter* took great Offence, accusing him to have invaded his Office for the Burial of Bishops, and the Lord-Mayor of *London*. He accused him also to the Commissioners of the Earl-Marshal's Office, for using an Hearse in the Funeral of a Knight Batchelor, viz. Sir *Richard Baker*. To which he answered for himself, That Knights Funerals had, according to Custom, Hearses, as well as Barons. Nor did Hearses make Difference or Distinction between those two Degrees; and that the using thereof was left to the Discretion of the Officers at Arms, as more indifferent. And that the said Hearse of that Knight wanted Ornaments, wherewith properly the Hearses of Barons were garnished. *Garter* also accused the said *Lee*, that he had allowed and set out the Arms and Funerals of one *Bucher*, a Mercer of *London*, a Man of small Parentage, with Helmet, Crest, Coat of Arms, Penon, and a Pall, and himself attendant in his rich Coat.

Lee Clarencieux.

There was another Herald belonging to this College at this Time, and a Man of Note (I do not say for his Virtues.) His Name was *Brookes*, or *Brokefmouth*, *York Herald*, being preferred thither from being *Rougecross* Pursuivant about the Year 1592. He understood neither *Latin* nor *French*, to qualify him for his Place; but having been once a *Painter*, he had an excellent Hand in tricking Coats of Arms, hardly to be equalled by any of the rest, as appears by a Book still remaining in the Office of his own doing, containing the Arms of the Nobility, if I rightly remember. Which curious Skill of his was, I suppose, the Reason that the Lord *Burghley* bare a Favour to him, and once gave his Hand for him to be preferred to be *Norroy* against *Camden*, namely, *Anno 1593*, when *Edmund Knight, Norroy*, was very sick, and *Camden* was nominated to the Place.

Brokef-mouth, York Herald.

This *Brokefmouth* is best known for his presumptuous Attempt to confute several of the learned

Camden's Antagonist.



learned *Camden's* Genealogies of the Nobility in his *Britannia*. Against whom that excellent Man (an unequal Match for him) vindicated himself so fully, and shewed so plainly the Ignorance and Malice of his Antagonist, (and yet with much Gentleness and Modesty) that he was thenceforth esteemed a very ignorant Man in Heraldry, and a notorious Calumniator to all Posterity. Besides this, he was of a very scandalous and evil Life. He once brake open the Office, and took away all the Books belonging to it, and an Iron Chest, and took thence the Order and other Muniments. He was once condemned at *Newgate* for two Felonies, and burnt in the Hand. He was also guilty of Whoredom and Uncleaness. He was supposed to be a Procurer of perjured Persons in the *Star-Chamber*, detected in the Court of *Requests*, twice degraded, and the Queen's Coat of Arms which he wore was pulled over his Ears; and for his Ignorance of Languages and Learning, and other Misdemeanors, by the Judgment of the Earl of *Leicester*, and all wise Men, thought to be unfit to be an Officer of Arms, or to be permitted to come to her Majesty's Presence, being a Vagabond, and not worth 3*l*. But after *Leicester's* Death he began to shew himself again; and afterwards got such Friends and Credit, that he dared to oppose himself against *Garter*; and vexed him both in the *Exchequer* and *Star-Chamber*, by slanderous Acts and Suits commenced against him, and a great many vexatious Interrogatories, chiefly taken out of Informations the said *Garter* had, in Conscience and Care of the Office, given the Lord Treasurer concerning him. So that he was fain, *Anno* 1594, to beseech the said Lord to consider of his Credit and Service to the Queen for thirty Years, trusting that he would have Respect to him for his Office, Place, and Parents; and how *Brokefmoth* spared not Time, Means, Place or Persons to discredit him. In short, he rendered himself uneasy to all the Society, so turbulent was he in the Office, impugning all their honest Proceedings in Matters of Funerals, and other Cases of Office. Infomuch, that Sir *Edward Hoby*, Knt. deputed by the Lords in Commission for the Office of Earl-Marshal, writ to them in this Manner: "There is one *Brokefmoth*, now *York*, a wonderful lewd Fellow, untemperate, quarrelsome, and all the Office weary of him." Yet he endeavoured afterwards to obtain that Place of *Norroy*, with much Assurance of his own Qualifications; tho' he missed it.

In the Years 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, the Office was much neglected by reason of the great Quarrels of the Kings and Heralds among themselves, as we have heard in Part. The College went into Ruin for want of Reparation, the Office was discontinued, and the Books of the Office embezzelled. Some of these Officers (however learned) were hasty and passionate, others of them debauched in their Lives, or ignorant in Languages and Heraldry. The Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, and Lord *Howard*, Lord High Admiral, were commissioned by the Queen to act in the Office of Earl-Marshal of *England*; being authorized with full Power, from Time to Time, to call before them all Officers of Arms, both Kings of Arms, Heralds and Pursuivants; and to cause due In-

quisition to be made of all Manner of Arms by them given to any Person without good Warrant, or usurped and taken by any Person without the like Warrant; and, upon due Examination and Trial thereof, to revoke and disannul all such as should be so tried, unlawfully assigned or usurped. By virtue of this Commission and Authority, in this decayed Estate of the Heralds College, they deputed Sir *Edward Hoby* and Sir *George Carew*, Knts. to view the present State of the Office, and to make Statutes and Orders for the better Regulation of it for the future: Which they did, laying before them the true Intent of their first Charter, and drew up a Book for the Reformation of the Office; and *September*, 1596, presented it to the said two Peers, desiring them to subscribe it, that so it might be of Force; which whether it was so subscribed or no by them, I cannot tell. But the Exemplification of this Book would be too large here to insert.

The Book bore this Title: "ORDERS to be observed and kept by the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms that now are, or hereafter shall be, and established by us, the Right Honourable Lord *Burghley*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*; *Charles* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, Lord High Admiral of *England*; and *Henry* Baron of *Hunsdon*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household; Knights of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and deputed by Commission for the Office of Earl-Marshal of *England*."

The Dedication of these Orders (which was made to the Lord Treasurer, and the Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*) giving an Account of the Reason and Occasion of making them, I shall insert, being to this Tenor: "That whereas it had pleased their Lordships, by Virtue of her Majesty's Commission to their Lordships granted for the Exercise of the Earl-Marshal's Office of *England*, to authorise, ordain, and depute them, Sir *Edward Hoby*, and Sir *George Carew*, Knts. for the View of the present State of the Office of Arms, commonly called *Darby-House*, in *London*: These were to signify unto their Lordships, that, according to the Instructions and Charge given in that Behalf unto them, they had oftentimes made their Repair unto the said Office; and, as far forth as they might, had accomplished the same in all Points.

"And forasmuch as they found the House itself to be fallen into great Ruin, through want of due Reparations and habitable Use, the Office discontinued, and in as great Decay for lack of Books, and general Exercise therein, *Garter* and *Clarencieux* at open Wars for their Livings and Profits, and the Heralds and Pursuivants (Factions between them) daily arresting, suing and undoing one another: Their Opinions therefore were, that there could be no speedier Reformation of all their Errors and Abuses, than the Re-establishment of the general Office, according to the true Extent of their Charter and Corporation, which appointed one Place, one common Seal, and mutual Consent for all their Doings; and to be governed by the Earl-Marshal or Marshals for the Time being, as had been accustomed. Out of whose Ordinances, Statutes and Decrees heretofore made, they

Depute  
Persons to  
view the  
present  
State of  
the Office.

Orders  
made for  
the Officers.

The Dedi-  
cation of  
them.

Brokef-  
moth's  
Qualities.

The Com-  
missioners  
for Earl-  
Marshal.

Their  
Power.



“ they [Sir Edmund Hobbly and Sir George Carew]  
 “ had also gathered a Method, or Form of Go-  
 “ vernment, which they held very expedient and  
 “ necessary.

“ All which (standing with their Lordships  
 “ good Likings) they humbly presented to be ra-  
 “ tified by their present Authorities under their  
 “ Hands and Seals. So that from henceforth the  
 “ same might not be altered, nor frustrated. But  
 “ to be recorded into the *Chancery*, until by Par-  
 “ liament it might be made an Act irrevocable,  
 “ to their Lordships perpetual Memory.” It  
 was dated Sept. 28, 1596.

The *Exordium* of the Book shewed some Anti-  
 quities of this Office, viz.

“ First, That it appeared unto them, the Com-  
 “ missioners, that sundry antient Ordinances, Sta-  
 “ tutes and Decrees had been made and establish-  
 “ ed (as well by the most High and Mighty  
 “ Prince Thomas of Lancaster, Duke of Clarence,  
 “ &c. as by divers other Constables and Earl-  
 “ Marshals of England succeeding, until the Time  
 “ of Thomas late Duke of Norfolk) for the good  
 “ Estate, Rule and Government of the Office  
 “ and Officers of Arms.

“ That it was manifest also by a memorable  
 “ Chapter, holden by the Kings, Herald and  
 “ Pursuivants at Roan in Normandy, *Tempore*  
 “ Hen. V. what necessary Orders were to be had  
 “ and observed amongst themselves, and their  
 “ Successors for ever.

“ Further, That in the Time of Rich. III. the  
 “ Kings, Herald, Pursuivants of Arms, were,  
 “ by special Charter, under the Great Seal of  
 “ England, made one Body Politick in Name  
 “ and Fact, and Collegiate, at Colebarbour in the  
 “ City of London; confirming therein Garter  
 “ Principal King of Arms of English Men, and  
 “ Clarencieux and Norrey Provincial Kings, by  
 “ the Name of King of the South, and King of  
 “ the North, to be continued in Succession.

“ Henry VII. and Henry VIII. confirmed and  
 “ allowed their Letters Patents, and by Signa-  
 “ tures licensed their Authorities.

“ Edward VI. amplified their Liberties and  
 “ Privileges under his Great Seal.

“ And Q. Mary re-established their Corporation  
 “ in Derby-House in London, as a College wherein  
 “ the Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants should  
 “ inhabit, assemble, communicate, exercise, and  
 “ keep all their Books, Rolls and Muniments,  
 “ for their better Erudition, and good Estate of  
 “ her Majesty's Office of Arms.

“ All which being for many Years discontinued  
 “ through great Disorders amongst themselves,  
 “ and the Non-residence of late Earl-Marshals,  
 “ whereby many gross Absurdities and Abuses  
 “ had been ingendered and committed; it was  
 “ now her Majesty's high Will and Pleasure, that  
 “ they, the said Commissioners, should inquire,  
 “ see into, and reform all such Errors and Abu-  
 “ ses as they found in the said Office and Officers  
 “ of Arms; and therefore had established such  
 “ good Orders and Decrees, as might from hence-  
 “ forth by no Remove, Change or Election of  
 “ any Earl-Marshal or Marshals, be revoked, al-  
 “ tered, or made void; any Ordinance, Statute,  
 “ Act of Office, Charter, or Decree heretofore  
 “ made to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.”

And then follow the Orders. The Titles  
 whereof are, I. The Site of the House appro-  
 priated to the College of Heralds. II. Records  
 to be safely kept. III. Daily Attendance in the  
 Office. IV. Prerogative and Office of Garter.  
 V. Burials, &c. for Garter. VI. Office of Pro-  
 vincial Kings. VII. Burials, &c. for the Pro-  
 vincial Kings. VIII. Arms to be given with  
 Consent of the Earl-Marshal. IX. None to trick  
 or publish Arms to Posterity, without Privy of  
 the Office. X. Chapters to be holden for Learn-  
 ing, Knowledge, and Doubts. XI. Allowance of  
 Pursuivants. XII. Avoiding of Controversies,  
 the Gall hitherto among them. XIII. How far  
 Authority is yielded to the King's Chapter. XIV.  
 Power in Visitations. XV. Oath for Perfor-  
 mance and due Keeping of these Statutes.

The common Practice of attaining to Prefer-  
 ment in this Office is gradual: First a Pursui-  
 vant, then a Herald, before any arrive to the  
 Profit and Honour of a King at Arms. A very  
 proper and reasonable Method, that the Heralds  
 should be taken from the Pursuivants, and the  
 Kings out of the Number of the Heralds; and  
 that generally by Antiquity of Standing; whereby  
 the Hope of future Advancement might be a Spur  
 to their Diligence in the Study of Arms; and that  
 Kings, by long training up in that Science, might  
 be substantially learned and exercised in the His-  
 tory of Honour and Arms, of whom the great-  
 est Knowledge in such Points was reasonably  
 looked for, so as to be the Arbitrators of those  
 Matters, and to whom the rest were to apply  
 themselves for Resolution in any Difficulties or  
 Questions thereof.

And therefore, when Mr. St George (afterward  
 Sir Richard St. George) a learned Man, and of  
 great acquired Knowledge, particularly in Herald-  
 ry, was recommended to the Lords Commis-  
 sioners, and petitioned for the Place of Norroy, the  
 Heralds and Pursuivants petitioned the same  
 Lords; shewing, “ That it was contrary to all  
 “ Order of the Office, nor Precedent of the like,  
 “ since their first Corporation; and a great Wrong  
 “ and Disgrace to them, that a Man who had ne-  
 “ ver been employed in her Majesty's Service one  
 “ Day, should overgo so many that had spent  
 “ both their Youth and Wealth in her Service,  
 “ and overthrown their better Fortunes by the  
 “ Hopes and Expectations of Preferment here,  
 “ when it fell.”

And that this was for a long Series of Time  
 the constant Practice, may appear to the Eye in  
 a Table drawn out by Lant, Portcullis, in the  
 Year 1595, when himself stood for Advancement  
 to a Herald's Place upon a Vacation, in a Petition  
 to the Lords in Commission. By which Table  
 may be seen the Names of all this College, from  
 the Times of King Edward IV. and their gradual  
 Preferments, unto the latter End of Queen Eliza-  
 beth. It is intitled, *A Catalogue of all the Officers*  
*of Arms, shewing how they have risen by Degrees:*  
 “ First to be a Pursuivant Extraordinary; then a  
 “ Pursuivant in Ordinary; after that an Herald;  
 “ and, lastly, a King of Arms. Which Order  
 “ hath been observed, as herein appeareth, since  
 “ King Edward IV. and long before, unto this  
 “ Year; confirmed by many Precedents, gather-  
 “ ed and collected by Thomas Lant, now Pursui-  
 “ vant

*Prefer-  
 ments in  
 this Office  
 obtained  
 gradually.*

*The He-  
 ralds pe-  
 tition a-  
 gainst St.  
 George;  
 and why.*

*A Series of  
 the He-  
 ralds from  
 1460, ab  
 Initio R.  
 Edw. IV.*



“vant of Arms, by the Name of *Portcullis*, who  
“humbly befeecheth your Honour to afford him  
“such Favour, as so many have obtained for a  
“Herald’s Room, that is, or shall be next void,  
“who hath left all other his Hopes of Prefer-  
“ment, to serve her most excellent Majesty.  
“And he shall ever be bound to pray, that you  
“may long live in Happiness of great Honour.”

It may be mentioned, for the Honour of the  
Heralds, that from some of them have sprung  
very noble Families; and others have been  
adorned with excellent Learning. The Right  
Noble Family of the *Wriothesleys*, Earls of  
*Southampton*, was derived from *John Wrythe*, or  
*Wriothesley*, in the Reign of *Edward IV.* who  
was first *Antelope Pursuivant*, or *Faulcon*, accord-  
ing to *Dugdale’s* Baronage; and after by degrees  
came to be *Garter*, and received Knighthood.  
He had Issue *Thomas*, *Garter*, and *William Wrio-*  
*thesley*, *York Herald*; whose Son, *Sir Thomas*, was  
first a Clerk of the Signet in the Reign of King  
*Henry VIII.* then made Coroner and Attorney in  
the Court of *Common-Pleas*; soon after principal  
Secretary of State; and in the 30th of *Hen. VIII.*  
was sent Ambassador to the Lady Regent in the  
*Netherlands*, to treat of a Marriage between King  
*Henry* and *Christiana* Dutcheß of *Milan*, a beauti-  
ful Lady, then in those Parts. Two Years after  
he was made Constable of the Castle of *Southamp-*  
*ton*: And two Years after that, had the like Com-  
mand for the Castle of *Portchester*; and was made  
one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*. A  
Year after that, viz. 35 *Hen. VIII.* upon the  
League made by King *Henry* and the Emperor  
*Charles*, he was appointed one of the Commissio-  
ners for managing the Treaty conducting there-  
unto. And the first Day of *January*, the same  
Year, he was advanced to be a Baron, by the  
Title of Lord *Wriothesley* of *Titchfield* in the Coun-  
ty of *Southampton*. Which *Titchfield* was a Mo-  
nastery newly dissolved, which he had obtained.  
In the 36th of this King, he was made Lord  
Chancellor of *England*. At the End of this  
Year he was installed Knight of the *Garter*. And  
the King, on his Death-bed, constituted him one  
of his Executors, and appointed him of Council  
to *Edward* the Prince, his Son, that was to suc-  
ceed him. And three Days before the said *Ed-*  
*ward’s* Coronation, he had the Title and Honour  
of Earl of *Southampton*; as appears by Patents,  
bearing Date the 16th of *February*, in the 1st  
Year of *Edward VI.* But, by Reason of the  
great Factions in this Reign, he was divested of  
his Office of Lord Chancellor, and put from the  
Council, and afterwards confined. And the Ho-  
nour continued in his Family for three or four  
Generations, till within our Memory.

Yet higher Honour did the Posterity of ano-  
ther Herald arrive to; viz. *Pain Roet*, Knight,  
*Guienne* King of Arms. Who had two Daugh-  
ters: *Anne*, the younger, whom *Geofrey Chaucer*  
(our antient famous Poet) married. By whom  
he had *Sir Thomas Chaucer*, Knight. Whose  
Daughter *Alice* was matched with *Thomas Mon-*  
*tacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, (by whom she had no  
Issue) and afterward with *William De La Pole*,  
Earl of *Suffolk*; who had by her *John* Duke of  
*Suffolk*, and others. *Roet’s* other Daughter, *Ka-*  
*tharine*, who was the elder, married to *Sir Otes*

*Swinford*, and afterwards to *John* of *Gaunt*, the  
Great Duke of *Lancaster*: Of whose Issue by her  
came a most Royal and Illustrious Offspring,  
viz. eight Kings, four Queens, and five Prin-  
ces of *England*; six Kings, and three Queens of  
*Scotland*; two Cardinals, above twenty Dukes,  
and almost as many Dutcheßes, of the Kingdom  
of *England*; divers Dukes of *Scotland*, and most  
of all the now antient Nobility of both these  
Kingdoms; many other potent Princes, and  
eminent Nobility of foreign Parts.

Those that brought Honour to this Office, for  
their Learning or Writings, were divers in the  
latter Days of *Queen Elizabeth*. Of these I shall  
mention some.

*Robert Glover*, *Somerfet* Herald; a Man, as of  
a good Wit and great Reading, so of infinite In-  
dustry and Pains. He began the Book called  
*The Catalogue of Honour*, in *Latin*; but finished  
by *Mills*, his Kinsman: Wherein he undertook to  
clear the Descents from Royal Pedigrees of our  
Kings and Queens. He had Abundance of Rolls  
and Pedigrees, and antient Writings of Herald-  
ry, which he had gathered together for his Use;  
besides vast Collections made by his own Hands,  
and Travel, touching Arms; Books of Visitati-  
on of XXIV Shires; and *Miscellanea*, wrote by  
himself. *Camden* mentions him oft with Honour,  
and acknowledged he made much Use of him in  
Genealogies. *Glover* also communicated to *Dr.*  
*David Powell* a Copy of the History of *Cambria*,  
translated by *H. Lloyd*. He was thus useful in  
promoting the Knowledge of the antient Histo-  
ry of *Britain*; and would doubtless have been  
much more, had he not been taken away so ear-  
ly; being at his Death but forty-five Years old.  
In the Parish Church of *Cripplegate*, (where he  
was interred) is a decent Monument set up to  
his Memory, with an Inscription in *Latin*.

*Francis Thynne*, *Lancaster* Herald, was well  
versed in our *English* History, and thoroughly  
studied in Heraldry, before he sued (*Anno* 1593)  
to be admitted into this Office: When he of-  
fered himself to the Lord *Burghley*, for his Skill  
in that Learning, to be examined even in the  
deepest Points of Armoury, which he thought  
could not be attained to without Knowledge of  
Philosophy and History; he signified then, that  
he had drawn out a Series of the Lord Treasu-  
rers, and composed a certain circulary Pedigree  
of the Earls and Viscounts of *England*.

A late Author mentioneth several other of his  
Works, some printed, and some in MS. Of the  
former Sort are the *Annals* of *Scotland*, continued  
where *Hollingshed* left off, viz. to the Year 1586.  
He was a great Catalogist: For, besides the Ca-  
talogue of the Lord Treasurers of *England*, be-  
fore-mentioned, he drew up a Catalogue of the  
*English* Cardinals, which is printed in *Hollingshed*,  
at the End of *Queen Mary*. Likewise a Cata-  
logue of the Lord Chancellors in MS. A Ca-  
talogue also (alphabetically disposed) of such as  
had wrote purposely of the *English* History, whe-  
ther *Englishmen*, or Foreigners: Which is printed  
at the End of *Hollingshed’s* History. There be  
also remaining in MS. *Thynne’s* Discourses of  
Arms; Collections of Antiquities; Sepulchral  
Inscriptions, collected by him as well in the  
Churches of *England*, as other Parts; Notes on  
*Chaucer’s*

Men of  
Learning  
in this  
Office.

Glover,  
Somerfet.

Francis  
Thynne.

Writings of  
Thynne.  
Ath.  
Oxon.

Hollingsh.  
Hist.  
P. 1165.

The He-  
ralds ho-  
nourable  
for Nobili-  
ty and  
Learning.

Wrythe,  
or Wrio-  
thesley,  
Herald:  
His Ad-  
vance-  
ment.

Dugdale’s  
Baronage,  
Vol. II.  
p. 383.

Sir Pain  
Roet,  
Guienne  
King.

Wev.  
Monum.  
p. 661.



*Chaucer's* Work, with which he intended to put out that Author with a Comment, tho' he performed it not. But he assisted *Speght* with his Notes and Directions, and with considerable Materials for writing *Chaucer's* Life.

Sir W.  
Segar.

Sir William Segar, Garter, wrote a Book entitled *Honour Military and Civil*.

Sir Rich.  
St. George

Sir Richard St. George, *Clarencieux*, another learned Man of this Office. This Gentleman was Confort with the great Antiquarians of those Times, Sir Robert Cotton, *Camden*, *Spelman*, and others; and was one of those that endeavoured to revive the College or Society of the studious of Antiquity, and their learned Meetings, that had been for some Time omitted. Of him *Wever* makes mention with Honour; and particularly, that he was ready to give him his Assistance, in his Book of *Antient Funeral Monuments* that he was writing.

*John Hart*, *Chester* Herald, wrote a Book of the *English* Orthography.

To these may be added, *Vincent*, *Brook*, *Lant*, *Sandford*, and the elaborate Antiquarian, Sir William Dugdale; and lastly, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; *Windsor* Herald.

Camden  
Clarencieux.

But instead of all, *Camden*, *Clarencieux*, surnamed *The Learned*, is an eternal Monument of Honour to this Society. Who, besides his Modesty, and Simplicity of Manners, that adorned his great Learning, left two most incomparable Books to Posterity; his *Britannia*, and his *Annals* of Queen *Elizabeth*. To which his *Remains* may be added, set forth after his Death by *John Philpot*, *Somerset* Herald. Who also may be reckoned among the Learned of this College; being the Author of an History of the County and Families of *Kent*, called *Villare Cantianum*.

John Phil-  
pot.

Gybbon's  
Heraldo-  
Memo-  
riale.

Mr. *Gybbon*, a learned Pursuivant, (lately deceased) hath diligently collected out of the *English* and *Scotch* Authors, and other foreign Writers, a large Account of the great and important Services of the Heralds in former Times. Which Collections (communicated by himself to me) he entitled *Heraldo-Memorale*; which had been worthy to have been here inserted, had it not been too large. Yet the Sum I shall digest as briefly as I can; by shewing thence, How antient Heraldry hath been; Their Retaining to Princes; Their Employments in War and Peace, and in Proclaiming and Publishing weighty Things; The great Esteem of them, with their Rewards; and other Accidents that have happened to them.

Heralds  
antient.

And first, as for their *Antiquity*; They were in Request among the antient *Grecians*. *Homer*, in his second Book, speaks of nine Heralds in the *Grecian* Army. And the *Romans* made great Use of them: And as in Messages of War, and the like, so in Funerals, it was a Custom among them, That the Heralds dismissed the Mourners with the Word *I licet*, or *Ire licet*; i. e. *You may withdraw*. And this Ceremony is taken notice of by the Describer of the Funeral Solemnity of the Lord *Henry de la Tour*, Marshal General of the Field and Armies of *Lewis* the XIVth of *France*.

Retain to  
Kings, and  
great No-  
bles.

They have immediately retained to Kings and Princes; and have gone abroad with them to their Wars, and in their Progresses; and have been dispatched by them to other Princes upon

important Messages, and especially upon war-like Occasions. The chiefest Nobility also have had their Heralds. The Earl of *Northumberland* sent an Herald, named *Northumberland*, to King *Richard* II. (*ultimo* Reg.) for a safe Conduct, to come and commune with him. The Duke of *Bedford* had his Herald, named *Bedford*; whom he sent after the Crowning of *Charles* VII. of *France*, to defy him. The same sent the same Herald, Anno 1433, from *Laigny*, to the Lord *Gaucourt*, to offer him Battle; which was warily refused. The Duke of *Gloucester* and Earl of *Pembroke* had his Herald named *Pembroke*; whom he sent, Anno 1436, to defy the Duke of *Burgundy*. *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, had *Suffolk* Herald, and *Marteon* Pursuivant. The Marquis of *Dorset* kept *Grooby* Herald. *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viscount *Lisle*, had *Lisle* Pursuivant. Baron *Hastings* had *Hastings* Pursuivant. And Sir *John Chandois* and Sir *John Falstolp* had their Heralds; and so had Cardinal *Woolsey*, according to *Stow*.

Holling-  
shed.

Wever,  
P. 683.

The *French* King contemporary with our King *Henry* V. had his King at Arms, named *Montjoy*. The Duke of *Burgundy*, about that Time, had *Toison d'Or*, his King at Arms. And the *Scotch* King hath his King of Arms, stiled *Lion*. And they have commonly been about Princes in their Courts: And it is noted by the Historian, as a strange Piece of Negligence in King *Lewis* XI. of *France*, That he had oftentimes neither Officers of Arms, nor Trumpeters in his Court: And therefore (when he had Occasion for an Herald) sent a Varlet, or Yeoman, in a Coat of Arms, made of a Trumpet Banner, to *K. Edward* IV.

Stow's  
Chron.

They have been chiefly made use of in great Wars, between Princes in Hostility, for carrying Messages, Defiances, &c. *Henry* King of *Castile* sends an Herald to the *Black Prince*, to know why he invaded his Kingdom.

Employed  
in War.

*Montjoy*, King of Arms, sent from *Roan* from the *French* King, and thirty-five of his Council, to assure *K. Henry* V. he should have Battle given him. And King *Henry* gave him a great Reward, as well as a gallant Answer.

Again, they sent an Herald to the said King, in a scoffing way, to demand what Ransom he was willing to give. To which he returned a stay'd and sober Answer. This was before the Battle of *Agincourt*, Anno 1403.

After they were broken and defeated, *K. Henry* perceiving they began to rally, sent an Herald to them; assuring them, That if they persisted, he would not only slay all the Prisoners already taken, but all such as he should take hereafter.

After the Battle, *Montjoy*, and four other Heralds, came to know the Number of the Prisoners, and to desire Burial of the Dead. And the King granted their Request, and feasted them.

Messages previous to War, and Defiances, were used to be done by Heralds.

Denunciation of War between Princes was by Heralds.

Denounce  
War.

The *French* King's Marshal, *Bonciquant*, by an Herald, denounced War against Pope *Benedict* the XIIIth, upon his Refusal to surrender the Popedom.

A



Howel's  
Ep. P.  
204.  
A French Herald at Arms, Anno 1635, sent from Paris to Flanders, by Sound of Trumpet denounced and proclaimed War against the King of Spain, and all his Dominions. This Herald fixed up, and left the Defiance in all the Towns as he passed.

Henry V. in the third of his Reign, sent Antelope Pursuivant at Arms from Southampton, to the French King, to demand Restitution of what he detained wrongfully from him.

Windfor Herald was sent, Anno 1418, to summon Roan.

Edward IV. sent an Officer at Arms, a Norman born, to defy the French King, Lewis the XIth, Anno 1474.

The Duke of Bedford sends Bedford his Herald to defy Charles VII. the French King. And Humphry Duke of Gloucester, by his Herald, defies the Duke of Burgundy.

Heyl.  
Geogr.  
p. 104.  
The Emperor's Herald defies Francis, the first King of France: And giving his Master all his Titles, of Castile, Leon, Arragon, Naples, &c. in a long Roll, K. Francis commanded his Heralds to receive the Challenge, and repeat France as many times, as the other had Kingdoms and petty Titles.

The Earl of Surrey, 13 Henry VII. sent Norroy King of Arms to the Captain of Hayton Castle, (which was one of the strongest Places between Berwick and Edinburgh) to deliver him the said Castle; which he refused, affirming, he was assured of ready Succours.

Whilst the said Earl lay at Hayton, the King of Scotland sent to him Marchamont and another Herald, with a Challenge either to fight Army to Army, or Person to Person, upon certain Conditions. Which Conditions were refused upon discreet Considerations. And the Earl sent back the Herald well rewarded.

The Duke of Bedford, primo H. VII. marching against the Rebels, headed by the L. Lovel, commanded the Heralds to make Proclamation, that if they would lay down their Arms, they should have Pardon.

Heralds in  
and after  
Battles.  
Heralds also have been employed in and after Battles fought; as in some Instances before. The Battel of Veruail, Anno 1424, in the Reign of Henry VI. was so uncertain for a while, that no Herald could tell to which Party Fortune would be favourable. Afterwards, by Report of Montjoy, King of Arms for France, and the English Heralds, there present, were slain of the French and Scots 9700, and of the English 2100.

And in  
Combats.  
As in publick Wars, so they have been concerned about private Combats and Challenges. In the Year 1380, was a Combat between Sir John Annesley and Thomas Katrington; who was accused by the said Knight for betraying the Fortrefs of S. Saviour, in the Isle of Constantine in Normandy. The Heralds in this Combat did their Duty, in calling the Combatants to the Performance thereof.

Holling-  
shed.  
The Heralds did the same likewise in the famous Combat intended between the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk; which the King took up. The Ceremonial Circumstances and Proceedings are well worthy the Reading.

In a Combat, Anno 1467, between the Bastard of Burgoine and the L. Scales, the Advice of the

Officers of Arms, as well as of the Constable and Marshal, was asked and followed.

They have likewise been employed in Jufts and Turnaments. In Jufts.

Nor have they only been used in War, but in Peace also; as in Proclamations and Cavalcades, in attending Funerals, in giving Coats of Arms, and such like. Employed in Peace.

When Knights have been created, they have been proclaimed by the Voice of Heralds. So Camden shews in his learned Book, that Knights made in Scotland are proclaimed by the publick Voice of an Herald. Britannia.

At the Baptism of Madame de Isabelle de France, to whom our King Henry VIII. was Godfather, the Infant's Name was proclaimed by the Kings and Heralds of Arms, both of France and England; having their Coats of Arms adorned with the Arms of both Kings. Paradiene.  
At Christenings of Princes.

Heralds attended at the Christening of Queen Elizabeth and King Edward.

The Proclamation of the Truce between King Henry II. of France, and Charles V. Emperor, with his Son Philip King of England, was performed by four Heralds.

When Pope Clement VII. was received at Mar-seilles, three Heralds at Arms marched just after fifty Swissers, bravely apparelled; the Heralds having their Coats of Arms blue, with Fleurs de Lys of Gold.

And when Ferdinand, Anno 1527, was to be made King of the Romans, before him went ten Troops, and an Herald at Arms, whom followed the Master of the Ceremonies with the Royal Banner. Paradiene.

But lately, when Frederick Duke of Prussia was to be proclaimed King of that Country, the Grand Marshal of the Court, and the Grand Marshal of Prussia, went at the Head of a great Number of Gentlemen, richly clad and well mounted. Then followed twelve Heralds at Arms, preceded by four and twenty Trumpets and two Kettle-Drums, and followed by a Squadron of Dragoons. The Cavalcade having shewed itself in the principal Streets of the City of Coningsbergh, the Heralds made the Proclamation. A great deal of Difference as to Heralds, between King Ferdinand and King Frederick.

The King of the Heralds and his Fellows proclaimed the King's new Style of Defender of the Faith. Foxe's Martyrol.

They are honourably employed also in attending at and marshalling Funerals of the Nobility and Gentry, tho' that considerable Part of their Office is now-a-days unjustly invaded by Trademen and Shopkeepers. Marshal Funerals.

Mercator in Loreine shews how the Body of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was by Boiset, Herald of the Golden Fleece (at the Command of Charles V.) transported from Nancy to Bruges. Atlas.

And as they give, so they sometimes take away Coats of Arms. Give, and change, and abate Coats.

Non solum potestas conferendi nova Insignia, sed potestas augendi, mutandi, diminuendi Insignia vetera, est penes Principem, & ejus Heraldos, i. e. It is in the Power of Princes and their Heralds not only to give new Arms, but to increase, change, abate antient Coats. And so Leigh in his Accedence of Armoury. Macken-zy, p. 12  
Fol. 16, 115.



*Mackenny* faith from *Cassanæus*, that *Heralds* devised *Godfrey of Boloin's* Coat.

When any Person is forfeited in Parliament in *Scotland*, *Lion* and his Brethren, *Heralds*, come in with their Coats and Formalities; and *Lion* doth publicly tear the Arms of the Party forfeited. And if he be a *Cadet* of a Family, he saith openly, *The tearing of these Arms shall be without Prejudice to the Nobleman or Chief, whose Arms these are.* After which, he and his Brethren go to the Cross, and there hang up the Shield reversed, the Base or lowest Point upward.

The Esteem and Value Princes have had for their *Heralds*, appears from hence; namely, How they have resented Violences and Affronts used towards them. An Instance of this happened in the seventh of *Richard II.* *Henry Spencer*, the warlike Bishop of *Norwich*, undertaking Pope *Urban's* Quarrel against Pope *Clement*, raised 2000 Horses and 15000 Foot, and landed at *Calais*; and performed great Feats of Arms in *Flanders*. At length a *Flemish* Army approaching, he sent an Herald to know what Pope they adhered to. But the Army being of *West Flanders* (raised by themselves) and not understanding the Law of Arms, slew the Herald. At which the *English* were so enraged, that joining Battel, 9000 *Flemings* were slain, as saith *Thomas Walsingham*.

They have usually had high Respects and honorary Presents from those Princes to whom they have been sent, whatever their Messages have been.

The King of *Scots* sent an Herald to King *Henry IV.* to deliver up *George of Dunbarre*, Earl of *March*, that was fled into *England*. The Herald had an honest, honourable and discreet Answer; but negative.

When *Montjoy* the *French* King's Herald brought King *Henry V.* word from his Master, that he should have Battle given him, the King gave him a great Reward.

When the Duke of *Gloucester* sent his Herald *Pembroke* to the Duke of *Burgundy*, though it were to defy him, he was rewarded with a Cup, and an hundred Guldens.

King *Henry VIII.* Anno 1513, being at *Tours*, a King of Arms of *Scotland*, called *Lion*, with his Coat of Arms on, was by *Garter* King of Arms brought to the King's Presence, and delivered a Letter to him from the *Scotch* King. And notwithstanding the King was angry at some Words of the Herald, yet he commanded *Garter* to take him to his Tent, and make him good Cheer. After this, were the Letters read and answered, and an hundred Angels given to *Lion* at his Departure.

*Rouge-Croix*, a Pursuivant at Arms, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* was sent to the *Scotch* King invading *England*. Who detained him, and sent one *Hay*, an Herald at Arms, to the Earl of *Surrey*; who, hearing of his coming, sent *York* Herald to accompany him. And the consequent Discourse is very remarkable; shewing what Respect in those Days was used to *Heralds*.

To all this may be added some memorable Things that have happened to this honourable and useful Rank of Men.

They have been sent upon Messages so unwelcome to them to whom they came, that they have sometimes been slain, and sometimes ill treated;

as the *Flemings* served *Henry Spencer's* Herald, before spoken of; whom they slew.

*Sabellicus*, in his History of the *Venetians*, mentioneth an Herald of theirs sent to *Francis Carrera*; who cut off his Nose and Ears.

*Laurentius Valentius* mentioneth an Herald belonging to the Earl of *Urgelles*; who, carrying a Defiance to the Earl of *Cordouna*, was ill treated by the said King.

In *Kett's* Rebellion under King *Edward VI.* an Herald was sent to proclaim a Pardon, if they would lay down their Arms. To which was returned a saucy Answer by *Kett*; maintaining himself a true Subject, and that he needed no Pardon, being no Offender.

After three Hours Fight; and a sturdy one, *Norroy* King at Arms was sent with a Trumpeter to 4000 or 5000, which were at *Parkthorpe Gate*, to proclaim Pardon, if they would lay down their Arms. To which one *Floteman*, a bold Knave, gave as base an Answer, as was given by *Kett* before.

After the Earl of *Warwick* was come with a Reinforcement to the Army, *Norroy* was sent to summon the Rebels to surrender the City. Which was refused; and some told him, he was a counterfeit Herald, sent to deceive them. This *Norroy* was employed often in this Rebellion; who was *Gilbert Dethick*, afterwards *Garter*, and knighted, and was Great Grandfather to *H. Dethick*, *Richmond* Herald at Arms.

The *Scotch* Rebels spoiled the King's Herald of his Coat and the Letters, when he was about to proclaim them Traitors.

*John Cook*, *Lancaster* Herald, sometime Servant to *John Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland*, (beheaded *primo Mariæ*) took upon him to beg the Head of his old Master, to be buried in the *Tower of London*: Which was granted with the whole Body, and performed accordingly. In remembrance whereof the said *Cook* did bear for his Crest a Bear's Head Silver, crowned Gold, in Allusion to the said Duke's Badge, which was the Bear and ragged Staff.

A Pursuivant that brought News to *Edward III.* at *Dover*, of a Victory gained by Sir *John Chandois* against *Charles de Blois*, that invaded *Britain*, was made an Herald by the Name of *Windfor*.

A Pursuivant was permitted to wear a King of Arms' Coat. *John Cook*, *Lancaster* Herald, should have worn it; but he died before the Solemnity.

*Casper Sturme*, the Emperor's Herald, was sent to conduct *Martin Luther* from *Wittenbergh* to *Wormes*.

*Clarencieux* and *Guienne*, Kings of Arms, appearing before the Emperor from K. *Henry VIII.* Anno 1527, the first made a Speech, and the second read a Writing, ending in a Defiance. To which the Emperor made an Answer. And so between the Emperor and the two Kings was a long Discourse, recited at large by my Author, and very much worth the reading. This *Clarencieux* was *Thomas Benolt*; whose Monument remains at this Day, May 1, 1703, in *St. Helen's Church* in *Bishopsgate-street*.

King *Richard III.* his Corpse, after he was slain in *Bosworth Field*; was stark naked trussed behind a Pursuivant at Arms, called *Blanch Sanglier*, (that

Princes  
Value of  
their He-  
ralds.

Holling-  
shed.

Honourably  
resented.

History of  
King Per-  
din. of  
Arrag  
fifth Book.

Spotf-  
wood.

Ralph  
Brook,  
p. 234.

Cook,  
Lancaster  
Herald.

Camd.  
Remains  
p. 148.

Ashmole's  
Hist. of  
the Gart.

Fox's  
Martyrol.

Holling-  
shed.



(that is, *White Boar*) and carried to *Leicester*, and there buried.

I will conclude (saith the diligent Collector of the foresaid Historical Passages) with the Passage following: "*Anno 1674, in the Month of February, at the Countess of Devonshire's famous Funeral, I served for Elias Ashmole, Esq; Windsor Herald; and lying at Leicester, in our Way to Darby, I had the Curiosity to go to an Inn, and see the Stone Coffin, wherein once lay the Body of the said King Richard: Which, at the Suppression and Demolition of the Gray-Friars in the said Town of Leicester, was digged up, and after turned to an Horse-trough. At which Spectacle I could not but be smitten with a melancholy Reflection; and call to mind the last Part of that known Hexameter, mentioned by Wever, with a little Variation to his Purpose:*

*Sic transit Gloria mundi.*

John Gybbon, *Blue Mantle.*"

In favour of the College, as also to preserve the Honour of the Nobility and Gentry from Persons of meaner Rank intruding into their Families, and unjustly assuming their Arms, and for preventing false Blazonry, the Queen issued out her Command and Pleasure in *June, An. Dom. 1707*, confirming the Deputy Earl-Marshal's Order following:

An Order  
of Bindon,  
Deputy  
Earl-  
Marshal.

"Whereas the ordering, judging, and determining all Matters concerning Arms, Crests; Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees, Devices and Ensigns Armorial; the making and prescribing Rules, Ordinances and Decrees, for the granting, controlling and regulating thereof; and the putting in Execution the Laws and Ordinances relating thereunto; are, among other Powers and Authorities, with her Majesty's Approbation, invested in me, *Henry Earl of Bindon, Deputy to his Grace Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England*: And whereas divers Abuses, Disorders, and Irregularities, have been committed and done by Painters, Funeral-Undertakers, Glaziers, Goldsmiths, Engravers, Carvers, Chasers, Stonecutters, Coachmakers, and others, in the Premises: For Remedy whereof, for the Time coming, these are to warn, charge and require all and every the said Artificers, and others concerned, that they forbear to design and appoint, to or for any Persons, any Arms or Ensigns Armorial, by making any Arms, Crests, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees and Devices in Coat-Armour, Helm, Banners, Standards, Penons and Hatchments, Tents and Pavilions: As also in Plate, Metals, Jewels, Glasse, Paper, Parchment, or otherwise in Windows, Grave-Stones, Tombs, and Monuments, or elsewhere, without sufficient Direction and Authority so to do: And likewise strictly to prohibit and forbid all Coachmakers, and others, concerned in making Mourning Coaches and Chairs for the Nobility and Gentry, that they do not use varnished Bullion Nails; as they the said several Artificers and others, herein afore-mentioned and intended, will answer the Contempt hereof at their Peril.

By her Majesty's Command,

BINDON M."

No. 74.

Thirdly, Facing the North-West Corner of the College of Arms is a Passage into *Doctors Commons*, to which you ascend by several Steps, from *Benner's-hill*; with a Passage thro' two square Courts into *Great Knight-riders street*. This is properly a College for such as study and practise the *Civil Law*, and decide Causes within their own Walls; and the Addition of *Commons* is taken from the Manner in which the *Civilians* live here, *Commoning* together, as practised in Colleges. And all Persons that have Business relating to the Civil or Ecclesiastical Laws, or have Occasion to consult with learned Men in that Faculty, may repair hither, where their several Chambers, Apartments, and Offices be.

Doctors  
Commons

Here is a fair spacious Room for a Library, replenished with a great Number of Books of all Sorts, but especially of History, and of that Faculty, given by divers of this College: And among the rest, the whole Library of Sir *John Gibson*, Knight, sometime Chancellor to Archbishop *Grindal*, and his two Successors of *York*, and Judge of the *Prerogative Office*; Ancestor to *James Gibson*, Esq; the late worthy Town-Clerk, who bestowed it.

A Library  
here.

I shall first set down the original Foundation of this Place; next, specify the Causes belonging to the Cognizance of these Civilians; then, shew the several Courts that are kept here, or belong to it; and who the Practisers in them be; And lastly, the Terms and Times when these Courts are kept.

I. Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law, and Master of *Trinity-hall* in *Cambridge*, Prebendary of *Ely*, and Dean of the Arches; a Reverend, Learned and Good Man; purchased and provided this House for the Civilians and Canonists to dwell in; being then an old Stone Building belonging to *St. Paul's Church*, but let out. They beforetime were lodged in *Pater-noster-row*, in a meaner and less House; afterwards, and still a Tavern, known by the Name of the *Queen's-head*; which had sometime been an House for a Residentiary of *St. Paul's*.

Dr. Har-  
vey Found-  
er of  
Doctors  
Commons.

Here are the Courts kept for the Practice of Civil or Ecclesiastical Causes. Several Offices are also here kept; as the Registry of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Registry of the Bishop of *London*.

The Courts  
kept here.

II. The Causes, whereof the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law take Cognizance, are these that follow; as they are enumerated in the *Present State of England*: Blasphemy, Apostasy from Christianity, Herefy, Schism; Ordinations, Institutions of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Matrimony, Divorces, Bastardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Administrations; Simony, Incests, Fornications, Adulteries; Solicitation of Chastity; Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, Right of Pews, and other such like, reducible to these Matters.

Causes be-  
longing to  
the Civil  
Law.

III. The Courts belonging to the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law are divers.

The Courts.

First; The Court of *Archbishops*. Which is the highest Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. It was a Court formerly kept in *Boro-church*.

The  
Archb.



*Church in Cheapside*: And the Church and Tower thereof being arched, the Court was from hence called *The Arches*, and so still is called. Hither are all Appeals directed in Ecclesiastical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belongs a Judge, who is stiled *The Dean of the Arches*; so called, because he hath a Jurisdiction over a Deanry in *London*, consisting of thirteen Parishes, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. This Court hath (besides this Judge) a Register, or Examiner, an Actuary, a Beadle or Crier, and an Apparitor; besides Advocates, and Procurators, or Proctors. These, after they be once admitted by Warrant and Commission, directed from the Archbishop, and by the Dean of the Arches, may then (and not before) exercise as Advocates and Proctors there, and in any other Court.

*The Audience.*

*Secondly*, The Court of *Audience*. This was a Court likewise of the Archbishop's: Which he used to hold in his own House; where he received Causes, Complaints and Appeals; and had learned Civilians living with him, that were Auditors of the said Causes, before the Archbishop gave Sentence. This Court was kept in later Times at *St. Paul's*. The Judge belonging to this Court was stiled, *Causarum, Negotiorumque Cantuarien. Auditor Officialis*. It had also other Officers, as the other Courts.

*Complaints of this Court.*

There were antiently Complaints made of this Court; once in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* as of the Troubles and Inconveniences it caused both to Clergy and Laity; and that Men were forced up to *London* oftentimes from the remotest Parts, for a slanderous Word, or a Farthing Candle. Since the Civil Wars under King *Charles* the First, it hath been disused.

*Prerogative Court.*

*Thirdly*, The next Court for Civil Causes belonging to the Archbishop, is the *Prerogative* Court. Wherein Wills and Testaments are proved, and all Administrations taken. Which belongs to the Archbishop by his Prerogative; that is, by a Special Preeminence, that this See hath in certain Causes above ordinary Bishops within his Province: This takes place, where the Deceased hath Goods to the Value of five Pounds out of the Diocese; and being of the Diocese of *London*, to the Value of ten Pounds. If any Contention grow touching any such Wills or Administrations, the Causes are debated and decided in this Court.

*Officers of this Court.*

To it belongs a Judge; who is stiled *Judex Curie Prerogative Cantuariensis*: And a Register; who hath convenient Rooms in his Office, for the disposing and laying up safe all original Wills and Testaments; and whither any may have Recourse, that have Occasion to search such Wills; and for a Shilling may read any one of them over; and for other moderate Prices, at so much a Sheet, may have the whole, or some Part of any of them, transcribed and copied for his Use. This Register also hath his Deputy, besides several Clerks.

This *Prerogative* Office, formerly kept in the Dean of *St. Paul's* Court, is now in *Great Knightrider's-street*.

*The Faculty Court.*

To these add, *Fourthly*, The Court of *Faculties* and *Dispensations*: Whereby a Privilege or Special Power is granted to a Person, by Favour and

Indulgence, to do that which by Law otherwise he could not: As, To marry, without Banns first asked in the Church three several *Sundays*, or Holy-days: The Son to succeed his Father in his Benefice: For one to have two, or more Benefices, incompatible: For Non-Residence; and in other such like Cases.

This Authority was given to the Archbishop by the Statute 25 *Hen. VIII. Cap. 21*. And the chief Officer of this Court is called *Magister ad Facultates*. There is a Register also belonging to this Court.

Besides these Courts peculiarly pertaining to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, there is,

*Fifthly*, The Court of *Admiralty*: Which was erected in the Reign of *Edward* the Third. This Court belongs to the Lord High Admiral of *England*, a high Officer, that hath the Government of the King's Navy, and the Hearing of all Causes relating to Merchants and Mariners. He takes Cognizance of the Death or Mayhem of any Man, committed in the great Ships riding in great Rivers, beneath the Bridges of the same next the Sea. Also he hath Power to arrest Ships in great Streams, for the Use of the King, or his Wars. And in these Things this Court is concerned.

*The Admiralty.*

There is a Judge of this Court, who must be a Civilian; and his Title is, *Supreme Curie Admiraltatis Angliæ Locumtenens Judex*. The other Officers of this Court are, a Register, and a Marshal, who carrieth a Silver Oar before the Judge; besides an Advocate, and Proctor of the Admirals.

*Officers of this Court.*

This Court was, in former Times, kept at *St. Margaret's-hill* in *Southwark*; but now it is held in the Hall in *Doctors Commons*, where the other Civil Courts are kept. Only upon the Trial of Pirates, and Crimes committed at Sea, the Court sits at the Sessions-house in the *Old-Bailey*.

*This Court formerly kept in Southwark.*

To these I add the Court of *Delegates*. To which high Court Appeals do lie from any of the former Courts. This is the highest Court for Civil Causes. It was established by an Act in the 25th of *Henry VIII. Cap. 19*. Wherein it was enacted, "That it should be lawful, for lack of Justice at or in any of the Archbishop's Courts, for the Parties grieved to appeal to the King's Majesty in his Court of *Chancery*. And that, upon every such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal should be directed to such Persons as should be named by the King's Highness (like as in case of Appeals from the Admiralty Court) to determine such Appeals, and the Causes concerning the same. And no further Appeals to be had or made from the said Commissioners for the same." These Commissioners are appointed Judges only for that Turn. And they are commonly of the Spirituality, as Bishops; of the Common Law, as Judges of *Westminster-hall*; as well as those of the Civil Law. And these are mixed one with another, according to the Nature of the Cause.

*The Court of Delegates.*

This Commission of Appeal may be granted in three Cases: I. When any Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause by the Archbishop, or his Official. II. When any Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause in Places exempt. III. When

*The Commission when granted.*

Sen-



Sentence is given in the Admiralty in Suits Civil and Marine.

Commission  
of Review.

Lastly, Sometimes a Commission of Review is granted by the King under the Broad Seal, to consider and judge again what was decreed in the Court of Delegates. But this is but seldom, and upon great, and such as shall be judged just Causes by the Lord Keeper, or High Chancellor. And this done purely by the King's Prerogative; since by the Act for Delegates, no farther Appeals were to be laid or made from those Commissioners, as was mentioned before.

Practisers  
in these  
Courts.

IV. The Practisers in these } Advocates,  
Courts are of two sorts, } Proctors.

Advocates

Advocates are such as have taken their Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of the Civil Law; or (when this Kingdom submitted to the Papal See) of the Canon Law, or of the Decrees; that is, Canons and Decrees made and enjoined by Popes. These are retained as Counsellors or Pleaders. And they must first, upon their Petitions to the Archbishop, have his *Fiat*; and then they are admitted by the Judge to practise. The Manner of their Admission is solemn. Two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace carried before them, conduct the Doctor up the Court with three low Reverences; and present him with a short *Latin* Speech, together with the Archbishop's Rescript. And then, having taken the Oaths, the Judge admits him, and assigns him a Place or Seat in the Court; which he is ever to keep, when he pleads.

Their Habits.

The Habits they use in Court, both Judges and Advocates, are a Scarlet Robe, and a Hood lined with Taffata, if they be of *Oxford*; if of *Cambridge*, White Minever, and round Caps of Black Velvet.

Their Number.

Anno 1585, the Doctors then inhabiting the Commons, and Exercent in these Courts, were but sixteen or seventeen in all. In the Year 1694, they were forty-four.

Proctors.

Proctors, or Procurators, the other sort of Practisers, are they that exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for them, who draw and give Pleas, or Libels and Allegations in behalf of their Clients; produce Witnesses, prepare Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings. They are admitted also by the Archbishop's *Fiat*, introduced by two Senior Proctors. They wear Black Robes, and Hoods lined with White Fur.

Anno 1585, the Number of the Proctors who were Practisers then, and lived about the Commons, were only five.

In the Year 1694, the Number of the Proctors were forty-three.

Numbers  
of the  
Proctors  
reduced by  
Archbishop  
Cranmer.

Yet in *Henry the VIIIth's* Time, the Numbers of the Proctors were found a Grievance: And that they were so clamorous, by reason of the Plenty of them, that neither Judges nor Advocates could be heard. That they retained and concluded Causes oftentimes without the Advocates, and thrust themselves into Causes without the Knowledge or Will of the Parties. In order to the reducing these Evils, Archbishop *Cranmer* (that great and ever-memorable Reformer of Abuses) thought good to begin with restraining of the Numbers of them. And whereas they were about twenty in the Court of the *Archies*,

and twenty-four more, he made an Order that thenceforth there should be no more admitted till the Number were reduced to ten; and then that Number never to be increased. And this was confirmed by the Chapter and Convent of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*. Though some looked upon this as a Craft of the Proctors of that Time, that, all others being excluded from being Proctors, they might have all the Business of the *Archies* in their own Hands. But this Order gave Offence to many; and a Petition was drawn up against it, and presented to the Parliament. Therein they shewed how prejudicial this would be to the Commonwealth; because the Number of ten Persons was not sufficient to dispatch the Causes that came into that Court. And so there must be Delays and prolix Suits; and that it was a great Discouragement to young Men in studying the Law; and contrary to the Canon and Civil Law, that permits any Man to be Proctor for another, a few excepted.

V. The Terms for the pleading and ending of Causes in these Civil Courts, are little different from the Term-times of the Common Law. The Order as to the Time of the sitting of these Courts is thus. The Sitting of the Court of *Archies* hath the Preeminence of sitting first, according to the Quality of that Court, and regulates the Sittings of the others. The Sitting of the Court of *Audience* was the Morning next after the Sitting of the Court of *Archies*. The *Prerogative* Court sits in the Afternoon, as the *Audience* sat in the Morning. The Court of the *Admiralty* is held on the same Day with the *Archies*, but in the Afternoon.

This College was consumed by the general Devastation that happened by Fire to the City, Anno 1666. And then *Exeter-house* in the Strand was employed for the same Use. Where the Civilians had their Chambers and Offices; and the Courts were kept in the Hall. But after some Years the Commons being rebuilt far more conveniently and more sumptuously than before, the Civilians removed thither again.

For the Relief of the Subjects, in case of any hard Dealings feared from Civil or Ecclesiastick Laws, the Lords Chief Justices may stop Proceedings in these Courts, and call the Matters in Controversy to be heard before them, by a Writ of *Prohibition*. Which lies of one that is impleaded in the Court *Christian* for a Cause that belongeth to the Temporal Jurisdiction. Whereby as well the Party and his Council, as the Judge himself and the Register, are forbidden to proceed any further in that Cause. The Law Books shew the Causes for which this *Prohibition* lies. *Braeton* saith, it lies not after a Sentence given in any Cause.

The following are, (Jan. 1, 1755.) the Judges Advocates, Proctors, and Registers.

The Right Honourable Sir Geo. Lee, Knt. Dean of the *Archies*, Judge of the *Prerogative* Court of *Canterbury*, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and Treasurer to the Princess of *Wales*.

Sir Tho. Salisbury, Knt. Judge of the High Court of *Admiralty*.

The Terms:

Times of  
Sitting.

These  
Courts once  
held at  
Exeter  
House.

Prohibitions,  
to call  
Causes  
into the  
Temporal  
Courts.



Dr. Geo. Paul, his Majesty's Advocate-General, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Commissary of the Royal Jurisdiction of St. Catharine's, Official of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, and Register of the Faculties.

Dr. Charles Pinfold, Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and Official of the Archdeaconry of Surry.

Sir Edmund Isbam, Baronet.

Dr. Thomas Walker.

Dr. Edward Simpson, Chancellor of London, Judge of the Cinque Ports, and Official to the Archdeacons of Canterbury and Rochester.

Dr. Charles Pinfold, jun. Com. of Surry, and Advocate to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Dr. Arthur Collier, Commissary and Official of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon.

Dr. Robert Dale, Dr. Jos. Smith.

Dr. W. Wall, Dr. John Taylor, Chancellor of Lincoln.

Dr. Geo. Hay, Chancellor of Worcester.

Dr. Rob. Jenner, King's Law-Professor at Oxford, Dr. And. Coltee-Ducarrell.

Dr. Rich. Smallbroke, Chancellor of Litchfield.

Dr. Dennis Clarke, Dr. Francis Topham, Master of the Faculties.

Dr. John Bettessworth, Commissary of London, Middlesex, and Barking.

Dr. George Harris.

#### Proctors of the Court of Arches.

W. White.

Nath. Patten, Henry Collins.

Wm. Legard, Rich. Cheslyn.

Peter St. Eloy, John Philips, senior.

Julius Caesar, Wm. Skelton, senior.

John Lee, Ro. Bogg, Hen. Farrant.

Phil. Crespigny, Ld. Admiral's Proctor.

Cha. Alexander, Hen. Stephens.

W. Taverner, God. Lee Farrant.

Edw. Rushworth, Hen. Major.

Rich. Wotton, John Trenly.

Geo. Bellas, Geo. Gostling.

Tho. Adderley, Nath. Bishop.

John Smith, William Abbot.

Tho. Tyndall, Esq; King's Proctor.

Rog. Altham, Wright Bateman.

John Caesar, Rob. Longdon.

Josias Farrer, Jeffrey Glazier.

Tho. Fanshawe, Mark Holman, junior.

Joseph Hughes, John Smart.

John Grene, John Philips, junior.

Ed. Cheslyn, James Southgate.

W. Skelton, jun. J. Chapman.

J. Stephens.

W. Folkes, Esq; and Edward Richworth, Registrars and Actuaries of the Arches Court of Canterbury.

Sam. Hill, Esq; Register of the High Court of Admiralty, and Court of Delegates, and High Court of Appeals for Prizes.

Edward Rushworth, Deputy Register of the Delegates.

George Bellas, Esq; Deputy Register of the High Court of Admiralty, and High Court of Appeals for Prizes.

William Brough, Esq; Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty.

Thomas Stone, his Deputy.

Wm. Folkes, Esq; Apparitor General of the Province of Canterbury.

Tho. Bennet, Esq; Principal Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Wm. Legard, Peter Eloy, and Hen. Stephens, his Deputies.

#### Clerks in the said Office.

Godfrey Lee Farrant, Henry Collins.

John Caesar, Charles St. Eloy,

Geo. Marshal, Apparitor.

H. Collins, Deputy Register of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London.

W. Banes, Apparitor to the Dean and Chapter.

Julius Caesar, Deputy Register of the Bishop of Winchester for Surry, and Deputy Register of the Archdeaconry of Surry.

Walter Allison, Apparitor.

Roger Altham, Esq; Seal-keeper of the High Court of Admiralty of England, Register of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and Deputy Register of the Bishop of Rochester.

Tho. Potter, and Geo. Gibson, Esqrs, Registers of the Vicar-General.

Edward Rushworth, their Deputy.

W. Skelton, Register of the Consistory Court of the Lord Bishop of London.

Geo. Gibson, Esq; Register of the Commissary Court of London.

W. Skelton, his Deputy.

J. Herring, Apparitor to the Bishop of London.

Geo. Gibson, Esq; Register of the Archdeaconry of London.

Mark Holman, jun. his Deputy.

#### Officers of the Court of Chivalry.

Sir Edward Isbam, Bart. Assessor to the Deputy Earl-Marshal.

Mark Holman, sen. Register of the Court.

#### Proctors of the Court of Chivalry.

Wm. White, John Philips, Wm. Skelton, Philip Crespigny.

Fourthly, in Little Carter-lane is a very handsome Meeting-house for Protestants dissenting, by Name of Presbyterians, from the Church of England.

Meeting-house.

Fifthly, This Ward in antient Times boasted of several noble Palaces and Castles. (1.) Near the South-West End of Thames-street was a very large House called Beaumont's-Inn, belonging to the noble Family of that Name in 4 Edw. III. It afterwards fell into the Hands of the Crown; and King Edw. IV. Ann. 5 Reg. gave it to William Hastings, Lord Chamberlain, Master of his Mints; from whom it descended to the Earls of Huntingdon; and by that Family's Residence it obtained the Name of Huntingdon-house in the Reign of Hen. VIII. (2) Near to St. Paul's Wharf was another great House, called Scroop's-Inn, belonging to the noble Family of that Name 31 Hen. VI. (3) Then was another great Messuage sometime belonging to the Abbey of Fiscampe beyond the Sea. And by Reason of the Wars, it coming to the Hands of King Edward III. the same was given to Sir Simon Burley, Knight of the Garter, and therefore called Burley-house in Thames-street, between Baynard's castle and Paul's-Wharf. (4) Baynard's-castle, whereof this whole Ward

Antiquities

Burley-house.



Baynard's-Castle. Ward taketh Name. This Castle banketh on the River *Thames*, and was called *Baynard's-Castle*, from *Baynard*, a Nobleman, that came in with *William the Conqueror*.

*William Fitz-Stephen* faith, in the West Part of this City were two most strong Castles; and *Gervasius Tilbury*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* faith, two Castles were built, with Walls and Ramparts, whereof one was in Right of Possession *Baynard's*, the other the Barons of *Mountfitchet*. The first of these Castles, banking on the River *Thames*, was called *Baynard's-Castle*, from *Baynard*, a Nobleman, who came in with *William the Conqueror*, and then built it. He died in the Reign of *William Rufus*; after whose Decease *Geffrey Baynard* succeeded; and then *William Baynard*, in the Year 1111, who, by Forfeiture for Felony, lost his Barony of *Little Dunmow*, and King *Henry* gave it wholly to *Robert Fitz-Richard*, the Son of *Gilbert Earl of Clare*, and to his Heirs, together with the Honour of *Baynard's-Castle*. This *Robert* married *Maude de Sent-Licio*, Lady of *Bradham*, and, dying in the Year 1134, was buried at *St. Ned's*, by *Richard Earl of Clare*. *Walter*, his Son, succeeded him, and married *Matilda de Bradham*; after whose Decease he married *Matilda*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Richard de Lucy*, on whom he begat *Robert* and others. He died in the Year 1198, and was buried at *Dunmow*; to him succeeded *Robert Fitz-Water*, a valiant Knight.

About the Year 1213 there arose a great Contention betwixt King *John* and his Barons on Account of *Matilda*, called *The Fair*, a Daughter of the aforesaid *Robert Fitz-Water*, whom the King unlawfully loved, but could not obtain; whereupon, and for other Causes of the like Sort, there ensued a War throughout the Realm. The Barons being received into *London* did great Damage to the King; but, in the End, the King did not only banish the said *Fitz-Water*, among others, out of the Realm, but also caused his Castle, called *Baynard's-Castle*, and his other Houses, to be demolished. After this a Messenger was sent to *Matilda the Fair* about the King's Suit; but she, not consenting to it, was poisoned; *Robert Fitz-Water* being then gone, with others, into *France*, and some went into *Scotland*.

In the Year 1214, King *John* being in *France* with a great Army, a Truce was made between the two Kings of *England* and *France* for five Years. There being a River or Arm of the Sea between the two Armies, a Knight among the *English* called out to those on the other Side, to challenge any one among them to come and take a Juit or two with him; whereupon, without any Delay, *Robert Fitz-Water*, who was on the *French* Side, ferried over, and got on Horseback, without any one to help him, and shewed himself ready to the Face of this Challenger, whom at the first Course he struck so violently with his great Spear, that Horse and Man fell to the Ground; and when his Spear was broken he went back again to the King of *France*. King *John* seeing this, cried out, *By God's Tooth*, his usual Oath, *he were a King indeed who had such a Knight*. The Friends of *Robert*, hearing these

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Words, kneeled down, and said, *O King! he is your Knight; it is Robert Fitz-Water*. Whereupon he was sent for the next Day, and restored to the King's Favour; by which Means a Peace was concluded, *Fitz-Water* was restored to his Estates, and had Leave given him to repair his Castle of *Baynard*, and other Castles.

This *Robert* died in the Year 1234, and was buried at *Dunmow*, and *Walter* his Son succeeded him. This Barony of *Baynard* was in the Ward of King *Henry* during the Non-age of another *Robert Fitz-Water*, who, in the Year 1289, married *Ælianor*, Daughter and Heir to the Earl of *Ferrers*.

On the twelfth of *March*, 1303, the said *Robert Fitz-Water* did acknowledge his Service to the City for his Castle of *Baynard*, before Sir *John Blunt*, Mayor of *London*; and swore upon the Evangelists, That he would be true to the Liberties thereof, and maintain the same, to his Power, and keep the Counsel of the same, &c.

The Rights that belonged to *Robert Fitz-Water*, Chastilian and Banner-Bearer of *London*, Lord of *Woodham*, were these:

"The said *Robert* and his Heirs ought to be  
"and are chief Banners of *London*, in Fee for the  
"Chastiliary, which he and his Ancestors had  
"by *Castle-Baynard*, in the said City. In Time  
"of War the said *Robert* and his Heirs ought  
"to serve the City in Manner as followeth;  
"that is,

"The said *Robert* ought to come, he being the  
"twentieth Man of Arms on Horseback, covered with Cloth or Armour, unto the great West  
"Door of *St. Paul*, with his Banner displayed  
"before him of his Arms. And when he is  
"come to the said Door, mounted and apparelled,  
"as before is said, the Mayor, with his Aldermen and Sheriffs, armed in their Arms, shall  
"come out of the said Church of *St. Paul* unto  
"the said Door, with a Banner in his Hand, all  
"on Foot; which Banner shall be *Gules*, the  
"Image of *St. Paul*, Gold; the Face, Hands,  
"Feet, and Sword, of Silver: And as soon as  
"the said *Robert* shall see the Mayor, Aldermen,  
"and Sheriffs come on Foot out of the Church,  
"armed with such a Banner, he shall alight from  
"his Horse, and salute the Mayor, and say to  
"him, *Sir Mayor, I am come to do my Service which I owe to the City*.

"And the Mayor and Aldermen shall answer,  
"We give to you, as to our Banneret of Fee in  
"this City, the Banner of this City to bear and  
"govern, to the Honour and Profit of this City, to  
"your Power.

"And the said *Robert* and his Heirs shall receive the Banner in his Hands, and go on Foot  
"out of the Gate, with the Banner in his Hands,  
"and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs shall  
"follow to the Door, and shall bring an Horse  
"to the said *Robert*, worth twenty Pounds;  
"which Horse shall be saddled with a Saddle of  
"the Arms of the said *Robert*, and shall be covered with Sindals of the said Arms.

"Also they shall present to him twenty Pounds  
"Sterling, and deliver it to the Chamberlain of  
"the said *Robert*, for his Expences that Day.

"Then the said *Robert* shall mount upon the  
"Horse

Robert Fitz-Water, Chastilian and Banner-Bearer of London.

The Banner of St. Paul.



“ Horfe which the Mayor prefented to him,  
 “ with the Banner in his Hand; and, as foon as  
 “ he is up, he fhall fay to the Mayor, that he  
 “ muft caufe a Marſhal to be choſen for the  
 “ Hoſt, one of the City; which being done, the  
 “ ſaid *Robert* ſhall command the Mayor and  
 “ Burgeſſes of the City to warn the Commons  
 “ to aſſemble, and all go under the Banner of St.  
 “ *Paul*; and the ſaid *Robert* ſhall bear it himſelf  
 “ to *Aldgate*, and there the ſaid *Robert* and Mayor  
 “ ſhall deliver the ſaid Banner of St. *Paul* to  
 “ whom they think proper. And, if they are to  
 “ go out of the City, then the ſaid *Robert* ought  
 “ to chuſe two out of every Ward, the moſt  
 “ ſage Perſons, to look to the Keeping of the  
 “ City after they are gone out. And this Coun-  
 “ ſel ſhall be taken in the Priory of the *Trinity*  
 “ near *Aldgate*. And before every Town or  
 “ Caſtle which the Hoſt of *London* ſhall beſiege,  
 “ if the Siege continue a whole Year, the ſaid  
 “ *Robert* ſhall have for every Siege, of the Com-  
 “ monalty of *London*, one hundred Shillings, and  
 “ no more.”

Theſe were the Rights that *Robert Fitz-Water*  
 had in Time of War: The Rights belonging to  
 him and his Heirs in the City of *London*, in Time  
 of Peace, were as follow:

“ That is to ſay, the ſaid *Robert Fitz-Water*  
 “ had a Soke or Ward in the City, where was a  
 “ Wall of the Canonry of St. *Paul*, which led  
 “ down by a Brewhouſe of St. *Paul* to the  
 “ *Thames*, and ſo to the Side of the Mill which  
 “ was in the Water coming down from *Fleet-*  
 “ *Bridge*, and went by *London-Wall* betwixt the  
 “ Friars Preachers and *Ludgate*, and ſo returned  
 “ by the Houſe of the ſaid Friars to the ſaid  
 “ Wall of the Canonry of St. *Paul*; that is,  
 “ all the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, which was in  
 “ the Gift of his Anceſtors by the ſaid Se-  
 “ niority; and ſo the ſaid *Robert* had appen-  
 “ dant unto the ſaid Soke all the Things under-  
 “ written:

“ That he ought to have a Sokeman, and to  
 “ place what Sokeman he will, ſo he be of the  
 “ Sokemanry, or the ſame Ward: And if any of  
 “ the Sokemanry be impleaded in the *Guildball*  
 “ of any Thing that toucheth not the Body of  
 “ the Mayor that for the Time is, or that touch-  
 “ eth the Body of no Sheriff, it is not lawful for  
 “ the Sokeman of the Sokemanry of the ſaid  
 “ *Robert Fitz-Water* to demand a Court of the  
 “ ſaid *Robert*; and the Mayor and his Citizens  
 “ of *London* ought to grant him to have a Court;  
 “ and in his Court he ought to bring his Judg-  
 “ ments, as it is aſſented and agreed upon in the  
 “ *Guildball*, that ſhall be given him.

“ If any therefore be taken in his Sokemanry,  
 “ he ought to have his Stocks and Imprifonment  
 “ in his Soken; and he ſhall be brought from  
 “ thence to the *Guildball* before the Mayor, and  
 “ there they ſhall provide him his Judgment that  
 “ ought to be given of him; but his Judgment  
 “ ſhall not be publiſhed till he come into the  
 “ Court of the ſaid *Robert*, and in his Liberty.

“ And the Judgment ſhall be ſuch, that if he  
 “ have deſerved Death by Treafon, he to be tied  
 “ to a Poſt in the *Thames* at a good Wharf, where  
 “ Boats are faſtened, two Ebbings and two Flow-  
 “ ings of the Water.

“ And if he be condemned for a common  
 “ Thief, he ought to be led to the Elms, and  
 “ there ſuffer his Judgment as other Thieves.  
 “ And ſo the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs hath Ho-  
 “ nour, that he holdeth a great Franchiſe within  
 “ the City, that the Mayor of the City and Ci-  
 “ tizens are bound to do him of Right; that is  
 “ to ſay, that when the Mayor will hold a great  
 “ Council, he ought to call the ſaid *Robert* and  
 “ his Heirs to be with him in Council of the  
 “ City; and the ſaid *Robert* ought to be ſworn  
 “ to be of Council with the City againſt all Peo-  
 “ ple, ſaving the King and his Heirs. And  
 “ when the ſaid *Robert* cometh to the *Huſtings* of  
 “ the *Guildball* of the City, the Mayor, or his  
 “ Lieutenant, ought to riſe againſt him, and ſet  
 “ him down near unto him; and, ſo long as he  
 “ is in the *Guildball*, all the Judgments ought to  
 “ be given by his Mouth, according to the Re-  
 “ cord of the Records of the ſaid *Guildball*:  
 “ And ſo many Waifes as come ſo long as he is  
 “ there, he ought to give them to the Bailiffs of  
 “ the Town, or to whom he will, by the Council  
 “ of the Mayor of the City.”

This *Robert* died in the Year 1305, leaving  
 Iſſue *Walter Fitz-Robert*, who had Iſſue *Robert*  
*Fitz-Water*; to whom the Citizens of *London*, in  
 the Year 1320, acknowledged the Right which  
 they owed to him and his Heirs for the *Caſtle-*  
*Baynard*. He died in the Year 1325, and was  
 ſucceeded by *Robert Fitz-Robert Fitz-Water*, &c.  
 But how the Honour of *Baynard's-Caſtle*, with  
 the Appurtenances, fell from the Poſſeſſion  
 of the *Fitz-Waters*, Mr. *Stow* can give no Ac-  
 count.

In the Year 1428, the ſeventh of *Henry VI.* Baynard's-  
 a great Fire happening at *Baynard's-Caſtle*, it Caſtle  
 was new built by *Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter*; burnt, and  
 and, after his Attainder and Death, in the rebuilt by  
 Year 1446, it came into the Hands of *Henry* *Humphrey Duke*  
*VI.* and from him to *Richard Duke of York*, of *Glou-*  
 who, in the Year 1457, lodged there in his own ceſter.

On the twenty-eighth of *February*, in the Year  
 1460, the Earls of *March* and of *Warwick*, with  
 a great Number of Men, tho' but few of Note,  
 entered the City of *London*, where they were joy-  
 fully received by the Citizens; and, upon the  
 third of *March*, the Earl of *Warwick* muſtered  
 his Men in St. *John's-Field*, in the Miſt of  
 Throngs of People, whom ordering to be caſt  
 into a Ring about him, he read aloud the Agree-  
 ment between the King and the late Duke of  
*York*, with the Act of Parliament by which it  
 was confirmed. That done, he told the People  
*Henry* had notoriously violated this Agreement,  
 and ſo forfeited, according to the Act of Parlia-  
 ment, his Right to the Crown: Then raiſing his  
 Voice, he asked the People that ſtood round him,  
*Whether they would have Henry of Lancaſter for*  
*King?* The whole Multitude crying out, *No*,  
*No*; he asked, *Whether, according to that Settle-*  
*ment, they would have Edward, Son of the late Duke*  
*of York, to reign over them?* To which all the  
 People answered with Acclamations, expreſſing  
 their Conſent. Upon this, certain Captains were  
 appointed to carry the Relation of what had been  
 done to the ſaid *Edward Earl of March*, then  
 lodged at his Caſtle of *Baynard*; where a great  
 Council

Rapin.  
 P. 587.



Council was called of all the Bishops, Lords, Gentlemen, and Magistrates, in and about London. See Page 200.

Rich. III. *took upon him the Title of King in Baynard's-Castle.* Edward IV. being dead, leaving his eldest Son Edward, and his second Son Richard, both Infants, Richard Duke of Gloucester, then Protector, began to plot for the Crown; and, as it were, by the Election of the Commons in the Guildhall of London, took upon him the Title of King in this Baynard's-Castle.

Henry VII. about the Year 1487, the thirty-first of his Reign, repaired, or rather new built, this House; not imbattelled, or so strongly fortified, like a Castle; but far more beautiful and commodious, fit for the Entertainment of any Prince. In the seventh Year of his Reign he and his Queen were lodged there, and came from thence to St. Paul's Church; where they made their Offering, dined in the Bishop's Palace, and so returned.

In the eighteenth Year of his Reign he was lodged there; and the Ambassadors from the King of the Romans were brought thither to an Audience, and from thence the King went to St. Paul's, and was there sworn to the King of the Romans, as the said King had sworn to him.

In the twentieth Year of his Reign, he, with the Knights of the Garter, in all their Habits of the Order, rode from the Tower of London, through the City, to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and there heard Even-Song; and from thence rode to Baynard's-Castle, where the King lodged; and the next Day, in the same Habits, they rode again to St. Paul's in Procession, heard Divine Service, offered, and returned. The same Year the King of Castile was lodged there.

This Castle came afterwards to the Earls of Pembroke.

On the nineteenth of July, in the Year 1553, the Council, being partly moved by the Right of the Lady Mary, and considering that most of the Realm were inclined to her Side, changed their Opinion with Respect to the Lady Jane Gray, newly proclaimed Queen; and, assembling themselves at Baynard's-Castle, consulted with the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Sir John Mason, Clerk of the Council; and, sending for the Lord-Mayor, rode to the Cross in Cheapside, where Garter King at Arms, with Trumpets sounding, proclaimed the Lady Mary, Daughter to King Henry VIII. and Queen Catharine, Queen of England, &c.

This Baynard's-Castle, as also that of Mount-fitchet, near adjoining, have been long since pulled down, and converted into Timber-Yards, Wood-Wharfs, and private Buildings.

There was antiently a publick Laystall near this Castle, the Stink of which could not but be an Annoyance to it; which, in the Reign of Queen Mary I. was removed, the Earl of Pembroke then living there: And at a Common Council, the seventh of August, in the third and fourth of Philip and Mary, it was agreed, at the Request of the Earl of Pembroke, that the City's Laystall adjoining to his Lordship's House, and being noisome to the same, should be removed; upon Condition that he should give the City, to-

ward the making of a new Laystall in another Place, two thousand Feet of hard Stone, to make the Vault and Wharf thereof, or else forty Marks in ready Money, to buy the same Stone withal.

(5.) There was also another Tower by Baynard's-Castle, built by King Edward II. Edward III. in the second of his Reign, gave it to William Duke of Hamelake, in the County of York, and his Heirs, for one Rose yearly to be paid for all Services. The same Place was afterward called Legates-Inn, in the seventh of Edward IV. where now divers Wood-Wharfs are.

(6.) Where Puddle-wharf now stands was a Water-Gate into the Thames, where Horses used to be watered; and therefore, being defiled with their Trampling, and made Puddle-like, as also from one Puddle dwelling there, it was called Puddle-wharf.

(7.) In Castle-lane was one great Messuage, of old Time, belonging to the Priory of Okeborn in Wiltshire, and was the Prior's Lodging when he repaired to London. This Priory, being of the French Order, was suppressed by Henry V. and, with other Lands and Tenements pertaining to the said Priory, was by Henry VI. given to his College in Cambridge, called now King's College.

(8.) In the Parish of St. Bennet, in Thames-street, stood Le Neve Inn, belonging formerly to John de Montague, Earl of Salisbury; and after to John de Beauchamp, Knt. granted to Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knt. of Erpingham in Norfolk, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, Knight of the Garter.

9. The next Place was the King's great Wardrobe. Sir John Beauchamp, Knight of the Garter, Constable of Dover, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Son to Guido de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, built this House, and was lodged there, the House then bearing the Name of the King's Wardrobe, in the fifth of Edward III. The said Sir John Beauchamp deceased in the Year 1359, and was buried on the South Side of the Middle Isle of St. Paul's Church. His Executors sold the House to King Edward III. to whom the Parson of St. Andrew's complaining, that the said Beauchamp had pulled down divers Houses in their Places to build the same House, whereby he was hindered of his accustomed Tithes paid by the Tenants of old Time, granted him forty Shillings by the Year out of that House for ever. King Richard III. was lodged there in the second of his Reign.

In this House was lodged Sir John Fortescue, Knt. Master of the Wardrobe, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Privy-Council to Queen Elizabeth. The secret Letters and Writings touching the Estate of the Realm were wont to be inrolled in the King's Wardrobe, and not in the Chancery, as appears by the Records, Claus. 18. E. 4. 1 Memb. 13. Claus. 33. E. 1. Memb. 3. Et liberat. 1. E. 2. Memb. 4. &c.

(10.) On the East Side of Paul's-Wharf-Hill, near the Bottom, was antiently, before the Fire of London, Woodmongers-Hall, which has never been rebuilt.

Wood-mongers-Hall.



Diana's  
Chamber.

(11.) Upon *Paul's-Wharf-Hill*, within a great Gate, and belonging to that Gate next to the *Doctors-Commons*, were many fair Tenements, which, in their Leafes made from the Dean and Chapter, went by the Name of *Camera DIANÆ*, i. e. *Diana's Chamber*, so denominated from a spacious Building, that in the Time of *Henry II.* stood where they were. In this *Camera*, or arched and vaulted Structure, full of intricate Ways and Windings, this *Henry II.* (as some Time he did at *Woodstock*) kept, or was supposed to have kept, that Jewel of his Heart, fair *Rosamund*; she whom there he called *Rosamundi*, and here by the Name of *Diana*; and from hence had this House that Title.

For a long Time there remained some evident Testifications of tedious Turnings and Windings, as also of a Passage under Ground from this House to *Castle-Baynard*; which was, no doubt, the King's Way from thence to his *Camera Diana*, or the Chamber of his brightest *Diana*.

(12.) In *Sermon-lane*, corruptly called *Sheremoniers-lane*, so called in the fourth of *Edward I.* was a Place called the *Black-loft*, of melting Silver, with four Shops adjoining. It may therefore be well supposed that Lane to take Name of *Sheremoniers*, such as cut and rounded the Plates to be coined or stamped into Sterling Pence; for the Place of Coining was the *Old-Exchange*, near unto the said *Sheremoniers-lane*. In the thirteenth of *Richard II.* *William de la Pole*, whose Father or Ancestor was the King's Merchant, had an House there.

(13.) In *Knightriders-street* was the College of Physicians, wherein was founded, in the Year 1582, a publick Lecture in Surgery, to be read twice every Week, &c.

(14.) In the South Church-yard of *St. Paul's* was the South Side and West End of the said Church, at which End were three stately Gates or Entries curiously wrought of Stone: In the Midst of the middle Gate was placed a massive Pillar of Brass, in which the Leaves of the said great Gate closed, and were fastened with Locks, Bolts, and Bars of Irons; notwithstanding all which, on the twenty-fourth of *December*, in the Year 1565, by a Tempest of Wind, these Gates were blown open, and the Bars, Bolts, and Locks broken asunder, or greatly bent.

At each Corner of this West End was a strong Tower of Stone, made for Bell-Towers; one of them, viz. that next the Bishop's Palace was used by the Palace in *Stow's* Time; and the other, towards the South, was called the *Lollard's-Tower*, and used as the Bishop's Prison, for such as were detected for Opinions in Religion contrary to the Faith of the Church.

It was in this *Lollard's-Tower* that *Richard Hunne*, a Citizen of *London*, Anno Dom. 1515, a Man of a fair Character, and well beloved, was made Prisoner, on Pretence of having *Wickliffe's Bible*; but, indeed, the Occasion of his Ruin was a Dispute he had with a Clerk about a Mortuary, which was made the Cause of the whole Clergy. He submitted to the Bishop's Correction, upon which he ought to have been enjoined Penance, and set at Liberty; but he was found hanging in his Chamber, and his

Neck broken; which Murder the Bishop's Sumner owned that he, and the Chancellor, Dr. *Horsley*, and the Bell-ringer, had committed: And when the Coroner's Inquest proceeded to Trial, the Bishop began a new Process against the dead Body for Heresy, which, not contented to have murdered, they afterwards burnt in *Smithfield*. See more of this Tower in *Foxe's Martyrology*.

The last Prisoner, whom *Stow* says he remembered to be committed there, was, in the Year 1573, one *Peter Burchet*, a Gentleman of the *Middle Temple*, for having desperately wounded and designing to murder *John Hawkins*, Esq; in the high Street near the *Strand*; who being taken and examined, was found to hold certain erroneous Opinions, and therefore committed thither, and convicted: But in the End, by Permission, he promised to abjure his Heresies, and was, by Commandment of the Council, removed from thence to the Tower of *London*.

(15.) On the North-West Side of *St. Paul's* Church-yard was the Bishop of *London's* Palace, very large, wherein divers Kings were lodged, and great Household was kept.

In the Year 1546 the Admiral of *France*, the *French* Ambassador, lodged here; and, before that, here *Edward V.* took up his Lodging when he was brought to *London* to take Possession of the Crown; and, under King *Edward VI.* the *Scotch* Queen was here entertained.

The Dean's Lodging on the other Side, directly against the Palace, was a fair old House; and also divers large Houses were on the same Side built, which, of old Time, were the Lodgings of Prebendaries and Residentaries, who kept great Households, and liberal Hospitality, but now decayed, and otherwise converted.



## CHAP. XVI.

### Of CHEAP WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

Its Name, Bounds and Extent. Modern State. The Alderman and Common-Council-Men. Remarkable Things. Parishes and Churches. The Guildhall. Guildhall-Chapel. Mercers-Hall and Chapel. Grocers-Hall. Poultry-Compter. Cornet's Tower. Standard, Cross and Conduit in Cheapside.

THIS Ward takes its Name from the Saxon *Its Name*, Word *Chepe*, a Market, kept in this Division of the City in those Days; and though Posterity has altered the Way of spelling from *Chepe* to *Cheap*, we still retain the true Signification of the Word in the Word *cheapen* or to *cheap*, when we ask the Price of Goods or Wares at Market. This Market was peculiarly known by the Name of *West-Cheap* from its Situation, to distinguish it from the Market between *Candlewicke-street* and *Tower-street*, which from its Situation also was called *East-Cheap*.

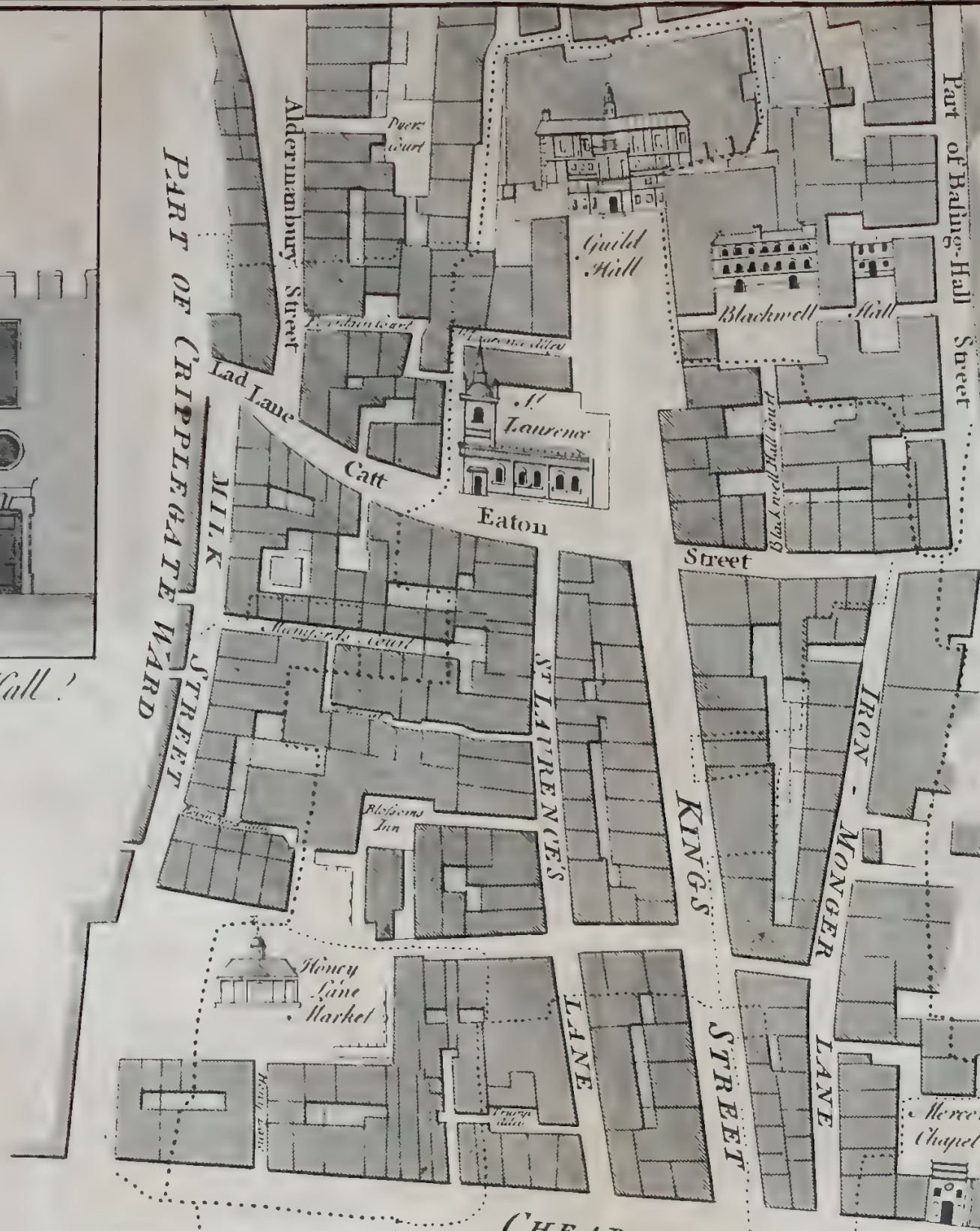
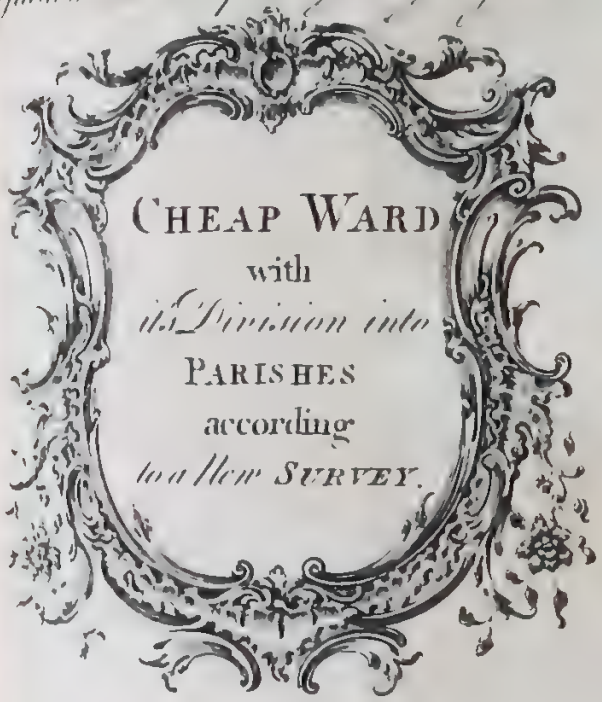
The Lollard's-  
Tower.

On





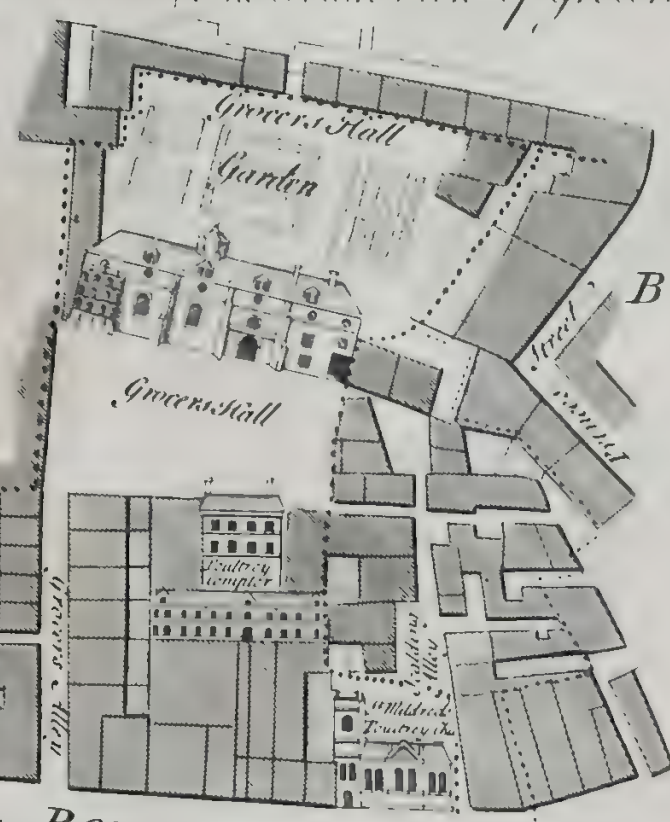
*Guild Hall Chapel adjoining to Guild Hall.*



*The South View of Grocers' Hall.*

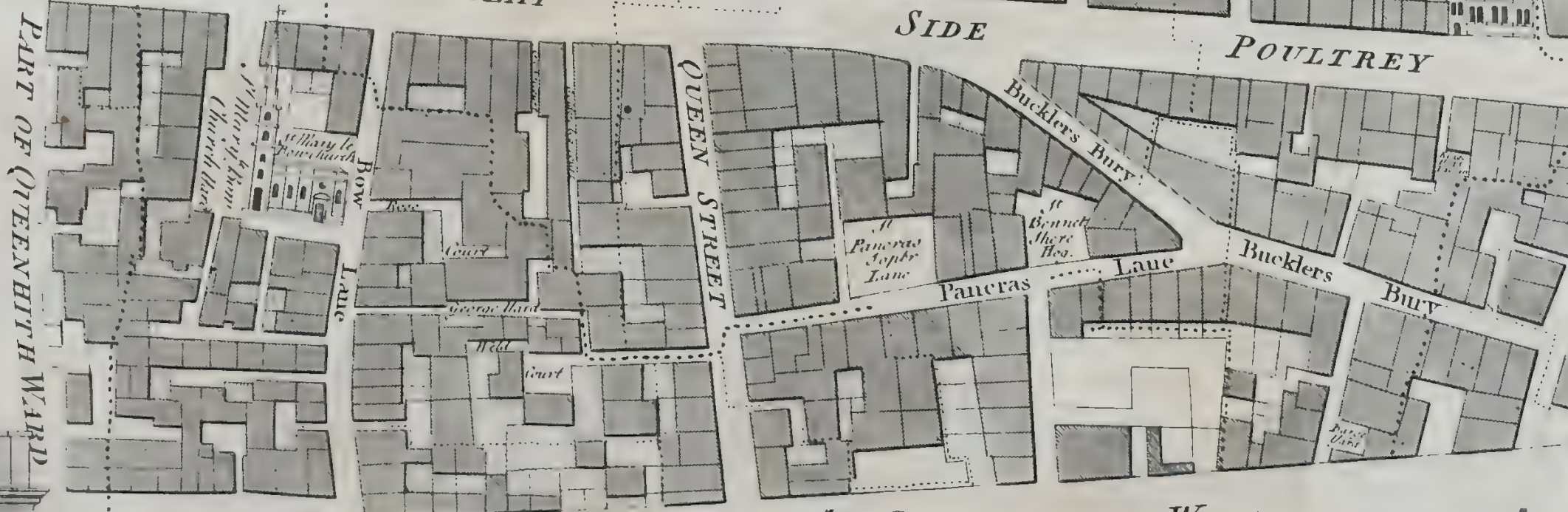
PART OF  
COLE-MAN  
STREET  
WARD

PART OF  
BROAD STREET  
WARD

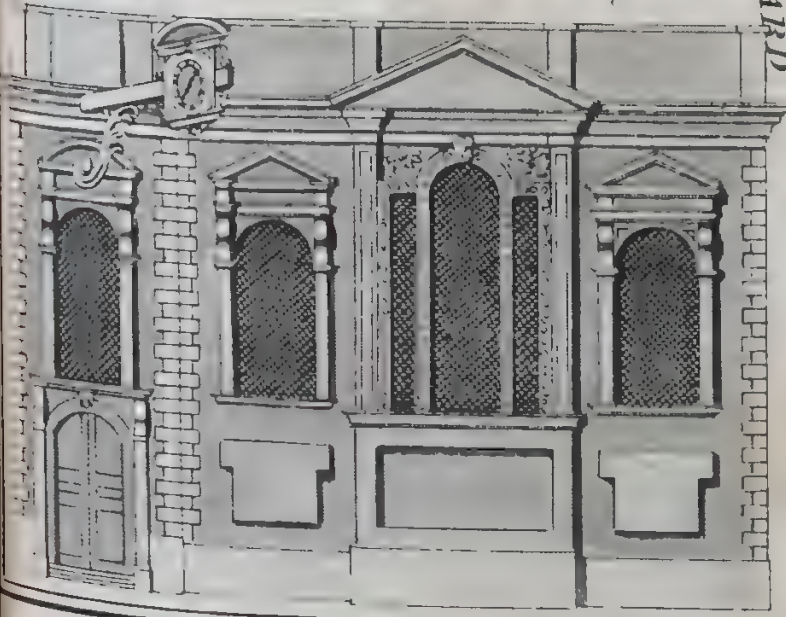


CHEAP  
SIDE  
POULTREY

PART OF  
WALBROOK  
WARD



*South View of St. Mildred's Church in the Poultry.*



PART OF  
CORDWAINERS WARD



*The Arms of Samuel Fludger Esq.*



*West View of Blackwell Hall.*

*This Plan is most humbly inscribed to Samuel Fludger Esq. Alderman of Cheap Ward, and one of the Sheriffs of London, in 1755.*







Bounds.

On the East this Ward is bounded by *Broad-street* Ward and *Wallbrook* Ward; on the South by *Cordwainers* Ward; on the West by *Queen-bithe* Ward and *Cripplegate* Ward; and on the North by *Coleman-street* Ward, *Bassishaw* Ward, and *Cripplegate* Ward.

Extent.

This Ward extends from the Entrance into *Scalding-alley* in the North-East, to the middle Way between the paved Passage into *Honey-lane* Market and *Milk-street*, or about 54 Feet from the East Corner of *Milk-street*, on the North-West; and from a few Yards East of *Barge-yard* at the lower End of *Bucklersbury*, and the West Corner of the Mansion-House, on the South-East, to 33 Feet West of *Bow-lane* on the South-West; including on the South Side of *West-Cheap*, commonly called *Cheapside*, and the *Poultry*, *Pancras-lane* on both Sides for 60 Feet, and then its North Side only to *Queen-street*; as much of *Queen-street*, as to about 50 Feet South-East of *Pancras-lane*, but no further than *George-yard*, which passeth into *Bow-lane* on the South-West. From whence with a slant Cut it turns to within 60 Feet of the North-East End of *Bow-lane*; and crossing over still upon the Slant, ends near the Church in *Cheapside*, as noted above: And on the North Side it takes in the Parish-Church of *St. Mildred* in the *Poultry*, *Grocers-alley*, Hall and Gardens, about 136 Feet of the *Old Jewry* at the South End, *Mercers-chapel*, *Ironmonger-lane*, *King-street*, *Guildhall*, *St. Laurence-lane* and Church, three Fourths of *Honey-lane* Market, *Cateaton-street* from *St. Laurence's-alley* to within 25 Feet of *Basinghall-street* on the North Side, and from about 96 Feet West of *St. Laurence's* Church to about 40 Feet beyond *Ironmonger-lane* Eastward, and all Courts and Alleys within these Limits.

Modern State.

Cheap-side.

*Cheapside* is a very stately spacious Street, adorned with lofty Buildings, well inhabited by Goldsmiths, Linen-Drapers, Haberdashers, and other great Dealers. The Street (which is throughout of an equal Breadth) begins Westward at *Pater-noster-row*, by which the Conduit stood, and in a strait Line runs to the *Poultry*; and from thence to the *Royal-Exchange* in *Cornhill*. But the whole Street lying in several Wards, the Courts and Alleys are taken Notice of as they lie in their respective Wards. And as this Street is yet esteemed the principal High Street in the City, so it was formerly graced with a great Conduit, a Standard, and a stately Cross; which last was pulled down in the Civil Wars. In the last Part, almost over-against *Mercers-Chapel*, stood a great Conduit; but this Conduit standing almost in the Middle of the Street, being incommodious for Coaches and Carts, was thought fit by the Magistracy, after the great Fire, to be taken down, and not rebuilt.

Near adjoining to this Street, on the North Side, facing *Bow* Church, is *Honey-lane* Market; *Honey-lane* and other Buildings being, since the Fire of *London*, converted into this Market; among which Buildings was the Parish-Church of *Alballows Honey-lane*.

This Market is well served every Week, on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*, with Provisions. The Place taken up by this Market is spacious, being in Length, from East to West, 193 Feet; and from North to South, 97 Feet.

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In the Middle is a large and square Market-house, standing on Pillars, with Rooms over it, and a Bell-Tower in the Midst. There are in the Market 135 standing Stalls for Butchers, with Racks, Blocks, and other Necessaries; all covered over, to shelter them from the Injury of the Weather; and also several Stalls for Fruiterers. The West End of the Market lieth open to *Milk-street*. There are two other Passages unto it, that is, one out of *St. Laurence-lane* and *King-street*, besides that which comes out of *Cheapside*; which Passages are inhabited by Grocers, Fishmongers, Poulterers, Victuallers and Cheesemongers. On the North-West Corner of this Market is *Robin-Hood-alley*, being a Passage into *Milk-street*. *Trump-alley* lieth against *Bow* Church, which, turning Eastward, falleth into *St. Laurence-lane*: This Alley is indifferent in the middle Part, but the Entrances are but narrow.

The *Old Jewry* hath but a little Part in this Ward; the rest is in *Coleman-street* Ward.

Old Jewry.

On the South End and West Side of this Street stood the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Colechurch*. In this Part of the *Old Jewry* is *Dove-court*, being but ordinary, and is a Passage into *Grocers-alley*.

Then on the South Side of *Cheapside*, and over-against *Mercers* Chapel, is *Bird-in-hand-alley*, which is but indifferent. *Feathers-court*, which is also but ordinary. *Golden-leg-court*, or *Leg-court*, over-against *St. Laurence-lane*, but narrow, and none of the best. *Crown-court*, also opposite to *St. Laurence-lane*; a very handsome open Place, with good Houses, neatly kept, and well inhabited.

*Bucklersbury*, turning to the South-East out of *Cheapside*, runs on the Back-side of the *Poultry* unto *Wallbrook*; and is a Street very well built, and inhabited by Merchants and wholesale Dealers in *Norwich* Stuffs.

*Barge-yard*, a handsome open Place, well inhabited by Merchants, &c.

Towards the West End of this Street, and on the South Side, is *Pancras-lane*, which falleth into *Queen-street*. The North Side of which Lane is in this Ward, and the South in *Cordwainers* Ward. On this North Side of the Lane were two Parish-Churches, viz. *St. Pancras Soper-lane*, and *St. Bennet Sherehog*. That of *St. Pancras* was consumed in the Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt; but the Parish was united to *St. Mary Le Bow*: And the Place where the Church stood, is inclosed for a Burial-Place for the Parishioners. And over Part of it, upon Columns, stands a Cistern to receive Water, which formerly came to the great Conduit at the East End of *Cheapside*.

Pancras-lane.

The Parish-Church of *St. Bennet Sherehog* was seated also on the North Side of *Pancras-lane*, and formerly called *St. Sithe's* Church. The Prior of *St. Mary Overy* was Patron of this Church: It was burnt down in the great Fire, and not rebuilt. But the small Parish is united unto *St. Stephen Wallbrook*; and the Place where the Church stood is severed with a Brick Wall, for a Burying-place for the Inhabitants.

*New Queen-street*, so called, as being a new Street since the Fire of *London*, built in the Place of *Soper-lane*, but much broader. Which said Street fronts *New King-street*; which was also made so spacious for the Grace of *Guildhall*, that fronteth both.

Queen-street.



Poultry.

The *Poultry*, a very great Thoroughfare for Coaches, Carts, and Foot-Passengers, being seated in the Heart of the City, and leading to and from the *Royal-Exchange*; and from thence to *Fleetstreet*, the *Strand*, *Westminster*, and the Western Parts: And therefore well inhabited by great Tradesmen. It begins on the West, by the *Old Jewry*, where *Cheapside* ends, and reaches to the Mansion-House by *Cornhill*. On the North Side is *Scalding-alley*; a large Place, containing two or three Alleys, and a square Court with good Buildings, and well inhabited; but the greatest Part is in *Broad street Ward*, where it is mentioned.

Grocers-alley.

*Grocers-alley*. This Alley is ordinary, and generally inhabited by Alehouse-keepers, called *Spunging-houses*; for that the Serjeants belonging to the *Poultry-Compter* bring their Prisoners to these Houses, and there lock them up, until such Time as they do make an Agreement with their Creditors, and not be run into the Prison; which sometimes is a great Conveniency. It was antiently called *Coney-Hope-alley*; being the Market for Rabbits.

On the West Side of this Alley is a Passage into the *Old Jewry* through *Dove-court*; and at the upper End of this Alley is *Grocers-ball*.

Old Jewry.

Ironmonger lane.

More to the West is *Old Jewry*, and then *Ironmonger-lane*. This Lane cometh out of *Cateaton-street*, and falleth into *Cheapside*. Both these Lanes are well built, and inhabited by Wholesale Dealers. On the East Side of *Ironmonger-lane* is *Church-alley*, which hath an open Free-stone Passage on the South Side of *St. Olave's Church-yard* into the *Old Jewry*; and on the West Side of this Lane is a Passage into *New King-street*. In this Lane was the Parish-Church of *St. Martin's Ironmonger-lane*, which being burnt down in the Fire of *London* is not rebuilt, but the Parish is united to *St. Olave's Jewry*.

King-street.

More West is *New King-street*, built since the Fire of *London*; a very spacious Street, garnished with very good Buildings, which are well inhabited by *Norwich* Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Whale-bone, and other Commodities.

It comes out of *Cheapside*, and falls into *Cateaton-street*, right against *Guildhall*. On the West Side of this Street is an open Passage, or rather a short Street, which goes into *St. Laurence-lane*, without a Name.

Laurence-lane.

Still West, the next Lane is *St. Laurence-lane*, so called from *St. Laurence's Church*, seated at the lower End fronting the Lane, and standing in *Cateaton street*. This Lane is well built, and inhabited by Wholesale Dealers. On the West Side is an open Passage, which leadeth to *Honey-lane Market*. On the same Side is the old Inn called *Blossom's-Inn*: It hath the Sign of *St. Laurence* upon a *Grid-iron* in a Border of Flowers and Blossoms. This Inn is very large, and much resorted to by Carriers, &c. and has a Back-gate into *Honey-lane Market*.

Castle-court.

More Westward, and on the same Side, is *Castle-court*, which is indifferent broad, with good Houses. It has a Passage into *Montford's-court*, which leads into *Milk street*.

Cateaton-street.

*Cateaton-street* comes from the Corner of *Milk-street*, and goes to *Bassishaw-street*. It is a Street of good Trade, and well inhabited. On the North Side, somewhat East from *St. Laurence-lane*,

is *Blackwell-ball-court*, so called as adjoining to *Blackwell-ball*, into which it hath an Entrance.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Constable and a Beadle, with twenty-five Watchmen. *Watch.*

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildball* in the Month of *February*. *Jury.*

This Ward hath an Alderman, who is at present *Samuel Fludyer*, Esq; and twelve Common-Council-Men, who are, *J. Skinner*, Esq; Deputy, *Mr. Samuel Sedgwick*, *Mr. Robert Waite*, *Mr. Charles Worral*, *Mr. Philip Cooke*, *Mr. Thomas Wilkinson*, *Mr. Samuel Bridgman*, *Mr. Leonard Pead*, *Mr. Thomas Nash*, *Mr. Robert Liddal*, *Mr. Thomas Burfoot*, and *Mr. John Smith*: Under whom are eleven Constables, nine Scavengers, twelve Men for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at 72 *l.* 16 *s.* and in the *Exchequer* at 72 *l.* 11 *s.* *Government.*

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are, *Remarkable Things.*

First, Seven Parishes, but only two Parish-Churches. (1.) The Parish and Parish-Church of *St. Mildred* in the *Poultry*. (2.) *St. Mary's Cole-church*. (3.) *St. Bennet's Sherebog*. (4.) *St. Pancras Soper-lane*. (5.) *St. Martin's Ironmonger-lane*. (6.) *Allhallows Honey-lane*. And, (7.) The Parish and Parish-Church of *St. Laurence Jewry*. Of which more particularly in our Parochial History. *Parishes and Churches.*

Secondly, The *Guildhall* of the City of *London*, situate at the North Extremity of *King-street*, wherein the nine Courts of the City are kept, viz. 1. The Court of Common-Council. 2. The Court of the Lord-Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen. 3. The Court of Hustings. 4. The Court of Orphans. 5. The two Courts of the Sheriffs. 6. The Court of the Wardmote. 7. The Court of Hallmote. 8. The Court of Requests, commonly called the *Court of Conscience*. 9. The Chamberlain's Court for binding Apprentices, and making them free. *Guildhall.*

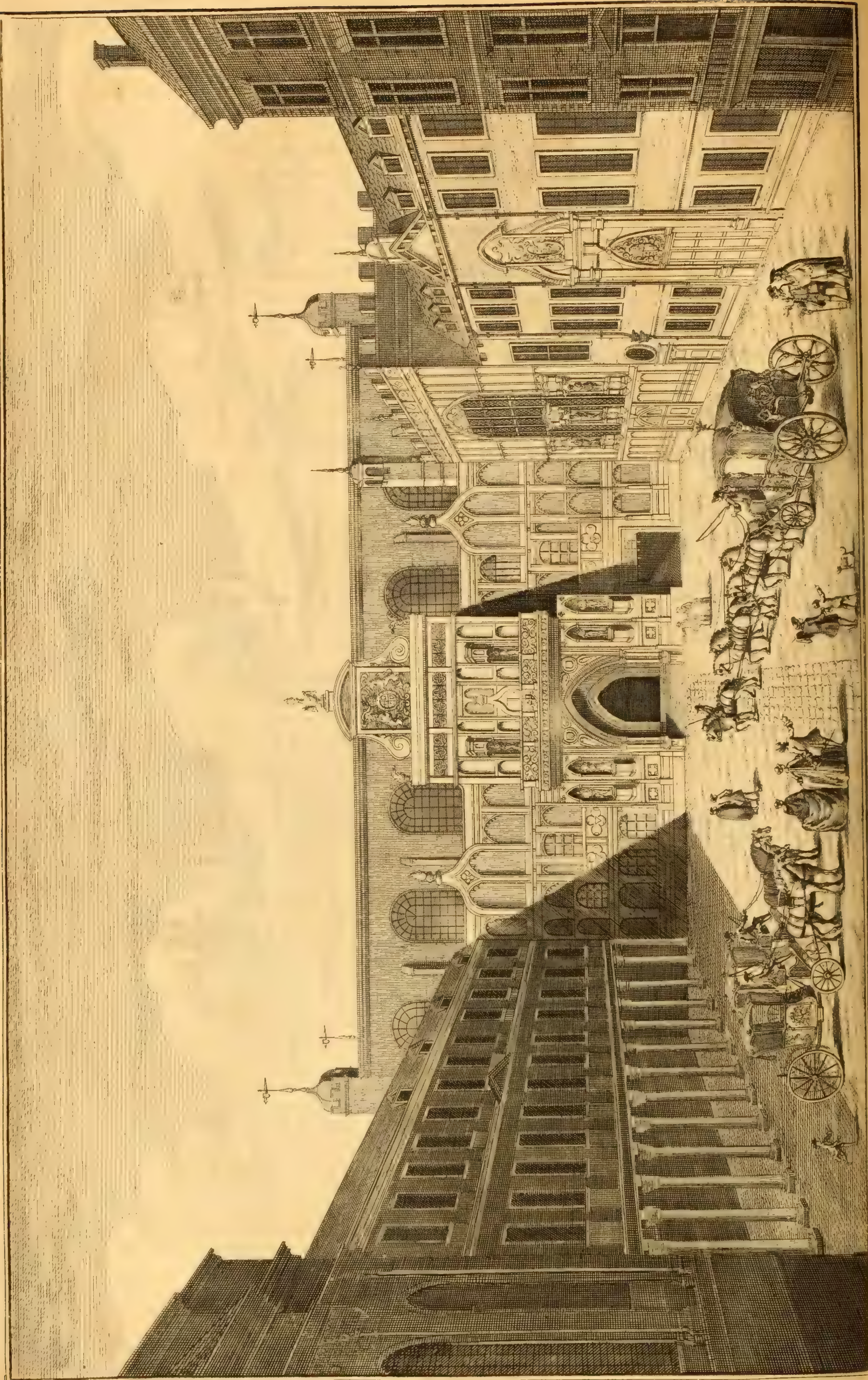
The *Guildhall* stood formerly in or near *Aldermanbury*, or *Aldermens-court*, from which Situation of this Hall the Street is said to take its Denomination, and consequently the Hall must have been founded before the Year 1189; for then we find this Street to have had that Name, as will be mentioned in *Cripplegate Ward*. And it is not unlikely that *Edward the Confessor*, who began to reign 1042, had a considerable Share in the first Foundation, his Arms being in several Places of this present Hall, which, *Robert Fabian* saith, was begun to be new-built in the Year 1411, the 12th of *Henry IV.* by *Thomas Knowles*, then Mayor, and by his Brethren the Aldermen. The same was made, of a little Cottage, a large and great House, as it now stands. Towards the Charge whereof, the Companies gave great Benevolences. Also, Offences of Men were pardoned for Sums of Money, towards this Work: And extraordinary Fees were raised, Fines, Amerciaments, and other Things employed, during seven Years, and a Continuation thereof three Years more; all to be employed to this Building.

King *Henry V.* in the 3d Year of his Reign, which was about the Year 1415, granted the City free Passage for four Boats by Water, and as many











many Carts by Land, with Servants to each, to bring Lime, Rag-stone and Free-stone, for the Work of *Guildhall*; as appears by these Letters Patents :

“ Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Scia-  
tis quod ad Supplicationem dilectorum & fide-  
lium nostrorum Majoris & Aldermannorum  
Civitatis LONDON. concessimus, Quod ipsi  
habere possint quatuor Batellos per Aquam, &  
quatuor Carectas per Terram, cum dictis servi-  
entibus suis, viz. *Job. Lorekin, Stephano Charles,*  
*Waltero Alpbey, & Adamo Winter, Servitoribus*  
Batellorum Predictor. ac *Henrico Cok, Jobe.*  
*Freeke, Jobe. Stevenes, & Job. Davy, Servitori-*  
bus predictar. Carectarum, ad veniend. tran-  
seund. & redeund. conjunctim vel divisim, per  
Aquam & per Terram, ad Petras vocatas  
*Ragge, Calces, & Liberas Petras, pro Opera-*  
tione & Factura *Guybalde* dict. Civitatis nostræ  
ducend. &c.”

The first Year of *Henry VI.* *John Coventry* and *John Carpenter*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*, gave towards the paving of this great Hall 20 *l.* and the next Year 15 *l.* more to the said Pavement, with hard Stone of *Purbecke*. They also glazed some Windows thereof, and of the Mayor's Court; on every of which Windows the Arms of *Richard Whittington* are placed. The Foundation of the Mayor's Court was laid in the third Year of the Reign of *Henry VI.* and of the Porch, on the South Side of the Mayor's Court, in the 4th of the said King. Then was built the Mayor's Chamber, and the Council Chamber, with other Rooms above Stairs.

Another new Council-Chamber, with a handsome Room over it, appointed for an Archive to preserve the Books and Records belonging to the City, and another under it, were begun to be built the first Week after *Easter*, in the Time of the Mayoralty of *Sir Tho. Middleton*, Knight and Alderman, in the Year of our Lord 1614. It was fully finished shortly after *Michaelmas*, 1615, at the latter End of the Mayoralty of *Sir Thomas Hayes*, Knight and Alderman: But the Lord-Mayor, and the Aldermen his Brethren, kept their first Court in the said new Council-Chamber, on the seventh Day of *November*, in the Year of our Lord 1625; *Sir John Jolles*, Knight and Alderman, being then Lord-Mayor: By whose Order and Direction the said Building was performed, from the first Beginning thereof, to the final Finishing of the same, amounting to the Charge of 1740 *l.*

Last of all, in the said King *Henry VIth's* Time, a stately Porch, entering the great Hall, was erected; the Front thereof, towards the South, being beautified with Images of Stone; such as is shewed by these Verses following, (in black Characters) made about *Anno* 1568 by *William Elderton*, at that Time an Attorney in the Sheriffs Courts there :

Though most Images  
be pulled downe,  
And none be thought  
remaine in Towne,  
I am sure there be  
in LONDON yet  
Seven Images, such,  
and in such Place,

As few or none,  
I thinke, will hit :  
Yet every Day  
they shew their Face,  
And thousands see them  
every Yeere.  
But few, I thinke,  
can tell me where :  
Where JESUS CHRIS-  
t aloft doth stand,  
Law and Learning  
on either Hand :  
Discipline in  
the Divil's Necke,  
And hard by her  
are three direct ;  
There Justice, Fortitude,  
and Temperance stand.  
Where finde ye the like  
in all this Land ?

There are still remaining the Figures of *Moses* and *Aaron* above the Balcony; and below are the four Figures, which some have called, *The four Cardinal Virtues*; but *Mr. Strype* says,

“ The four lesser Figures, two on each Side  
“ the Porch, shew them to be four noble Ladies;  
“ and, by their Drefs and Habit, of great No-  
“ bility and Religion. Who they were, I do  
“ not pretend to assign, leaving it to the Con-  
“ jecture of Antiquarians: But it is very pro-  
“ bable they were some eminent Benefactresses  
“ or Friends to the City. One of these might be  
“ *Maud* the Empress, who was born in *London*;  
“ and another might be Queen *Philippa*, Wife to  
“ King *Edward III.* who gained great Love of  
“ the Citizens, by Reason of a Request she once  
“ made for some of them, on her Knees, before  
“ the King and his Council.”

He that made the former Verses might perhaps have this crafty Design hereby, namely, the better to preserve these antient and curious Statues from the Violence of the People, by concealing them under these feigned Fancies of his, whereby they might escape the ignorant Zeal of the Vulgar, who were in those Times, wherein he wrote his Verses, viz. 1568, very busy in pulling down and defacing all the Images, as *Popish* Saints, and Monuments of Idolatry.

These Stone Statues are venerable for their Antiquity, and over-living the great Fire of *London*; which, 'tis likely, were set up first when the Porch was built and finished, which was not far from the Beginning of King *Henry VIIth's* Reign; that is, by Computation, above three hundred Years ago.

Divers Aldermen glazed the Windows of the great old Hall, and other Courts, which was to be seen by their Arms in each. *William Hariot*, Draper, Mayor *Anno* 1411, gave 40 *l.* towards this Work. The Kitchens, and other Offices adjoining, were built afterwards, viz. about the Year 1501, by Procurement of *Sir John Shaa*, Goldsmith, Mayor, who was the first that kept his Feast there. The Mayors, before that, usually had their Feasts at *Merchant-Taylors* or *Grocers-Hall*.

Towards the Charges of this last Work, the Mayor had of the Fellowships of the City, by their own Agreement, certain Sums of Money,



as of the Mercers 40*l.* the Grocers 20*l.* the Drapers 30*l.* and so of the other Fellowships through the City, according to their Power.

Also Widows, and other well-disposed Persons, gave certain Sums of Money; as the Lady *Hill* 10*l.* the Lady *Austrie* 10*l.* and many others, till the Work was finished.

*Nicholas Alwin*, Grocer, Mayor Anno 1499, deceased 1505, gave by his Testament, for a Hanging of Tapestry, to serve for principal Days in the *Guild-hall*, 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* "How this Gift" was performed, saith *Stow*, I have not heard; "for Executors of our Time, having no Conscience, (I speak of my own Knowledge) prove" more Testaments than they perform."

This stately Hall, being much damnified by the unhappy Conflagration of the City in the Year 1666, was rebuilt Anno 1669, and extremely well beautified and repaired both in and outside, which cost about 2500*l.* This Structure appears at present thus: The Portico is adorned with a stately *Gothick* Frontispiece, enriched with the King's Arms under a Cornice, Pediment and Vase, and between two Cartouches and the City Supporters, on Acroters, and these between two other Vases, under which are Niches; and in the Middle of this Front are depenciled in Gold these Words:

*Reparata & ornata Thoma Rawlinson, Milit. Majore, An. Dom. MDCCVI.*

Above the Balcony are the Figures of *Moses* and *Aaron*; and on the Sides beneath are the four Cardinal Virtues, already mentioned, over the Aperture; and below the Balcony are depicted the Arms of the twenty-four Companies.

The Roof of the Inside is flat, divided into Pannels; the Walls on the North and South Sides adorned with four *Gothick* Demi-Pillars, painted White, and veined with Blue, and the Capitals gilt with Gold, upon which are the Royal Arms, and those of *Edward the Confessor*. Going up nine or ten Steps to the Mayor's Court, on each Side, at some Height, are two Giants of an enormous Size, the one holding a Pole-ax, the other an Halbert,<sup>o</sup> supposed by Mr. *Strype* to be an antient Briton and a Saxon.

Between these, and over the Steps and Aperture leading to the Mayor's Court, is a Balcony, supported at each End by four Iron Pillars in the Form of Palm-Trees, which compose something like two Arbours; and these are used, on some Occasions, as Offices for Clerks to write in: Under these are the following large Capital Letters, S. P. Q. L. i. e. *Senatus Populus Que Londinensis*.

In the Front of the Balcony is a very fine Clock and Dial, in a curious Frame of Oak, at the four Corners of which are carved the four Cardinal Virtues, on the Top the Figure of Time, with a Cock on each Side of him.

Round the Hall are Colours and Standards, taken from the *French*, &c. On fourteen Demi-Pillars (above the Capitals) are the King's Arms on the North-Eastward, and the Arms of *London* on the South-Eastward Pillar; and Westward from them are the Arms of the twelve Companies; at the East End are the King's Arms, between the Portraits, finely painted, of his present Majesty King *George II.* and her late Majesty Queen *Caroline*; Close by the first is the

Picture of Queen *Anne*, at the Foot of an Anabathrum, under a rich Canopy; by the latter, his late Majesty King *George I.* and at the same End of the Hall, but on the North and South Sides, the Pictures of King *William III.* and Queen *Mary*, fronting each other. The Intercolumns are painted in Imitation of Porphyry, and embellished with the Pictures, in full Proportion, of eighteen Judges, which were there put up by the City in Gratitude for their signal Services done in determining Differences between Landlord and Tenant (without the Expence of Law-Suits) in Re-building the City, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, after the Fire in 1666.

Those on the South Side are,

Sir <i>Heneage Finch</i> .	Sir <i>Francis North</i> .
Sir <i>Orlando Bridgman</i> .	Sir <i>John Archer</i> .
Sir <i>Matthew Hale</i> .	Sir <i>Thomas Twissden</i> .
Sir <i>Richard Rainsford</i> .	Sir <i>Christopher Turner</i> .
Sir <i>Edward Turner</i> .	Sir <i>William Wyld</i> .
Sir <i>Thomas Tyrrel</i> .	Sir <i>Hugh Windham</i> .
Sir <i>John Archer</i> .	At the West End.
Sir <i>William Morton</i> .	Sir <i>William Ellys</i> .
On the North Side,	Sir <i>Edward Thurland</i> .
Sir <i>Robert Atkins</i> .	Sir <i>Timothy Littleton</i> .
Sir <i>John Vaughan</i> ,	

And in the Lord-Mayor's Court (which is adorned with Fleakstone, and other Painting and Gilding, and also the Figures of the four Cardinal Virtues) are the Portraits of Sir *Samuel Brown*, Sir *John Kelynge*, Sir *Edward Atkins*, and Sir *William Windham*, all (as those above) painted in full Proportion in their Scarlet Robes as Judges.

And in *December*, 1706, there were given by the Queen to the City, to be put up in this Hall, 26 Standards or Guidons, and 63 Colours; but there was Room only for 46 Colours, 19 Standards, and one Trophy of a Kettle-Drum, of the late Elector of *Bavaria*, which is very rich. That Ensign over Queen *Anne*'s Portrait is accounted a great Rarity, being taken from the first Battalion of the *French* Foot Guards. These were all taken by the Army of her Majesty and her Allies, under the Command of his late Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, at the Battle of *Ramellies* in *Flanders*, fought on *Whitsunday*, 1706, upon a total Defeat of the *French* and *Bavarian* Forces, who had 10000 Men killed, 6000 taken Prisoners; among whom were two Major-Generals, one Brigadier-General of Horse, one of Foot, several others of Distinction, and 500 Officers of less Note; with all their Tents, Baggage, and Ammunition; fifty-one Pieces of Cannon, several Kettle-Drums, and upwards of 120 Standards and Colours; the Consequences whereof was the Reduction of all *Brabant*, gaining the Towns of *Brussels*, *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, *Bruges*, *Menin*, *Ostend*, *Aesh*, *Dendermond*, *Mecklin*, *Louvain*, *Audenard*, *Courtray*, *Alost*, &c. in the same Campaign.

These Colours, Standards, &c. were all brought in great Magnificence through *Westminster* and *London*. A Detachment of her Majesty's Horse-Guards, and Horse-Grenadiers, and a Battalion drawn out of both Regiments of her Foot-Guards, drawn up on the Parade in *St. James's*, having received the said Colours and Standards, (which had been laid up in *Whitehall*) they proceeded; twenty-six of the Gentlemen, in the Centre of the Horse-Guards, carrying each a Standard ta-

ken



ken from the Enemy; and sixty-three of the Pike-Men, in a Battalion of Foot-Guards, instead of their Pikes, carrying one of the Enemy's Colours. They marched through the Park, and St. James's Meuse; where the Queen, from the Lady Fitzbarding's Lodgings, saw them pass, the Guns being fired at the same Time. And so they proceeded down Pall-mall, the Strand, &c. to Guildhall, where they were set up, to remain as Trophies of that signal Victory.

The same Month the great Duke of Marlborough, to whom this Victory was owing, was invited to Dinner at the Charge of the City, Sir Robert Bedingfield being Lord-Mayor; upon which Occasion a very grand Entertainment was made; at which a Song, wrote for the Purpose by Dursley the Poet, and set to Musick by Mr. Weldon, was performed by Mr. Elford, of the Queen's Chapel, and Mr. Leveridge.

This Hall is in Length 153 Feet, Breadth 48, and Altitude within 55 Feet. It is used by the City for the Session of the several Courts of Judicature before named; for feasting our Kings, Queens, and other Potentates, Foreign Ministers, &c. and, lastly, for chusing the Lord-Mayors, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament, &c. it being capacious enough to contain 7000 Persons.

Guildhall-Chapel.

Thirdly, The Chapel situate between Blackwell-ball and Guildhall, is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene and All Saints, was founded in the Year 1299, and called London-college.

Peter Fanelore, Adam Frauncis, and Henry Frowicke, Citizens, gave one Messuage, with the Appurtenances, in the Parish of St. Foster, to William Brampton, Custos of the Chantry by them founded in the said Chapel, with four Chaplains; and one other House in the Parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, the 27th of Edward III. was given to them; which was about the Year 1353.

Richard II. in the 20th of his Reign, granted to Stephen Spilman, Mercer, Licence to give one Messuage, three Shops, and one Garden, with the Appurtenances belonging, in the Parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, to the Custos and Chaplains of the said Chapel, and to their Successors, for their better Relief and Maintenance for ever.

King Henry VI. in the 8th of his Reign, gave Licence to John Barnard, Custos, and the Chaplains, to build a-new the said Chapel or College of Guildhall. And the same Henry, in the 27th of his Reign, granted to the Parish-Clerks in London a Guild of St. Nicholas, for two Chaplains, by them to be kept in the said Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, near Guildhall, and to keep seven Alms-People. Henry Barton, Skinner, Mayor, founded a Chaplain there. Roger Depham, Mercer, and Sir William Langford, Kt. had also Chaplains there. This Chapel or College had a Castos, seven Chaplains, three Clerks, and four Choristers.

This Chapel or College, valued to dispend 12 l. 8 s. 9 d. per Year, was surrendered amongst others. The Chapel remaineth to the Mayor and Commonalty, wherein they have Service weekly; as also at the Election of the Mayor, and at the Mayor's Feast, &c. who bought it of King Edward VI. and divers other Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the City of

No. 75.

London, for the Sum of 456 l. 13 s. 4 d. upon their humble Petition, the yearly Value being computed to be 40 l. 6 s. 8 d. The Date of the Patent was April 10, to commence from the Feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, in the 3d of the said King's Reign; and the City holds it in Soccage of the Manor of Greenwich.

Upon the Front of this Chapel, are set up, of latter Times, the Figures, in Stone, of the said King Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth, with a Phoenix under her, and of King Charles I. treading upon a Globe.

Adjoining to this Chapel, on the South Side, was formerly a large Library, furnished with Books, pertaining to the Guildhall and College, which Books (as it is said) were, in the Reign of Edward VI. sent for by Edward Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, with Promise to be restored shortly. Men loaded from thence three Carriages with them; but they were never returned. This Library was built by the Executors of Richard Whittington, and by William Bury. The Arms of Whittington are placed on the one Side in the Stone-work, and two Letters, to wit, W. and B. for William Bury, on the other Side. It was afterwards lofted through, and made a Store-house for Cloths.

This Chapel was much defaced, but not burnt down, in the Fire of London, A. D. 1666. It has been since rebuilt, and is very handsome. The Windows are spacious; there is a Gallery at the West End; the Walls are hung with Tapestry; there is a Wainscot Covering over the Aldermen's Seats; and a particular Seat for the Lord-Mayor, adorned with Cartouches, a handsome Wainscot Pulpit and Desk, and a neat Altar-Piece inclosed with Rails and Banisters.

The Monuments which were erected before that Fire, and are not now to be found in this Chapel, were (1) a Tomb with the Figure of John Wells, Grocer, and Mayor in the Year 1431, erected on the South Side of the Choir above the Reveltry Door. (2) The Tomb of Thomas Knesworth, Fishmonger, and Mayor in the Year 1505, erected on the North Side of the Choir. (3) There were several Flat Stones with Inscriptions; most of which were only in Memory of the Custodes, or Wardens, and of Chaplains, and Officers of the Chamber; and of Sir John Langley, Knight, Goldsmith, and Mayor in 1576, who was buried in the Vault under the Tomb of John Wells aforesaid.

The Monuments which now are legible are to the Memory of Catharine Lightfoot, Daughter of Robert Abbot, and Wife to William Lightfoot, Attorney, who died in Childbed, A. D. 1673. (2) Of her Husband William Lightfoot, one of the four Attorneys in the Lord-Mayor's Court, and Register of Sutton's-hospital, who died A. D. 1699. (3) Of William Man, Esq; who being admitted Sword-bearer to the Lord-Mayor in 1659, held that Place to his Death, which happened in April 30, 1705. Et. 77, having officiated in that Office for forty-six Years. He had five Wives. (4) Of William Fluellen, Esq; Alderman of this City, who died Sept. 11, 1675; and (5) of William Avery, with this Inscription, Gulielmus Avery, dum vixit celeberrime huic Civitati a Com-  
mentariis,



mentarius, (i. e.) Secretary and Comptroller of this City, Ob. 1671.

Halls of  
Companies.

In this Ward are two Company's Halls: (1) On the North of *Cheapside*, almost in the Center between the *Old-jewry* and *Ironmonger-lane*, is situate *Mercers-hall*, more commonly known by the Name of *Mercers-chapel*, which makes a Part of that magnificent Building. On this Spot in antient Times was founded an Hospital dedicated to St. *Thomas of Acars*, or *Acons*, for a Master and Brethren, *Militiæ Hospitalis*, &c. faith the Record of *Edward III.* the fourteenth Year; by *Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heiley*, and *Agnes* his Wife, Sister to *Thomas a Becket*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* They gave to the Master and Brethren the Lands with the Appurtenances, that some Time were *Gilbert a Becket's*, Father of the said *Thomas*, in the which he was born; there to make a Church. There was a Charnel, and a Chapel over it of St. *Nicholas* and St. *Stephen*.

The Life of  
Thomas  
a Becket.

The Life of *Thomas a Becket* (to whom this Hospital or Chapel was probably dedicated) is written by divers Authors, and diversly, according to their Affection; we shall therefore only give a short Account of his Birth and Parentage, also of his Death, and why this Hospital was dedicated by the Name of St. *Thomas of Acars* or *Acons*.

This *Thomas a Becket* was a Son of *Gilbert Becket*, a Citizen of *London*, and of *Matildis* his Wife, who was the Daughter of a Pagan Prince, under whose Custody, *Gilbert* being taken Prisoner, when he travelled into the *Holy Land*, was for a Year and a half kept Prisoner, and at last escaping, by the Help of this *Matildis* (who fell in Love with him, being converted by him to the Christian Religion) he came again safe into *England*, whom *Matildis*, not long after, for Love of him, adventured to follow, and getting away from her Father, came at last to *London*, where finding *Gilbert*, he married her, and of her begat this *Thomas*, who was born in his Father's House, which then was in the Place where *Mercers-Chapel* in *Cheapside* now stands.

He was murdered in his own Cathedral Church at *Canterbury*, on *Innocent's Day*, at Even, *Anno 1170*, as he was going up the Steps towards the Choir, by four Knights, named *Reynald Fitz-Urse*, *Hugh de Mortenill*, *William de Tracy*, and *Richard Briton*, none of which (as the Report is) lived above three Years after, and then died very penitent. And as he suffered for his Zeal in Defence of the Papacy, we find him soon after canonized, and worshipped by the Pope's Command.

Why this Chapel was dedicated to St. *Thomas a Becket*, by the Name of St. *Thomas of Acars*, is not perfectly known; but the following Account, from the X. *Scriptores*, seems very probable: "When the City of *Acars*, or *Acon*, in the *Holy Land* (called also *Ptolematis*) was besieged by the Christians, one *William*, an *Englishman* by Nation, being Chaplain to *Radulphus de Di-ceto*, Dean of *London*, when he went to *Jerusalem*, bound himself by a Vow, that if he should prosperously enter *Acon*, he would build a Chapel to St. *Thomas the Martyr*, at his

own Charge, according to his Ability; and "would procure there, to the Honour of the said Martyr, a Church-yard to be consecrated; which was done: Then many flocking from all Parts to serve in this Chapel, *William* himself, as a Token of his Christianity, took on him the Name of Prior; who, whilst he served bodily, as a Soldier of CHRIST, had an especial Care of the Poor, and he freely bestowed all his Diligence and Labour, in burying of the Bodies of such as died, as well naturally, as of others who were slain with the Sword, representing himself in Man's Sight the next Successor of that great *Tobias*."

There is another Testimony out of the *Theatre of Honour*, Lib. 9. Cap. 11. where the Author repeating the military Orders of the *Holy Land*, faith thus: "The Order of St. *Thomas* was instituted by the King of *England*, *Richard*, surnamed *Cœur de Lyon*, after the Surprizal of *Acars*, and being of the *English* Nation, they held the Rule of St. *Augustine*, wore a white Habit, and a full red Cross, charged in the Middle with a white Scallop; they took for their Patron the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Metropolitan of *England*, *Thomas a Becket*, who suffered Martyrdom (as his Favourers say) under the King of *England*, *Henry II.* of that Name. *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who had been five Years in the *Holy Land*, removed the Church there of St. *Thomas the Martyr*, from an unfit Place to a more convenient, and caused the Patriarch of *Jerusalem* to take Order, that the Brethren of this Church, who were before Laymen, might be under the Order of the *Templers*, wearing a Cross on their Breast. He bequeathed also to this House of St. *Thomas of Acars*, 500 Marks." So much *M. Paris in vita Hen. III.* p. 472. sub anno 1238.

Hereby it is clear, that the Dedication of this Hospital, or Chapel, to St. *Thomas of Acars*, must have relation to the like Dedication of the Chapel and Holy Order in the City of *Acars*, in the *Holy Land*, to the same Archbishop; all these three Dedications being near about one and the same Time, within few Years after the Archbishop's Death. And it is probable, that in Imitation of those Dedications at *Acars*, this in *London* might do the like.

From this St. *Thomas* antiently was a solemn Procession used by the new Mayor; who, the Afternoon of the Day he was sworn at the *Exchequer*, met with the Aldermen here; whence they repaired together to St. *Paul's*, and there prayed for the Soul of the Bishop *William* at his Tomb; who was Bishop of *London* in the Time of *William* the Conqueror. Then they went to the Church-yard, to a Place where *Thomas a Becket's* Parents lay; and there they prayed for all faithful Souls departed. And then they went all back to St. *Thomas of Acars* again; and both Mayor and Aldermen offered each a Penny.

*William Bouyndon*, *Magister Domus Sancti Thomæ Martyris de Acon*, March 1419. *Johan. Chadde*, *Civis & Cuttelar*, *London*, by his last Will dated June 13, 1482, gave to *John Neet*, Master of the House of St. *Thomas the Martyr of Acors*,

Its Use on  
Lord-  
Mayor's  
Day.



*Acons*, and to the Brethren of the said Place, and their Successors, his Tenement in *Bershaw-lane*, in the Parish of *St. Mary de Cole Church*.

This Hospital was valued to dispend 277 l. 3 s. 4 d. It was surrendered the 30th of *Henry VIII.* the 21st of *October*, and was since purchased by the *Mercers*, by means of *Sir Richard Gresham*, and was again set open on the Eve of *St. Michael* 1541, the 33d of *Henry VIII.*

The Image of *Thomas a Becket*, to which *Pope* Saint this Chapel was dedicated, stood over the Gate. But in the Month of *January*, the first of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, somebody threw it down and broke it; and set a Writing on the Church Door, reflecting on them that placed it there. It is now called the *Mercers-chapel*; and there is kept a free Grammar-School, as of old Time had been accustomed and commanded by Parliament; of which hereafter.

There were several Monuments here for the following Persons; tho' many of them are defaced.

Monu-  
ments.

*James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, and Dame *Johan* his Countess, 8 *Henry VI.* *John Norton*, Esq; *Stephen Cavendish*, Draper, Mayor, 1362; *Thomas Cavendish*, and *William Cavendish*. The former, viz. *Thomas Cavendish*, bequeathed his Body to be laid here in these Words (by his Will, proved 1524.) "I *Thomas Cavendish*, of the "King's *Exchequer*, bequeath my Body to be "buried in the Church of *Thomas Acars* within "London, in the North Isle of the Choir, next "my Grandfather *William Cavendish*."

*Thomas Canon* (or *Gernon*) called *Pike*, one of the *Sheriffs* 1410. *Hungate* of *Yorkshire*. *William Rule*, *Civis* & *Pannarius*, buried in the Church of *St. Thomas the Martyr de Acon*, Lond. This Will bore Date *March* 1390; wherein are these Words: *Item, omnia illa terras & tenementa nuper Johannis Lenne in Stratford Lantherne in Parochia de West Ham, quæ perquisivi ex feoffamento Johannis Northbury, Arm. & Johannis de Kent, Arm. volo quod Executores mei vendant & distribuant, &c. ad Emendationem Viarum a Carefbregge usque ad Domum Johannis Wallere in Stratford.*

*Ambrose Cresacre*, (*John Chester*, Draper) *John Trusbut*, Mercer, 1437. *Thomas Norland*, Sheriff, 1483. *Sir Edmund Sbaa*, Goldsmith, Mayor, 1482. *Sir Thomas Hill*, Knt. Mayor, 1485. *Henry Frowicke*. *Thomas Ilam*, Sheriff, 1479. *Lancelot Laken*, Esq; *Ralph Tilney*, Sheriff, 1488. — *Garth*, Esq; *John Rick*. *Tho. Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, 1515. *Sir William Butler*, Grocer, Mayor, 1515. *William Browne*, Mercer, Mayor, 1513. *John Locke*, 1519. *Sir Thomas Baldry*, Mercer, Mayor, 1523. *Sir William Locke*, Mercer, Sheriff, 1548. *Sir John Allen*, Mercer, Mayor, 1525, deceased, 1544. *Sir Thomas Leigh*, Mercer, Mayor, 1558. *Sir Richard Malory*, Mercer, Mayor, 1564. *Humphrey Baskerville*, Mercer, Sheriff, 1561. *Sir George Bond*, Mayor, 1587, &c.

Add to the former these Persons here also buried, whose Monuments were defaced long before the Fire: — *Hells*. *Henry Frowicke*. *John Amerce*. *Richard Wayte* of *Hampshire*, 10 July, 1492. *William Goldwyn*, 1482. *Henry Cumber*. *Richard Laundsey*, 1461. *Rosse Cryspe*, under

the same Stone, 1514. *William Jenkes*, and *Christian* his Wife, 1475. *John Perys*, and *Margaret* his Wife. *Will. Goodwyn*. *Nic. Arguz*, 1494. *John Taunc*. *Richard Martyrs* and *Agnys*. *Tho. Morrys*, and *Joan* his Wife.

*William Downer*, of *London*, Gent. by his Last Will, dated 26 *June*, 1484, willed his Body to be buried within the Church of *St. Thomas Acars* of *London*. — To the Disposition and Ordinance of all that his Tenement, with the Appurtenances, set in *Eastcheap* of *London*, "First, He "willed that *Agnes* his Wife have and hold "to her during her Life, &c. all the same "Tenement, &c. and after her Decease, I will "that it remain to the Master and Brethren of "*Thomas Acars*, and to their Successors for evermore: So that they every Year, for evermore, "in their aforesaid Church, at such Time of "the Year as it shall happen me to dy, observe "and keep an Obyte, or an Anniversary for my "Sowl, the Sowle of my feyd Wife, the Sowles "of my Fader and Moder, and al Christen "Sowles, with *Placebo* and *Dirige* on the Even, "and Mass of *Requiem* on the Morrow following, "solemnly by Note for evermore."

To these we make these Additions, by the Help of another MS. in the *Heralds Office*:

*Margaret*, Wife of *John Bracebridge*, Merchant of the *Staple*, 1446, and he the same Year died at *Calais*.

*Radulphus Tilney*, Grocer of *London*, and Alderman, obiit 1503. His Bearing, *Baron and Femme* 1. A *Chevron* between 3 — Heads erased 2, *Semy de Crosses botonee*, a *Lion Passant Gardant*.

*Thomas Hubbard*, late of *Grays-Inn*, Gent. obiit 1515, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, had Issue three Sons and three Daughters.

*John Lock*, of *London*, Mercer, and *Mary* his Wife, obiit 1519.

*William Lock*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*, obiit 1550, had Wives, *Alice*, *Catharine*, *Eleanor* and *Elizabeth*.

*John Hare*, Citizen and Mercer, of *London*, and *Dorothy* his Wife, had eleven Sons and three Daughters, and died 1564.

This *John Hare* was a wealthy Mercer, living in *Cheapside*, in the Parish of *St. Mary le Bow*, Son of *John Hare* of *Homersfield* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq; and Brother to *Sir Nicholas Hare*, Knt. Master of the *Rolls*. He had Sons, *Nicholas*, his Heir, *Thomas*, *John*, *Hugh*, *Ralph*, *Richard*, *Edmund*, &c. and Daughters, *Isabel*, married to *Cholmley*; *Margaret*, married to *Audley*, Mercer, &c. who, by his Industry in his Calling, left Manors, Lands, and Tenements among his Children, and made his Will, *August* 25, 1564.

*Thomas Leigh*, Knt. obiit 1571.

*Walter Garraway*, Draper, obiit 1571.

*Thomas Low* of *London*, Merchant, obiit 1574, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, had Issue *Margaret*, *Thomas* and *Elizabeth*. Which *Margaret*, living after her Father, was Wife of *Rowland Leigh*, Son and Heir of *Thomas Leigh*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*.

*William Allen*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*, died 1574. His Coat on his Stone, parted per a *Fess*, *Sable* and *Or*, a *Pallet* engrailed, counterschanged,



terchanged, and three Talbots Passant of the second.

John Allen, Knt. and Mercer of London. He had his Coat upon his Monument: In three Roundlets as many Talbots Passant. On a Chief a Lion Passant Gardant between two Anchors.

Charles Hoskins, Citizen of London, and Anne his Wife, had Issue two Sons and two Daughters, obiit 1597.

Richard Baron, Armig. and Mercer of London, obiit 1591, had Issue of his first Wife, Alice Harpsfield, one Son and one Daughter: And of Margaret Morton, his second Wife, seven Sons and two Daughters. His Coat was borne impaled with his two Wives: 1. two Lions Passant Gardant. 2. Harpsfield, three Harps. 3. Morton, One Escallop, between three Wolves Heads erased.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Matthew Hoppie, Gent. first Wife of Nathaniel Derdes, Grocer of London, by whom he had Issue two Sons and three Daughters. She died 1610.

A Daughter of Peter Naplesden, second Wife of the said Nathaniel, by whom he had Issue two Sons, and she died 1614.

Roger How, Citizen and Grocer of London, obiit 1606. His Wife was Jane, Daughter of William Syms of Charde in Somersetshire, Armig. by whom he had Issue Elizabeth and Mary. Stephen Soame, Knt. Alderman of London, obiit 1619. He bore in divers Quarters, 1. Gules, a Chevron between three Mulletts, Or. 2. Barry, Arg. & Az. in a Canton, Or, a Tun, Gules. 3. Gules, 6 Annulets, Or. 4. Arg. (3 Cinquefoils) between two Chevronets Sable, three Moorcocks proper. 5. Gules, a Chevron engrailed, Arg. 6. Gules, a Fess nebule Ermin. 7. Arg. a Fess, between three Chevrons Gules. His Wife bore Arg. three Cinquefoils, Az. A Chief.

Robert Soame, D. D. Brother to Stephen, died sine prole.

And at the Entrance into the Chapel are two Marble Tables, hanging one on each Side the middle Door, with the following Inscriptions: On that on the North Side;

M. S.

Near this Place lieth interred the Body of Margaret, the Wife of John Essington, of Groffington-hall in the County of Gloucester, Gent. She was a Person of great Virtue and excellent Accomplishment, acquired by extraordinary Education. After a languishing Sicknes, she was called to a better Life, March the 18th, 1701.

To whose pious Memory her mournful Husband erected this Monument.

Near this Place also lie interred the Bodies of John Godfrey, Gent. the Father, and Thomas Godfrey, Citizen and Mercer of London, Brother to Mrs. Margaret Essington; of whom the former having served the Right Worshipful Company of Mercers, with known Integrity, as Clerk, near sixty Years, deceased June 21, 1697, aged 80; the other dying May 1, 1698, aged 46, left a plentiful Estate to his beloved Sister.

On the other Table on the South Side of the Door:

In Memory of John Warner, Citizen, who departed this Life the 10th Day of January 1702, in the 73d Year of his Age, erected by Anne his

Wife, Daughter of George Price, Esq; late of Westbury in the County of Bucks.

Near this Place lieth the Body of Anna Maria, the Wife of John Warner, his Nephew, being the Daughter and only Child of George Price, of the County of Gloucester, who departed from this World the 21st Day of July 1704, and in the 21st Year of her Age.

Before this Hospital, towards the Street, was built a handsome and beautiful Chapel arched over with Stone, and thereupon the Mercers-Hall, a most curious Piece of Work. Sir John Allen, Mercer, being a Founder, was there buried; but afterwards his Tomb was removed into the Body of the Hospital Church, and the Chapel was made into Shops, and let out for Rents by his Successors the Mercers.

On Tuesday, the 27th of April, Anno 10 Henry VIII. it was granted unto the Master and his Brethren of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acons, in West-cheap, where St. Thomas the Martyr was born, (because they wanted Room in the Hospital) that for their more Ease they might make a Gallery in convenient Height and Breadth, from their said House overthwart the Street in the Old Jewry, into a certain Garden and Buildings, which the Master and Brethren had then lately purchased; so as the said Gallery should be of such Height, as should not annoy Man, Horse, nor Cart: And to make a Window on either Side of the said Gallery; and therein, yearly, in the Winter, to have a sufficient Light, for the Comfort of them that passed by.

In the Year 1536, on St. Peter's Night, King Henry VIII. and Queen Jane his Wife, stood in the Mercers Hall, then new built, and beheld the marching Watch of the City, most bravely set out; Sir John Allen, Mercer, one of the King's Council, being Mayor.

The famous learned Italian Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatto, who had forsaken his Country and Archbishoprick for the Sake of the true Religion, and came and dwelt in England, preached divers Sermons in the Italian Language, in the Mercers Chapel. The first Sermon from 1 Cor. xiii. 11. he preached there, was in November 1617, where were present, as his Auditors, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Arundel and Pembroke, the Lords Zouch and Compton, and many other of great Note. He preached there again upon Sunday, April 19, 1618: And so he did upon Sundays divers Years after. And from thence, that Chapel was used every Sunday for Italian Sermons; at which English Merchants, that had lived abroad, were present, and contributed to the Maintaining thereof for many Years after.

The Mercers Hall and Chapel were demolished by the great Fire, but new and magnificently built by the said Company. The Hall and great Parlour are finely wainscotted with right Oak, and adorned with Pilasters of the Ionick Order, the Ceiling with Fretwork, and the stately Piazzas are constituted by large Columns and Entablature of the Dorick Order. In the Hall are the King's Arms, those of the City, and others. The Front to Cheapside is very ornamental; the Door-case is enriched with the Figures

Burnt and Rebuilt.



of two Cupids, mantling their Arms, Festoons, &c. and above the Balcony it is adorned with two Pilasters, their Entablature, and Pediment of the *Ionick* Order; the Intercolumns are the Figures of *Faith* and *Hope*, and that of *Charity* in a Niche under the Cornice of the Pediment, with other Enrichments.

The Chapel is neatly wainscotted, and paved with black and white Marble. In the Ambulatory leading to it, against the North Wall, is a Marble Tomb, with the Effigies, lying at full Length, of *Richard Fishborne*, Mercer, a worthy Benefactor, who died on the eighth of *April*, 1625.

Grocers-Hall. On the North Side of the *Poultry*, and at the farthest End of the *Alley*, formerly called *Coneyhope-lane*, now *Grocers-alley*, is situate *Grocers-Hall*, on a Spot of Ground purchased by the *Grocers* Company of *Robert Lord Fitzwalters* for the Sum of three hundred and twenty Marks, *A. D.* 1411. The Building is well designed and executed for the Purposes of a Common Hall, stately, ornamental, and so capacious, that for many Years it served for the Uses of the Bank of *England*, which was kept in this Hall till there was an Office built on purpose in *Threadneedle-street*. The antient Stone and Brick Building at the North-West Corner of the Garden, inhabited by the Beadle of the Company, is very probably Part of the antient City Mansion of the noble Family of *Fitzwalters*, and consequently the oldest Building within the City Walls.

Poultry-Compter. Between the Site of *Grocers-Hall* and the *Poultry* is one of the City Prisons, called the *Poultry-Compter*, from its Situation and Use; for this Prison belonging to one of the Sheriffs, and of great Antiquity, might possibly be named the *Compter*, because the Prisoners are obliged to account for the Cause of their Commitment before they are discharged; and the Addition of *Poultry* is to distinguish it from another Compter in *Wood-street*.

The Charge of these Prisons is committed to the Sheriffs, who always enter into their Office on the twenty-eighth of *September*, which is the Eve of *St. Michael* the Archangel, and are accordingly sworn to the Charge of the said Office.

Officers. Under the Sheriffs there are divers Officers, belonging alike to both *Compters*, which Security to the Sheriffs for their true and faithful Execution of their several Offices.

The Secondary. I. The first and principal Officer, next to the Sheriff, is the Secondary, whose Office is to return Writs, mark Warrants, impanel Juries for the Courts both above and below, and also for the Sessions.

Clerk of the Papers. II. The Clerk of the Papers, whose Office is to impanel Juries for the Sheriffs Court; he enters Judgment, and makes out all Processes for the Sheriffs Courts.

Clerk Sitters. III. Four Clerk Sitters, who enter Actions, take Bails, receive Verdicts after Trials, &c.

Serjeants and Yeomen. IV. Eighteen Serjeants at Mace, and every Serjeant hath his Yeoman. Their Office is to arrest, execute all Processes, serve Writs and Executions upon Actions, and Summons from above, as well as from the Courts below; and each of the Serjeants gives four hundred Pounds Security to the Sheriff, for the due Execution of their Office.

They wear blue coloured Cloth Gowns, which are allowed them by the Sheriffs yearly, which they always wear upon their waiting Days. Four of these Serjeants, and as many Yeomen out of each Compter, wait upon their respective Sheriffs daily, and during the Time of Sessions double the Number: At which Time, in the Mornings, they bring the Prisoners down from *Newgate* to the Sessions-House, put them in the Dock, and wait there all Day, and return the Prisoners back to the Gaol at Night; and, upon the Execution-days, see the condemned Prisoners executed.

Unto each Compter also belongs a Master-Keeper, and, under him, two Turnkeys, and other Servitors.

Master-Keeper.

The poorer Sort of Prisoners, as well in this Compter as in that in *Wood-street*, receive daily Relief from the Sheriffs Table of all the broken Meat and Bread; and there are divers Gifts given by several well-disposed Persons towards their Subsistence, of which the following Names are mentioned by Mr. *Strype*: And, besides these, there are other Benevolences frequently sent to all the Prisoners in *London* by charitable Persons, many of which do conceal their Names, doing it only for Charity sake. And there are other Gifts, some for the Releasement of such as lie in only for Prison-Fees, and others for the Release of such whose Debts are small.

Benefactors to this Compter.

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. William Lambe, Clothworker	6	0	0
Mr. Robert Dove, Merchant-Taylor	5	0	0
Sir Wgolfston Dixie, Skinner	10	0	0
The Lady Ramsey	10	0	0
Mr. Ric. Jacob, Vintner, per Ann.	2	0	0
John Fuller, Esq; per Ann.	2	0	0
Mr. John Kendrick, Draper, per Ann.	2	0	0
Baptist Lord Hicks	10	0	0

These Persons gave the like Charity to *Wood-street Compter*.

Bucklers, or more properly *Bucklebury*, is so called from a Manor and Tenements appertaining to one *Buckle*, who there dwelt and kept his Courts. This Manor was supposed to be the great Stone Building, Part of which was remaining when *Monday* published his Edition of *Stow* in 1633, and was then called the *Old Barge*, from such a Sign hanging out near the Gate of it. To this Place it was commonly reported, that, when *Wallbrook* lay open, Barges were rowed or towed up out of the *Thames*.

Bucklerf-bury.

Also, on the North Side of this Street, directly over-against the said *Bucklersbury*, was one antient strong Tower of Stone; which Tower King *Edward III.* in the eighteenth of his Reign, by the Name of the King's House, called *Cornet's Tower*, in *London*, did appoint to be his Exchange of Money, there to be kept. In the twenty-ninth, he granted it to *Frydus Guynifane* and *Landus Bardoile*, Merchants of *Luke*, for twenty Pounds the Year. And in the thirty-second of his Reign he gave it to his College or free Chapel of *St. Stephen* at *Westminster*, by the Name of his Tower, called *Cornet's Tower*, at *Bucklersbury* in *London*.

Cornet's Tower.

This Tower was taken down by one *Buckle*, a Grocer, meaning, in Place thereof, to have set up



up and built a Frame of Timber; but the said *Buckle* greedily labouring to pull down the old Tower, a Piece thereof fell upon him, which so bruised him, that his Life was thereby shortened; and another, that married his Widow, set up the new prepared Frame of Timber, and finished the Work.

Sopers-lane.

By the Assent of *Stephen Abunden*, Mayor, the Pepperers in *Sopers-lane* were admitted to sell all such Spices and other Wares as Grocers use now to sell, retaining the old Name of Pepperers in *Sopers-lane*; till at length, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* the said *Sopers-lane* was inhabited by Cordwainers and Curriers: After that, the Pepperers or Grocers had seated themselves in a more open Street, to wit, in *Bucklersbury*, where they remained for many Years.

By a Passage in an old Book, printed in *Henry VIII's* Reign, it appears, that *Sopers-lane* was a noted Place where Pies were made, and set forth to be sold, when Spices were so near at Hand. "Thou must, at *Eastre*, receive the God of "Antichrist; and thou must buy it, and pay for "it, as Men some Time bought Pies in *Sopers-lane*." [*Lamentation against the City of London*, printed 1505.]

Tallow-Chandlers had their Shops also hereabouts; the Smell of whose Trade, it seems, was so nauseous in the chief Street of the City, that they were appointed to remove thence, and remain elsewhere in the City.

At the upper End of this *Sopers-lane*, in *Cheapside*, was the common Place of Standing to see great Shews; as, when Kings and Queens, Princes, or foreign Ambassadors passed along towards *Westminster*, or from *Westminster* thro' *London* towards the Tower. Here was a Parcel of Land called *The great Field in the Street*, some Time in the Tenure of the Lady *Catharine Dormer*, Widow: This, under that Name, together with other Things, was sold to Sir *Robert Cholmley*, Knt. in the second of *Edward VI.*

Poultry.

Cheap Conduit.

At the East End of the High Street, which is the main Body of this Ward, over-against the Parish-Church of *St. Mildred*, on the South Side of the *Poultry*, up to the great Conduit, were divers Houses, some Times inhabited by Poulterers, afterwards by Grocers, Haberdashers, and Upholsterers. At the West End of this *Poultry*, on the South Side, was the great Conduit, which was the Beginning of *West-Cheap*. This Conduit was the first sweet Water that was conveyed by Pipes of Lead under Ground to this Place in the City from *Paddington*. It was castellated with Stone, and cisterned with Lead; which was begun in the Year 1285, *Henry Walleis* being then Mayor. This Conduit was again new built by *Thomas Ilame*, one of the Sheriffs, in the Year 1479.

Beyond the Conduit, on the South Side of *Cheap*, in *Stow's* Time, were Houses, for the most Part possessed by Mercers, up to the North Corner of *Cordwainers-street*, which, he says, was corruptly called *Bow-lane*. These Houses, in former Times, were but Sheds, or Shops, with Solars over them.

Standard in West-cheap.

About the Midst of this Street, without *Honey-lane*, was the Standard in *Cheap*, which *John Wells*,

Grocer, Mayor, 1430, caused to be made, with a small Cistern with fresh Water, having one Cock continually running, when the same was not turned nor locked. This was finished by his Executors, *Thomas Knowles* and *John Chicheley*, who purchased Licence of King *Henry IV.* to convey Water to make the Conduit. See Page 190.

The said King, by his Patent dated at *Windfor*, the twenty-first of his Reign, (which Patent was confirmed by Parliament, 1442) granted Licence to *John Knolles*, *John Chicheley*, and others, Executors to the said *John Wells*, with his Goods to make new the Highway which leadeth from the City of *London* towards the Palace of *Westminster*, before and nigh the Manor of *Savoy*, Parcel of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*; a Way then very ruinous, and the Pavement broken, to the Hurt and Mischief of the Subjects. And further, that the Standard in *Cheap*, where divers Executions of the Law before Time had been performed, (which Standard at that present was very ruinous with Age, in which there was a Conduit) should be taken down, and another competent Standard of Stone, together with a Conduit in the same, of new, strongly to be builded, for the Commodity and Honour of the City, with the Goods of the said Testator, without Interruption, &c.

King Hen. VI's Licence for this Standard.

The old Standard in Cheap, with a Conduit therein, taken down and new built.

Now, whether the Standard in *West-Cheap*, so often spoken of in former Times, be the same, and stood just in the same Place, or elsewhere, or that the same were removeable, is a Matter of Doubt; for it is manifest, that in the Reign of *Edward III.* and at other Times, when the great Justings and their Runnings on Horseback were practised between the great Cross and the great Conduit at *Sopers-lane* End, there was no such Standard or other Obstacle between them; neither was that Street paved with hard Stone, as now it is. We read, that, in the Year 1293, three Men had their right Hands stricken off at the Standard in *Cheap*, for rescuing of a Prisoner arrested by an Officer of the City. It is very likely therefore, that the old Cross in *Cheap*, which was then newly built, was also the Standard.

A Doubt of the Place of the old Standard.

But in the Executions at the Standard in *Cheap*, we read, that, in the Year 1326, the Burgeffes *Charlondon* caused *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, Treasurer to *Edward II.* to be beheaded, with others, at the Standard in *Cheap*, (but this was by *Paul's Gate*.) In the Year 1351, the twenty-sixth of *Edward III.* two Fishmongers were beheaded at the Standard in *Cheap*. In the Year 1381, *Wat Tyler* beheaded *Richard Lions* and others there. In the Year 1399, *Henry IV.* caused the Blank Charters made by *Richard II.* to be burnt there. In the Year 1450 *Jack Cade*, Captain of the *Kentish* Rebels, beheaded the Lord *Say* there. In the Year 1461, *John Dary* had his Hand stricken off there, because he had stricken a Man before the Judges at *Westminster*, &c.

Executions at the Standard.

Then next is the great Cross in *West-Cheap*, (but in *Farringdon* Ward within) which Cross was there erected in the Year 1290, by *Edward I.* upon this Occasion: Queen *Elleanor*, his Wife, died at *Herdeby*, a Town near unto the City of

Great Cross in West-Cheap first built.

Lincoln;



*Lincoln*; her Body was brought from thence to *Westminster*; and this King, in Memory of her, caused, in every Place where her Body rested in the Way, a stately Cross of Stone to be made and erected, with the Queen's Image and Arms upon it, as, at *Grantham*, *Woborne*, *Northampton*, *Stony-Stratford*, *Dunstable*, *St. Alban's*, *Waltham*, *West-Cheap*, and at *Charing*; from whence she was conveyed to *Westminster*, and there buried.

*John Hatherly*, being Mayor of *London*, procured, in the Year 1441, Licence of King *Henry VI.* in the twenty-first of his Reign, to re-edify the same in a more beautiful Manner, for the Honour of the City; and had Licence also to take up two hundred Fodder of Lead for the building thereof, and of certain Conduits, and a common Granary.

For there was now, not only a fair Cross to be set up in *West-Cheap*, but Conduits, with Standards, to be built, and leaden Pipes, that conveyed the Water for above three Miles; and the Works about them to be looked after, and a common Granary to be erected a-new: For the authorizing and licensing the City in which Works, the said King *Henry VI.* issued out Letters, as exemplified on Page 191.

This common *Garner* or *Granary*, spoken of in these Letters Patents, to be built a-new, was that which was built by *Simon Eyre*, or *Leyre*, Alderman, at *Leadenhall*, for the publick Use of the City. This Cross to be erected here at *West-Cheap*, expressed in these Letters Patents, to serve *pro quadam Augea tanquam mater*, seems to be for an Increase and Supply of Water, as the Mother Aqueduct, to the rest of the Conduits, as though there were Pipes laid from hence to the rest.

This Cross was then curiously wrought, at the Charge of divers Citizens. *John Fisher*, Mercer, gave six hundred Marks towards it. The same was begun to be set up in 1484, and it was not finished before the Year 1486, the second of *Henry VII.* It was new gilt all over in the Year 1522, against the coming in of *Charles V.* Emperor, and was new burnished against the Coronation of *Edward VI.* and, in the Year 1553, against the Coronation of Queen *Mary*; and gilt again in the Year 1554, against the coming in of King *Philip*: Since the which Time the said Cross having been presented by divers Juries, or Quests of Wardmote, to stand in the Highway, to the Let of Carriages, &c. as they alledged, but could not have it removed; it followed, that, in the Year 1581, the twenty-first of *June*, in the Night, the lowest Images round about the said Cross (being of Christ's Resurrection, of the Virgin *Mary*, King *Edward* the Confessor, and such like) were broken and defaced: Whereupon Proclamation was made, that whoso would bewray the Doers thereof, should have forty Crowns; but nothing came to Light. The Image of the Blessed Virgin, at that Time, robbed of her Son, and her Arms broken, by which she staid him on her Knees; her whole Body was also haled with Ropes, and left ready to fall, but was, in the Year 1595, again fastened and repaired; and, in the Year 1596, about *Bartholomew-tide*, a new Son, mishapen, (as born out of Time, says *Stow*) all naked, was left in

her Arms, the other Images remaining broken as before. On the East Side of the same Cross, the Steps being taken thence, under the Image of Christ's Resurrection defaced, was then set up a curious wrought Frame of grey Marble, and in the same an Alabafter Image of *Diana*, a Woman, for the most Part naked, and Water conveyed from the *Thames* prilling from her naked Breasts for a Time.

In the Year 1599, the Timber of the Cross at the Top being rotted within the Lead, the Arms thereof bending, and like to have fallen, the whole Body of the Cross was scaffolded about, and the Top taken down, meaning in Place thereof to set up a *Pyramid*: But some of her Majesty's honourable Counsellors directed their Letters to Sir *Nicholas Mosley*, then Mayor, by her Majesty's express Commandment, concerning the Cross, forthwith to be repaired, and placed again as it formerly stood, &c. Notwithstanding, the said Cross stood disregarded more than a Year after: Whereupon the said Counsellors in great Number, meaning not any longer to permit the Continuance of such a Contempt, wrote to *William Rider*, then Mayor, requiring him, by Virtue of her Majesty's said former Direction and Commandment, without any further Delay, to accomplish the same her Majesty's most princely Care therein, respecting especially the Antiquity and Continuance of that Monument and antient Ensign of Christianity, &c. dated the twenty-fourth of *December*, 1600. After this, a Cross of Timber was framed, set up, covered with Lead, and gilded, the Body of the Cross downward cleansed of Dust, the Scaffold carried thence. About twelve Nights following the Image of our Lady was again defaced, by plucking off her Crown, and almost her Head, taking from her her naked Child, and stabbing her in the Breast, &c.

This is the old Cross which stood at the East End of the Parish-Church called *St. Michael in the Corn*, by *Paul's Gate*, near to the North End of the *Old-Exchange*.

In the Reign of *Edward III.* divers Justings were made in this Street, betwixt *Sopers-lane* and the great Cross, namely, one in the Year 1331, about the twenty-first of *September*, as I find noted by divers Writers of that Time. "In the Middle of the City of *London* (say they) in a Street called *Cheap*, the Stone Pavement being covered with Sand, that the Horses might not slide when they strongly set their Feet to the Ground, the King held a Tournament three Days together with the Nobility, valiant Men of the Realm, and other, some strange Knights. And, to the End the Beholders might with the better Ease see the same, there was a wooden Scaffold erected cross the Street, like unto a Tower, wherein Queen *Philippa*, and many other Ladies, richly attired and assembled from all Parts of the Realm, did stand to behold the Justs; but the higher Frame, in which the Ladies were placed, brake in sunder, whereby they were, with some Shame, forced to fall down; by Reason whereof the Knights, and such as were underneath, were grievously hurt: Wherefore the Queen took great Care to save the Carpenters from Punishment, and through

Image of Diana set upon the Cross in Cheap. Socrat. l. 1. c. 13.

Top of the Cross being likely to fall, was taken down

Cross in Cheap commanded to be repaired.

Command again sent for repairing the Cross in Cheap, it being an antient Ensign of Christianity

Justings and Tournaments in West-Cheap.

Edw. III. held Tournaments or Justs in West-Cheap three Days together.

2. Philippa and her Ladies fell from a Scaffold in Cheap.

Cross in Cheap new built.

The King's Letters for the Cross in Cheap, and other Works

The Granary.

The Cross curiously wrought.

Cross in Cheap indicted by Juries.

The Images broken and robbed.

her



A Shed or  
Standing  
made for  
the King to  
behold the  
Shewes in  
Cheap.

Hare at  
the Crown  
in Cheap.

J. Hare,  
Windfor  
Herald.

"her Prayers, which she made upon her Knees, "pacified the King and Council, and thereby "purchased great Love of the People." After which Time the King caused a Shed to be strongly made of Stone for himself, the Queen, and other States to stand on, and there to behold the Justings and other Shews at their Pleasure, by the Church of St. Mary Bow, in Cordwainers-street Ward. See Page 123.

Here in Cheapside, in Bow Parish, formerly, in the Time of King Henry VIII. and some Time after, lived a considerable Mercer, at the Sign of the Crown, (and this perhaps was that Crown of which we have that odd Story on Page 200.) His Name was John Hare, of an antient Family in Suffolk, who left a fair Estate behind him to his Children, that were divers, besides his charitable Legacies. He died Anno 1564. To Richard Hare, his fourth Son, who, as it seems, continued his Father's Trade, he gave by his Will his said Dwelling-House at the Crown, with all the Shops, Cellars, Yards, and Warehouses thereunto belonging. He was also Owner of the Manor of Stow Bardolph in the County of Norfolk, which he purchased of Queen Mary; and also the Parsonage thereof, and other Lands and Tenements there, which he purchased of Richard Catlyn, Serjeant at Law; all which he gave by Will to his eldest Son and Heir Nicholas Hare. He was likewise Owner of a great Mansion-Place, as it is called in his Will, with Gardens, Orchards, Houses, Lands, and Tenements, in Whitecross-street, in the Parish of St. Giles Cripplegate; another Tenement in More-lane, in the same Parish, with Garden, Tenter-yards, and other Commodities and Profits thence arising, or occupied with the same.

His charitable  
Legacies.

His charitable Legacies were as follow: To the poor People of the Parish of our Lady of Bow, where he then dwelt, forty Shillings, to be divided among them: To the Poor of the Parish of our Lady in Homersfield in the County of Suffolk, where he was born, twenty Shillings: To the two Hospitals Christ and St. Thomas, to the Use of the Poor thereof, forty Pounds, to be equally divided: To St. Bartholomew's Hospital ten Pounds: To the five Lazar-Houses about London, ten Shillings to every House: To every Prisoner within Newgate, Ludgate, the Marshalsea, and the King's-Bench, four Pence in Money to every one that were Prisoners there at his Decease; and to every one that shall be then Prisoners in the Compters of Wood-street and the Poultry, four Pence a-piece: To the thirteen poor Men in Whittington College two Shillings a-piece.

His Libe-  
ralities.

Other Liberalities by his Will were: To the Worshipful Company of Mercers, to make Banquet withal after his Decease, twelve Pounds, to be paid within three Months after his Decease to the Wardens of the Company then being: To every Man or Maid Servant not afore-named, (the rest having particular Legacies assigned them) being his present Servants at the Time of his Death, forty Shillings a-piece. Item, To divers Persons of Quality, and Citizens of Rank, he bequeathed Rings to each of fine Gold, already made, weighing near the Weight of three Quarters of an Ounce every Ring: These were, Sir

Thomas Leigh, Alderman, and my Lady his Wife, Sir Roger Martin, Alderman, Edmund Jackman, Alderman, Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt. and my Lady his Wife, &c. to the Number of thirty-five in all.

In this Ward, in Cheapside, the Mercers chiefly had their Shops and Warehouses in former Times; who were also great Merchants, and sometimes went abroad beyond Sea for Traffick, and especially to Italy: A Story relating to which is recorded on Page 196.

XX

## CHAP. XVII.

### COLEMAN-STREET WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Aldermen and Common Council, &c. Remarkable Things. Parishes and Churches. Armourers and Brasiers Hall. Founders-Hall and Scotch Kirk. Excise-Office. Commissioners and Officers. Antiquities. First Jews Synagogue. Friars de Pœnitentia. Prince's Wardrobe.

THIS Ward takes its Name from the principal Street therein, built by one Coleman; or probably it derived its Distinction from the many Dealers in Coal which antiently inhabited the same; for that was the common Method our Forefathers observed in giving Names to the several Streets of this City, either on account of the Trades carried on therein, or from some remarkable Building, &c. on that Site.

It. Name.

It is bounded on the East by Bishopsgate Ward, Broad-street Ward, and Cheap Ward; on the North by Cripplegate Ward, Upper Moorfields, and Bishopsgate Ward; on the South by Cheap Ward; and on the West by Basinghall-street Ward.

Bounds.

The Extent of this Ward, from East to West, is from the Grate near Lothbury Church to the End of Ironmonger-lane on the South Side, but no farther than the South-West-Corner of Basinghall-street on the North Side; and North and South it extends from Great Moorgate to the Garden belonging to Grocers-Hall in the Poultry: Which will more distinctly appear as follows:

Extent.

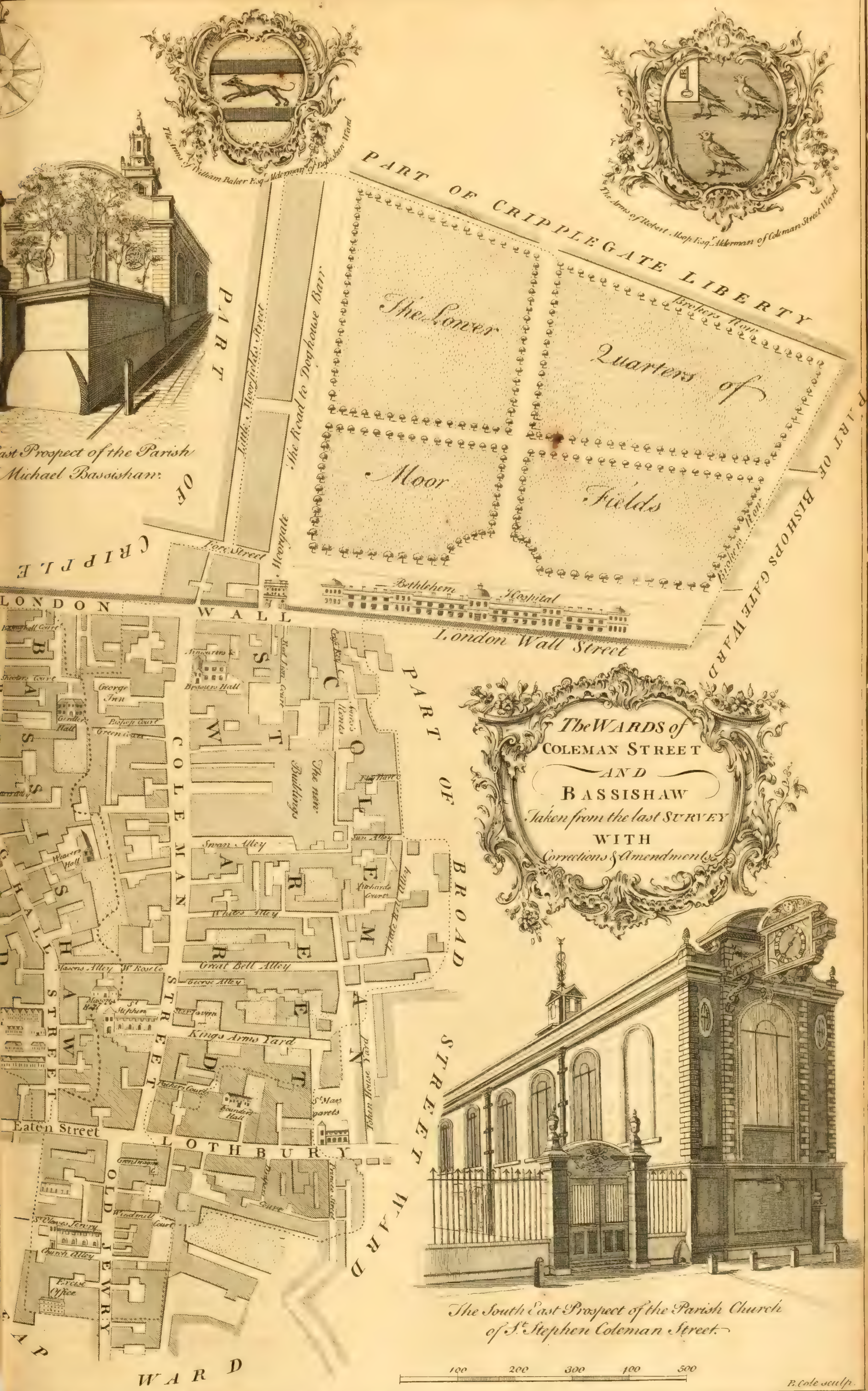
The principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, the Old Jewry, which is all in this Ward, except one hundred and thirty-six Feet at the South End thereof. Lothbury, from Coleman-street, Eastward, as far as St. Margaret's Lothbury Church on the North Side, and unto about twenty-seven Feet beyond Princes-street on the South Side. Cateaton-street, from Bassishaw-street to Coleman-street on the North Side, and from Ironmonger-lane on the South Side; all Coleman-street wholly; in which Street there are Courts and Alleys, which shall be mentioned in Order.

The modern  
State.

The Old Jewry is a very good open Street, well inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute. On the West Side of this Street, about the Middle, is the Parish-Church of St. Olave Jewry, with a Church-yard adjoining; where there is a Passage,

Old Jewry

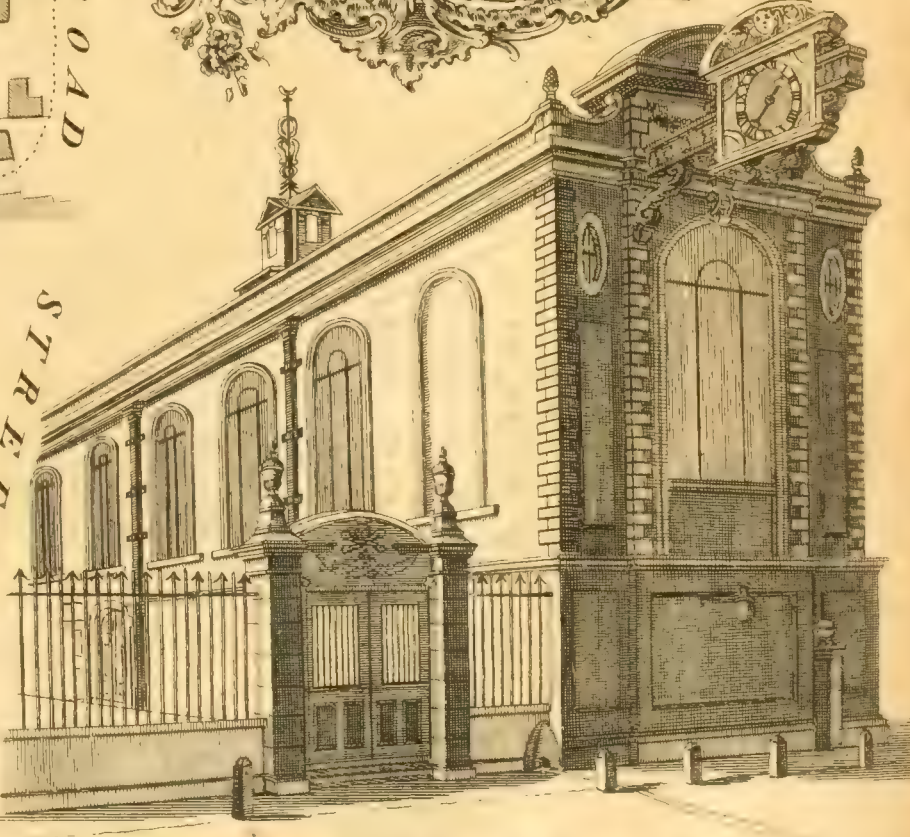
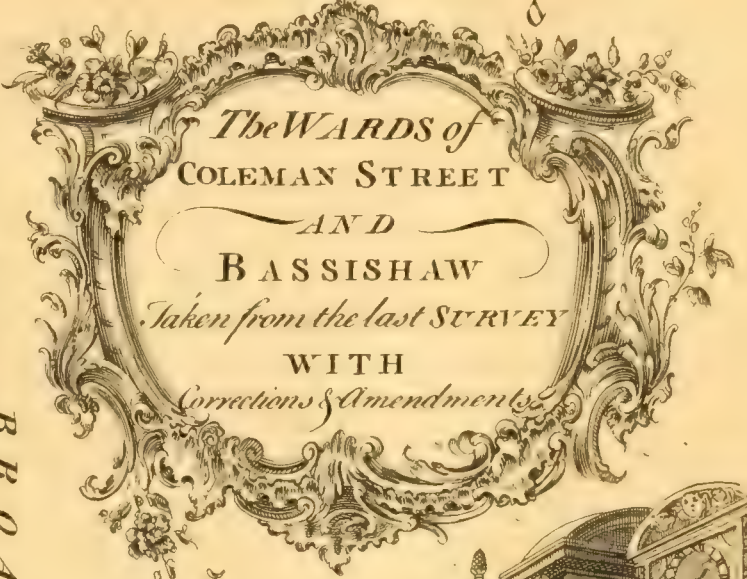




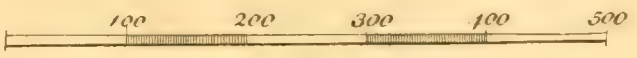
The Arms of William Baker Esq. Alderman of Bassishaw Ward



The Arms of Robert Alsop Esq. Alderman of Coleman Street Ward



The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Stephen Coleman Street.



B. Cole sculp.

This PLATE is most humbly inscribed to ROBERT ALSOP Esq. Alderman of COLEMAN STREET WARD. And WILLIAM BAKER Esq. Alderman of BASSISHAW WARD in 1754.







Passage, with a Free-stone Pavement, leading to *Ironmonger-lane*.

*Lothbury*, a Street well built and inhabited; in which stands *St. Margaret's Church*.

Prince's-  
street.

On the South Side of this Street is *Prince's-street*, which, with two turning Angles, rises into *Threadneedle-street*: It is well built, and inhabited by Merchants, &c. On the West Side is *Drapers-court*, a handsome, large Place, with good Houses, well inhabited, having a Free-stone Pavement. Out of this Court is a narrow Passage into *Lothbury*.

Cateaton-  
street.

*Cateaton-street* has no more in this Ward than from *Basinghall-street*, the rest is in *Cheap Ward*, a Street well inhabited by Tradesmen. In this Part of the Street is *Golden-Cross-court*, small, but well built, and inhabited by wholesale Dealers.

Coleman-  
street.

*Coleman-street*. This Street is large and long, and runs Northward to *London-wall*, very well inhabited by divers noted Merchants and Shopkeepers. In this Street are divers Courts and Alleys. The first is *Windmill-court*, which is but ordinary. *Packers-court* is a pretty open Place, with indifferent good Buildings.

King's-  
arms-yard

Other Places in this Street. *King's-arms-yard*, or rather *Street*, for the Largeness and Goodness, being graced with good large Houses, inhabited by Merchants.

George-  
alley.

*George-alley*, long, and indifferently well built. *White-rose-court*, but indifferent, falls into *Mason's-alley*, which is also but mean, and so into *Basinghall-street*.

*Great Bell-alley*, very long, goes out of *Coleman-street*, and runs Eastward to *Little Bell-alley*, which turns Northward, as far as *Thompson's Rents*. The Part of this Alley from *Coleman-street* to *Mulberry-court* is broad; but the Part running Northward is more narrow. The whole is well built, and inhabited. The Houses on the East Side of *Little Bell-alley* look into *Drapers Garden*. In this Alley are several small Courts, viz. *Mulberry-court*, which is a handsome Court. On the West Side it has a Passage into *White's-alley*. *Whalebone-court*, handsome, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Pitcher's-court*, a large square Place, with good Buildings, has a Passage into *White's-alley*. *Swan's-nest-court*, a new Passage, up Steps, into *Great Swan-alley*; all well built, and inhabited. *Blue-bart-court*, an ordinary built Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, has a Passage down Steps into *Little Swan-alley*.

White's-  
alley.

*White's-alley*, very long, but narrow, comes out of *Coleman-street*, and falls into *Pitcher's-court*, and thence into *Little Bell-alley*. On the North Side, and about the Middle of the Alley, is a Place called *Alms-house-yard*, containing six Houses, for so many poor Men and their Wives, or the Survivors of them, belonging to the Company of *Leathersellers*. *Pump-court*, but small and ordinary. *Carpenter's-yard*, being only a large Timber-Yard. *White-kind-court*, a handsome Place, but narrow.

Great  
Swan-  
alley.

*Great Swan-alley* also goes out of *Coleman-street*, and with a turning Passage runs into *Little Bell-alley*, and, with another turning Passage, falls into *Little Swan-alley*, whose Houses are but few, but very pleasant, with Gardens to each. More Northward this Alley runs through a very narrow Entry, called *Little Hell*, into *Cross-Keys-court*,

which is also ready to fall. Out of this Court is a Passage to *London-wall*. That Part of *Swan-alley* next to *Coleman-street* is wide enough for Carts, and has been greatly enlarged with new and handsome Buildings at the East End.

London-  
wall.

*London-wall*, being a Street so called, which in the whole is very long, beginning at *Cripplegate*, and running to *Winchester-street*, but is in several Wards. The Part in this Ward begins a little Eastward of *Basinghall-street*, and runs to the Gully-hole at *Bethlehem Back-gate*, almost facing *Thompson's Rents*. The Houses are on the South Side, which commonly are but old Timber Houses. Its greatest Ornament is *Sion-College*, and *New Bethlehem*, seated on *London-wall* in *Moorfields*.

In this Part of the Street are these Courts and Places: *Star-court*, a small Place. *White-lion-court*, indifferent good. *Red-lion-court*, likewise good, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Black-swan-alley*, very ordinary.

The Part of this Ward without the City Walls, takes in all the lower Walks, or four Quarters of *Moorfields*; but none of the Houses on the East and North Side, except those which stand between *Little Moorgate* and the Meeting-House at the West End of *New Broad-street*. On the South Side is *Bethlehem*, or *Bedlam*, for the Lunatics, which is in this Ward; as likewise the Row of good Houses on the Pavement near the Road Westward, with Part of the Street called *Fore-street*, which runs to *Cripplegate*.

There are to watch near *Moorgate*, and at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and 32 Watchmen.

Watch.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *August*.

Jurymen.

This Ward has an Alderman, his Deputy, six Common-Council Men, four Constables, four Scavengers, 13 Wardmote-Inquest-Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at 15 l. 16 s. 9 d.

Aldermen,  
Common-  
Council,  
&c.

The Alderman of this Ward is *Robert Alsop*, Esq; The Common-Council are Mr. *Henry Pointer*, Deputy, Mr. *Richard Stratton*, Mr. *Roger Staples*, Mr. *Henry Whitridge*, Mr. *John Saffory*, and Mr. *Thomas Chaddocke*.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are, First, Three Parish-Churches: (1.) *St. Stephen's Coleman-street*. (2.) *St. Margaret's Lothbury*. (3.) *St. Olave's Jewry*.

Remark-  
able things.  
Churches.

Secondly, The Halls of different Companies. (1.) *Armors and Brasiers Hall*, situated near the North-East Corner of *Coleman-street*, a handsome Brick Building, and neatly adorned within.

Companies  
Halls.

(2.) *Founders-Hall*, situate at the upper End of *Founders-court*, near to the West End of *St. Margaret's Church*; and remarkable for having a Scotch Kirk Meeting in it; there being but one more of the Kind in *England*.

Thirdly, Near to the paved Court on the South of *St. Olave-Jewry's Church*, and in the Old *Jewry*, is a very large capacious Brick Building, formerly inhabited by Sir *John Frederick*; but now serving for the General Excise-Office; erected in the Year 1643, and at present managed and executed by the following Commissioners and Officers under his Majesty.

Excise-  
Office.

A.D. 1755



Commissioners, (1000 l. a Year each.)

Charles Polhill, Esq; John Wyndham Bowyer,  
James Vernon, Esq; Esq;  
William Burton, Esq; William Mellish, Esq;  
John Orlebar, Esq; Frederick Frankland, Esq;  
Augustine Earle, Esq; David Papillon, jun. Esq;

Commissioners for Appeals, (200 l. a Year each.)

Humphry Fowle, Esq; Edward Montague, Esq;  
Sir Moor Molineux, Knt. Robert Coney, Esq;  
John Paul Yvonet, Esq;

Bend. Martyn, Esq; Secretary, 600 l. a Year.

Ar. Sheppard, Esq; First Clerk, 100 l.

Richard Littleboy, Second Clerk, 50 l.

—— Avery, Third Clerk.

Five General Accomptants.

Henry Needler, Excise, 260 l. a Year.

Thomas Smith, Malt, 250 l.

D. Shipley, Hides, 210 l.

H. Forrester, New Duties, 200 l.

John Johnson, Coaches, 160 l.

Accomptant for Fines, M. Haldane, 150 l. a Year.

General Surveyors,

Benjamin Hutchins, Hides, &c.

William Arnold, Candles.

William Colebrook, Coffee.

London Brewery, Nathanael Simon, 120 l. a Year.

Clerk for Bills of Exchange,

George Williams, 100 l. a Year.

Benjamin Marks, Soap.

Correspondent,

Richard Noble, 220 l. a Year.

Benjamin Willis, Deputy, 100 l.

Clerk to the Securities,

John Wardour, Esq; 200 l. a Year.

Store-keeper,

Grosvenor Bedford, Esq; 120 l. a Year.

Receiver-General,

Sir William Milner, Bart. for himself and Clerks,  
2800 l. a Year.

Comptroller of the Cash,

Robert Andrews, Esq; for himself and Clerks,  
600 l. a Year.

Inspector-General for Coffee and Tea,

George James Williams, Esq; 500 l. a Year.

Register, Hutton Perkins, Esq; 450 l. a Year.

Register to the Court of Appeals,

Thomas Hawes, Esq; 100 l. a Year.

Solicitor, Dudley Baxter, Esq; for himself and  
Clerk, 610 l. a Year.

Auditor of Excise,

John Fowle, Esq; for himself, Deputy, and five  
Clerks, 1040 l. a Year.

Auditor of Hides,

Robert Thompson, Esq; for himself and Deputy,  
400 l. a Year.

Comptroller, James Butler, Esq; for his Deputy  
and Clerks, 1600 l. a Year.

House-keeper, Mrs. Anne Cavendish, 200 l. a Year.

Deputy, Mrs. Elizabeth Lucas, 120 l. a Year.

*Antiquities.* The Street called *Lothbury*, *Lathbery* or *Load-*  
*bery*; as it has been differently wrote, according to  
*Stow*, “took its Name from its being chiefly pos-  
“sessed by Founders, who cast Candlesticks,  
“Chafing-dishes, Spice-mortars, and such like  
“Copper or Laten Works, and do afterwards  
“turn them with the Foot, and not with the  
“Wheel, to make them smooth and bright;  
“which Turning and Scratting making a *loath-*

“some Noise to the By-Passers, that have not been  
“used to the like, the Place was therefore by  
“them disdainfully called *Lothbury*.” But it is  
more probable that its original Name was *Laten-*  
*bery*, alluding to the Dealers or Workers in *Tin* or  
*Laten* dwelling there.

On the South Side of this Street, Westward, at the End of the *Old Jewry*, stood the first Syna-  
gogue of the *Jews* in *England*, which was defa-  
ced by the Citizens of *London*; after they had slain  
700 *Jews*, and spoiled the Residue of their Goods,  
in the Year 1262, the 47th of *Henry III*.

The said Synagogue being so suppressed, the  
new Order of Friars, called, *De Penitentia Jesu*,  
or *Fratres de Sacca*, because they were apparelled  
in Sackcloth, and who had their House in *Lon-*  
*don*, near unto *Aldersgate*, without the Gate, had  
Licence of *Henry III*. in the 54th of his Reign,  
to remove from thence to any other Place; and  
in the 56th, he gave unto them this *Jews* Syna-  
gogue. After which Time, *Eleanor* the Queen,  
Wife to *Edward I*. took into her Protection, and  
warranted unto the Prior and Brethren *De Peni-*  
*tentia Jesu Christi*, of *London*, the said Land and  
Building in *Colechurch-street*, in the Parish of *St.*  
*Olave* in the *Jewry*, and *St. Margaret* in *Lothbury*;  
by her granted, with Consent of *Stephen de Fulborn*,  
Under-Warden of the Bridge-House, and other  
Brethren of that House, for threescore Marks of  
Silver, which they received of the said Prior and  
Brethren of *Repentance*, towards the Building of  
the said Bridge.

*Q. Eleanor's* Charter is as follows, as it now  
remains in the Records of the Chamber of *London*.

“*Alianora, Dei Gra. &c. Alianor*, by the  
“Grace of God, Queen of *England*, Lady of  
“*Ireland*, Dutches of *Aquitain*, and by our Lord  
“King *Henry*; To al that shal se or hear this  
“Writing, Greeting in the Lord. Know yee  
“that we are bound and held, for us and our  
“Heirs, to defend and warrant against al Men  
“for ever to the Priors and Friars of the *Repent-*  
“*ance of Jesus Christ*, abiding in *London*, al their  
“Tenements, with al their Appurtenances, which  
“the Prior and Friars have in the Street called  
“*Colcherchstrate*, in the Parish of *St. Olaves* in the  
“*Jewry*, and the Parish of *St. Margaret de Loth-*  
“*bury*, in the City of *London*; by the Grant and  
“Confirmation which we have made to the said  
“Prior and Brethren by this present Writing;  
“with the Assent and Wil of Friar *Steven de Ful-*  
“*burn*, Under *Custos* of the Bridge-House, and  
“the rest of the Friars of the said House, for six-  
“ty Marks of Silver, which we have received of  
“the said Prior and Brethren of *Repentance of*  
“*Jesus Christ*, towards the building of the said  
“Bridge, and for the finding of one Chaplain,  
“which the same Prior and Brethren perpetually  
“find at their own Costs, celebrating Service for  
“the Soul of *Richard le Ken*. Which *Richard* be-  
“queathed and assigned al the foresaid Tenement,  
“with al the Appurtenances, to the Brethren of  
“the said House of the Bridge, for the Suttenta-  
“tion of one Chaplain to celebrate Service for his  
“Soul for ever, at their Charges. In Witness  
“whereof, &c.”

This Order of Friars gathered many good  
Scholars, and multiplied in Number exceedingly,  
until the Council of *Lyons*: by the which it was  
decreed,



decreed, that (from that Time forth) there should be no more Orders of *Begging Friars* permitted, but only the four Orders; to wit, the *Dominicks*, or Preachers; the *Minorites*, or Grey Friars; the *Carmelites*, or White Friars; and the *Augustines*: And so, from that Time, the *Begging Friars* decreased, and fell to nothing.

In the Year 1305, *Robert Fitzwalter* requested and obtained of the said King *Edward I.* that the same *Friars of the Sacke* might assign to the said *Robert* their Chapel, or Church, of old Time called *The Synagogue of the Jews*, near adjoining to the Mansion-Place of the same *Robert*, where now stands *Grocers-hall*. *Robert Large*, Mercer, Mayor, in the Year 1439, kept his Mayoralty in this House, and dwelled there until his dying Day.

*Hugh Clopton*, Mercer, Mayor, *An. Dom.* 1492, dwelt in this House, and kept his Mayoralty there: It was afterwards a Tavern, which had the Sign of the *Wind-mill*; but now is inhabited by a wealthy Merchant.

From the Parish-Church of *St. Olave* to the North End of the *Old Jewry*, and from thence West to the North End of *Ironmonger-lane*; and from the said Corner into *Ironmonger-lane*, almost to the Parish-Church of *St. Martin*, was (of old Time) one large Building of Stone, very antient, made in the Place of *Jews Houses*; but of what Antiquity, or by whom the same was built, or for what Use, is uncertain; more than that, King *Henry VI.* in the 16th of his Reign, gave the Office of being Porter or Keeper thereof to *John Stent*, for Term of his Life, by the Name of his *Principal Palace in the Old Jewry*. "This was" (in my Youth, saith *Stow*) called the *Old Ward-robe*: But, of latter Time, the outward Stone Wall hath been by little and little taken down, and divers fair Houses built thereupon, even "round about."

*The Prince's Wardrobe.* King *Richard III.* committed the keeping of the *Prince's Wardrobe*, for so it was afterwards called, to his trusty Servant *John Kendall*, his Secretary, by his Patent, dated *Decemb. 12, 1483*, and left him to dwell in the same.

In *Edward VI.*'s Reign it was alienated from the Crown, being called a great Messuage, under the Name of the *Prince's Wardrobe*; to which belonged divers Houses, Edifices, Gardens, &c. being sold to Sir *Anthony Cope*, a Privy-Counsellor in 3 *Edward VI.* for 60 *l.* And, in Consideration of Services, the yearly Value being reckoned at 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

*Water-Conduit.* By the West End of *St. Margaret's Church* in *Lotbbury* was a handsome Water-Conduit, built at the Charge of the City, in the Year 1546, Sir *Martin Bowes* being Mayor: Two Fifteenths were levied of the Citizens towards the Charges thereof. This Water was conveyed in great Abundance from divers Springs lying between *Hoxton* and *Islington*.

At the South-West Corner of *Basinghall-street*, in *Coleman-street Ward*, was antiently an old Building of Stone, belonging some Time to a certain Jew, named *Mansere*, the Son of *Aaron*, the Son of *Coke the Jew*, in the 7th of *Edward I.* afterwards to *Rabere de Sopars-lane*; then to *Simon Francis*. *Thomas Bradbury*, Mercer, kept his Mayoralty there, who died *An. Dom.* 1509.

## CHAP. XVIII.

### Of CORDWAINERS-STREET WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Aldermen and Common-Council. Parishes and Churches. Roman Causeway.

*C*ordwainer's-street Ward takes its Name from the Occupation of its principal Inhabitants, who were Cordwainers, or Shoemakers, Curriers and other Workers of Leather.

It is bounded on the East by *Wallbrook Ward*; on the North by *Cheapside Ward*; on the South by *Vintry Ward*; on the West by *Bread-street Ward*.

This Ward begins in the East, on the West Side of *Wallbrook*, and runs West towards *Budge-row* (a Street so called from the *Budge Furr*, and Skippers dwelling there;) then up by *St. Nicholas's Church*, through *Aetheling*, or *Noble-street*, as *Leyland* terms it, commonly called *Watling-street*, to *Red-lyon-court*, where once stood a great Lion of Timber, at a Gate entering to a large Court, wherein were divers handsome and large Shops, well furnished with Broad Cloths, and other Draperies of all Sorts to be sold: This is the farthest West Part of this Ward.

On the South Side of this Street, from *Budge-row*, lieth a Lane turning down by which the West Gate of the *Tower Royal* stood, and to the South End of the Stone Wall beyond the said Gate; which is of this Ward, and is accounted a Part of the *Royal-street*.

Against this West Gate of the *Tower Royal* was another Lane, that runs West to *Cordwainers-street*; and this is called *Turnbace-lane*; on the South Side whereof was a Piece of *Wringwren-lane*, to the North-West Corner of *St. Thomas the Apostle's*. Then again out of the High-street, called *Watling*, is another Street which runs cross the same; and this is *Cordwainers-street*; whereof the whole Ward takes its Name.

This Street begins by *Westcheap*; and *St. Mary-le-Bow Church* is the Head thereof on the West Side; and it runs down South through that Part, which of latter Time was called *Hosier-lane*, now *Bow-lane*; and then by the West End of *Aldermary Church*, to the new-built Houses in place of *Ormond-house*, and so to *Garlick-hill* or *bithe* to *St. James's Church*.

The upper Part of this Street towards *Cheap* was called *Hosier-lane*, from *Hosiers* dwelling there, in the Place of Shoemakers: But now those *Hosiers* being worn out by Men of other Trades, (as the *Hosiers* had worn out the Shoemakers) the same is called *Bow-lane*, from *Bow Church*.

On the West Side of *Cordwainers-street*, is *Basing-lane*, right over-against *Turnbace-lane*. This *Basing-lane*, West, to the back Gate of the *Red-lion*



lion in *Watling-street*, is of this *Cordwainers-street* Ward.

Again, on the North Side of the high Street, in *Budge-row*, by the East End of *St. Anthony's Church*, is *St. Sithe's-lane*, so called from *St. Sithe's Church*, (which stood against the North End of that Lane) and this Place is wholly of *Cordwainers-street* Ward: And also the South Side of *Needler's-lane*, which reacheth from the North End of *St. Sithe's-lane*, West to *Soper's-lane*. Somewhat West from *St. Anthony's Church* is the South End of *Soper's-lane*, which took that Name, not from making Soap there, as some have supposed, but from one *Alleyne le Soper*, in the 9th of *Edward II.* For there was no Soap made in this City, till one *John Lambe*, dwelling in the *Grass-street*, set up a Boiling-House about 280 Years ago. For this City, in former Times, was served with White Soap in hard Cakes, called *Castile Soap*, and other, from beyond Sea; and with Grey Soap, speckled with White, from *Bristol*; sold here for a Penny a Pound, and never above a Penny Farthing, and Black Soap for an Halfpenny the Pound.

In this *Soper's-lane* the Pepperers antiently dwelt, wealthy Trademen, who dealt in Spices and Drugs.

Modern  
State.

The Modern State of this Ward is thus described.

The principal Streets and Lanes in it, are *Bow lane*, new *Queen-street*, *Budge-row*, *Little St. Thomas Apostle's*, *Pancras-lane*, with a small Part of *Watling-street*, and *Basing-lane*.

Watling-  
street.

*Watling-street* hath its greatest Part in *Bread-street* Ward; what lies in this Ward begins on the East Side of *Red-lion-court*, and so goeth to *Budge-row*. This Court is square and large, well built and inhabited; having a Passage into *Basing-lane*. *Cross-keys-court*, a handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. *St. Mary Aldermary Church-yard*, a large Place, with an open Passage for Coach or Cart into *Bow-lane*; being a Place very well inhabited by Merchants, and Persons of good Repute. In this Church-yard, at the End towards *Bow-lane*, is seated *St. Mary Aldermary Church*.

*Basing-lane* hath but a small Part in this Ward.

Bow-lane.

*Bow-lane* begins at *Trinity-lane*, and falls into *Cheapside*, by *St. Mary-le-Bow Church*. The Part of this Lane, in this Ward, begins about 50 Feet from *Cheapside*, on both Sides the Way; and 60 Feet beyond *Basing-lane*; and then, on the West Side, only to *Trinity-lane*. This was antiently called *Cordwainers-street*, being well inhabited and built. In this Lane are these Courts and Places of Name, viz. *Half-moon-court*, by some called *Lugg-yard*, a Place something open, but ordinary; it is likewise, by some, called *Whalebone-court*, from one that there used to boil Whalebone. *Taylor's-court*, a handsome open Place. *Robin-hood-court*, indifferent long, and well built. *New-court*, a handsome genteel Place, with a Door next the Street, to shut up at Night. *Goose-alley*, but ordinary; at the upper End of which is *Twelve-bell-court*, which is but small and narrow. It hath a Passage thro' *Compter's-alley* into *Bow Church-yard*, both Places of small Account. *George-alley*, or *Yard*,

but narrow, hath a Passage into *New Queen-street*, through *Weld-court*. *Rose-court* but mean and ordinary.

*New Queen-street*, built in the Place where *Soper's-lane* was, and now made an open Street, (before the great Fire very narrow) with very good Houses, well inhabited; it fronts *King-street*, which is opposite to *Guildhall*, and in a strait Line runneth down to the *Thames*, at the *Three Cranes*; but the Part of this Street, in this Ward, goeth no farther than *St. Thomas Apostle's*. In this Street is *Weld-court*, a handsome square Place, with well built and inhabited Houses: This Court hath a Passage into *George-yard*, which falls into *Bow-lane*.

Queen-  
street.

*Pancras-lane* comes out of *New Queen-street*, and falls into *Bucklersbury*; the South Side is in this Ward, and the North in *Cheap* Ward. This Lane is but ordinarily built and inhabited, except one large House, the Dwelling of a Merchant, on the South Side; and on the North, before the Fire of *London*, stood two Churches, viz. *St. Pancras's Soper-lane*, and *St. Bennet's Sherehog*. Adjoining to *St. Pancras's Church* is a small Court, but no fixed Name is given to it.

Pancras-  
lane.

*St. Sithe's-lane* comes out of *Pancras-lane*, and falls into *Budge-row*, by *St. Anthony's Church*, a Lane well built, and inhabited by Merchants.

Sithe lane.

*Budge-row* takes its Rise from *Watling-street*, and runs Eastward to *Canon-street*; from which it is severed by *Wallbrook* on the North, and *Dowgate* on the South. The Houses are good, and taken up by good Trademen, being so great a Thoroughfare. In this Street is *Dodson's-court*, a large Place, well built and inhabited, and hath a Passage into *Cloak-lane*: On the South Side, is a Passage into *Tower-royal-street*.

Budge-  
row.

*Tower-royal-street*, but short, comes out of *Budge-row*, and falls into *St. Thomas Apostle's*. In this Street is a handsome small Court, which bears the Name of that Street: *Straw-berry-court* but small. For what more relates to this Street, see in *Vintry* Ward.

Tower-  
royal.

*St. Thomas Apostle's*, the Fore Street, or Great *St. Thomas Apostle's*; so called, to distinguish it from little *St. Thomas Apostle's*, or the Backside of *St. Thomas Apostle's*; and both Streets run Westwards, crossing *New Queen-street*, and falling into *Bow-lane*. But the Street of Great *St. Thomas Apostle's* is in *Vintry* Ward.

St. Tho-  
mas A-  
postle's.

In little *St. Thomas* are these Courts: *Cross-keys-court*, which is but small: *Key-court*, also small and ordinary: *Eagle-court*, pretty open, and indifferent well built and inhabited, with a Free-stone Pavement.

Little St.  
Thomas A-  
postle's.

There are placed at the several Stands in this Ward, that watch every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and twenty-four Watchmen.

The Watch.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inquest, for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *December*.

The Jury.

This Ward hath an Alderman, and nine Common - Council - Men; Constables eight, Scavengers eight, Wardmote - Inquest - Men fourteen, and a Beadle. It stands taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at 52 l. 16 s. in the *Exchequer* at 52 l. 6 s.

The Go-  
vernment.

The



The Alderman of this Ward is *William Alexander*, Esq; The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *William Reynolds*, Deputy, Mr. *George Hayter*, Mr. *John Lewis Paulban*, Mr. *William Blunt*, Mr. *George Hooker*, Mr. *Josiah Colebrock*, Mr. *Richard Lodge*, and Mr. *Richard Blunt*.

Remarkable Things, Parishes and Churches.

The remarkable Things in this Ward are three Parish-Churches: (1) *St. Anthony's*, commonly called *St. Antholin's*, or *Antlin's*; (2) *St. Mary Aldermay's*; and (3) *St. Mary-le-Bow*: Of which more particularly in our Parochial History.

Roman Causeway, &c. discovered.

Here we may properly add Sir *Christopher Wren's* Observations on the *Roman Causeway* discovered by him at the rebuilding of the Church of *St. Mary-le-Bow*:

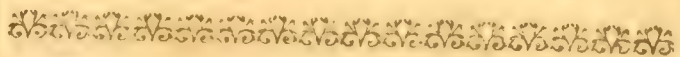
Parentalia p. 265.

"The parochial Church of *St. Mary-le-Bow*, in *Cheapside*, required to be rebuilt after the great Fire: The Building had been mean and low, with one Corner taken out for a Tower; but, upon restoring, that the new Church could be rendered square. Upon opening the Ground, a Foundation was discerned firm enough for the new intended Fabrick, which (on further Inspection, after digging down sufficiently, and removing what Earth or Rubbish lay in the Way) appeared to be the Walls, with the Windows also, and the Pavement of a Temple or Church, of Roman Workmanship, intirely buried under the Level of the present Street. Hereupon, he determined to erect his new Church over the old; and in order to the necessary Regularity and Square of the new Design, restored the Corner; but then another Place was to be found for the Steeple: The Church stood about 40 Feet backwards from the high Street, and by purchasing the Ground of one private House not yet rebuilt, he was enabled to bring the Steeple forward so as to range with the Street-houses in *Cheapside*. Here, to his Surprise, he sunk about 18 Feet deep through made Ground, and then imagined he was come to the natural Soil, and hard Gravel; but upon full Examination, it appeared to be a Roman Causeway of rough Stone, close and well rammed, with Roman Brick and Rubbish at the Bottom, for a Foundation, and all firmly cemented. This Causeway was four Feet thick [the Thickness of the *via Appia*; according as *Monf. Montfaucon* measured, it was about three Parisian Feet, or three Feet two Inches and a half English.] Underneath this Causeway lay the natural Clay, over which that Part of the City stands, and which descends at least forty Feet lower. He concluded then to lay the Foundation of the Tower upon the very Roman Causeway, as most proper to bear what he had designed, a weighty and lofty Structure.

"He was of Opinion, for divers Reasons, that this High-way ran along the North Boundary of the Colony. The Breadth then North and South, was from the Causeway, now *Cheapside*, to the River *Thames*; the Extent East and West, from *Tower-hill* to *Ludgate*; and the principal middle Street, or *Pretorian Way*, was *Watling-street*.

"The Colony was walled next the *Thames*,  
No. 76.

"and had a Gate there, called *Dow-gate*, but antiently *Dour-gate*, which signified the *Watergate*.  
"On the North Side, beyond the *Causeway*, was a great Fen, or Morass, in those Times; which the Surveyor discovered more particularly when he had Occasion to build a new East Front to the parochial Church of *St. Laurence* near *Guildhall*; for the Foundation of which, after sinking seven Feet, he was obliged to pile twelve Feet deeper; and if there was no Causeway over the Bog, there could be no Reason for a Gate that Way.



## CHAP. XIX.

### Of CORNHILL WARD.

With a PLAN newly engraved from a New Survey.

The Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Aldermen and Common-Councilmen. Churches and Parishes. Royal-Exchange. Royal-Exchange Assurance-Office. Great Fire in Cornhill, 1747. King John's Court. Tun and Conduit, and the Standard.

THIS Ward takes its Name from the principal Street therein, which was called *Cornhill*, from the *Corn-market* kept there in antient Times; and is bounded on the East by *Bishopsgate Ward*; on the North by *Broad-street Ward*; on the West by *Cheap Ward*; and on the South by *Langborn Ward*. But it is of a very small Extent; for beginning, on the North-East, at the South-East Corner of *St. Martin Outwiche's Church*, it runs, in several Windings South-West, to the West Extent of *Cornhill*. Then beginning again on the North at about 50 Feet from the South-West Corner of *Bishopsgate Church*, it runs South to *St. Peter's-church* in *Langborn-street*, and from hence by divers Windings to the South-West Corner of *Cornhill-street*.

This Ward contains only one principal Street, *Cornhill*, which is entirely in it on both Sides. It was formerly chiefly occupied by Linen-drappers: But at present is divided amongst substantial Dealers in almost every Branch of Trade, viz. Linen-drappers, Woollen-drappers, Haberdashers, Milliners, Hardwaremen, Clock-makers, Book-sellers, Toymen, and many genteel Taverns and Coffee-houses, for the Entertainment of such whose Business calls them to the *Royal-Exchange*, which Building, with two handsome Churches, is a great Ornament to this Street. On the North Side of this Street are several large Courts, as *Star-court*, *Weigh-house-yard*, *Newman's-yard*, *Freeman's-court*, well built, and chiefly inhabited by Merchants or substantial Tradesmen. Part of *Finke* or *Finch-lane*, as far as *Spread-eagle-court*, or about 113 Feet on both Sides from *Cornhill*: The other Part is in *Broad-street Ward*. Part of *Sweeting's-alley*, as far as the East Entrance into the *Royal-Exchange*; and one Third of the South End of *Castle-alley*; which two last-mentioned are chiefly occupied by Watch-makers, Notaries Publick, Stationers and Coffee-houses. About 60 Feet more to the West, where once the *Globe*, after-

Name:

Bounds:

Extent:

Modern State.

Cornhill.



afterwards the *Cross-Keys* Tavern stood, is the principal Warehouse for *Bow China*; of which Manufacture more particularly in its proper Place. On the South Side is *St. Peter's-alley*, well built and inhabited, and hath a Passage with a Free-stone Pavement round *St. Peter's Church-yard* into *Gracechurch-street*. *St. Michael's-alley*, inhabited by Tradesmen and Publicans. This Alley has a Passage to the South through the *George and Vulture Tavern* into *George-yard*; *Lombard-street*; to the East through a narrow Passage into *Bell-yard*, *Gracechurch-street*; and to the West thro' *Castle-alley* into *Birchin-lane*.

Birchin-lane.

More to the West is *Burchover-lane*, so called from the first Builder and Owner, but now called *Birchin-lane*, of which an hundred and seventy Feet on both Sides of the Way from *Cornhill* is in this Ward. It was formerly noted for Salesmen, or Dealers in Mens Apparel, for Coffee-houses, and Eating-houses; but it has changed its Inhabitants in Part for Merchants, Woollen-Drapers, Publick Notaries, and Brokers for transacting Business in the mercantile Way.

'Change-alley.

As for *Exchange-alley* and *Pope's-head-alley*, further to the South-West in *Cornhill*, only their Entrances and front Houses are in this Ward: The former is very well built, with a Free-stone Pavement, and three Passages, two into *Lombard-street*, and one into *Birchin-lane*; and is known all over the mercantile World on account of the Business transacted there in Money Affairs, this being the grand Market for buying and selling Stocks, Lottery-Tickets, &c. so that the Houses, *Jonathan's*, *Garraway's*, &c. on this Site are contrived for the Reception and Entertainment of Merchants, Brokers, and others, who assemble here daily in great Numbers from all Parts, not only of these Kingdoms, but from distant Nations, in Pursuit of Riches. The latter, which takes its Name from a Tavern situate therein, whose Sign is the *Pope's Head*, is very narrow, but well inhabited by Brokers, Book-sellers, and such whose Business requires their Attendance near the *Exchange*.

Watch.

This Ward maintains a Watch every Night of sixteen common Men, under a Beadle and Constable.

Jury.

The Jury returned by the Wardmote-Inquest for this Ward are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *January*.

Government.

It is governed by an Alderman and six Common-Councilmen, including the Deputy; to which are added four Constables, four Scavengers, sixteen Wardmote-Inquest-men, and one Beadle.

Alderman and Common-Councilmen.

The present Alderman is *Francis Cokayne*, Esq; who is past the Chair; and the Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Francis Ellis*, Deputy, Mr. *William Meadows*, Mr. *John Young*, Mr. *James Walton*, Mr. *Thomas Cogan*, and Mr. *George Sherwin*.

Remarkable Things.

The most remarkable Things in the Ward of *Cornhill* are two Parish-Churches; 1. *St. Michael's*, and, 2. *St. Peter's*; of which more particularly in our Parochial History.

Royal-Exchange.

The greatest Ornament of this Ward, and one of the principal Buildings in the City, is the *Royal-Exchange*, erected in the Year 1566, after

this Order, viz. Certain Houses upon *Cornhill*, and the like upon the Back thereof, in the Ward of *Broad-street*, with three Alleys; the first called *Swan-alley*, opening into *Cornhill*; the second *New-alley*, passing through out of *Cornhill* into *Bread-street Ward*, over-against *St. Bartholomew-lane*; the third *St. Christopher's-alley*, opening into *Broad-street Ward*, and into *St. Christopher's Parish*; containing in all fourscore Houses; were first purchased by the Citizens of *London*, as the Mayor and Aldermen, in an Answer set forth to the Lady *Gresham's* Supplication, say, at four thousand Pounds and upwards. All these Houses were sold for four hundred and seventy-eight Pounds, to such as would take them down and carry them thence. Also the Ground or Plat was made plain at the Charge of the City, and then Possession thereof was by certain Aldermen, in the Name of the whole Citizens, given to Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Knt. Agent to Queen *Elizabeth*, thereupon to build a Burse, or Place for Merchants to assemble in, at his own Charges: And he, on the seventh of *June*, laying the first Stone of the Foundation, being Brick, accompanied with some Aldermen, every of them laid a Piece of Gold, which the Workmen took up, and forthwith followed upon the same with such Diligence, that by the Month of *November*, in the Year 1567, the same was covered with Slate, and shortly after finished.

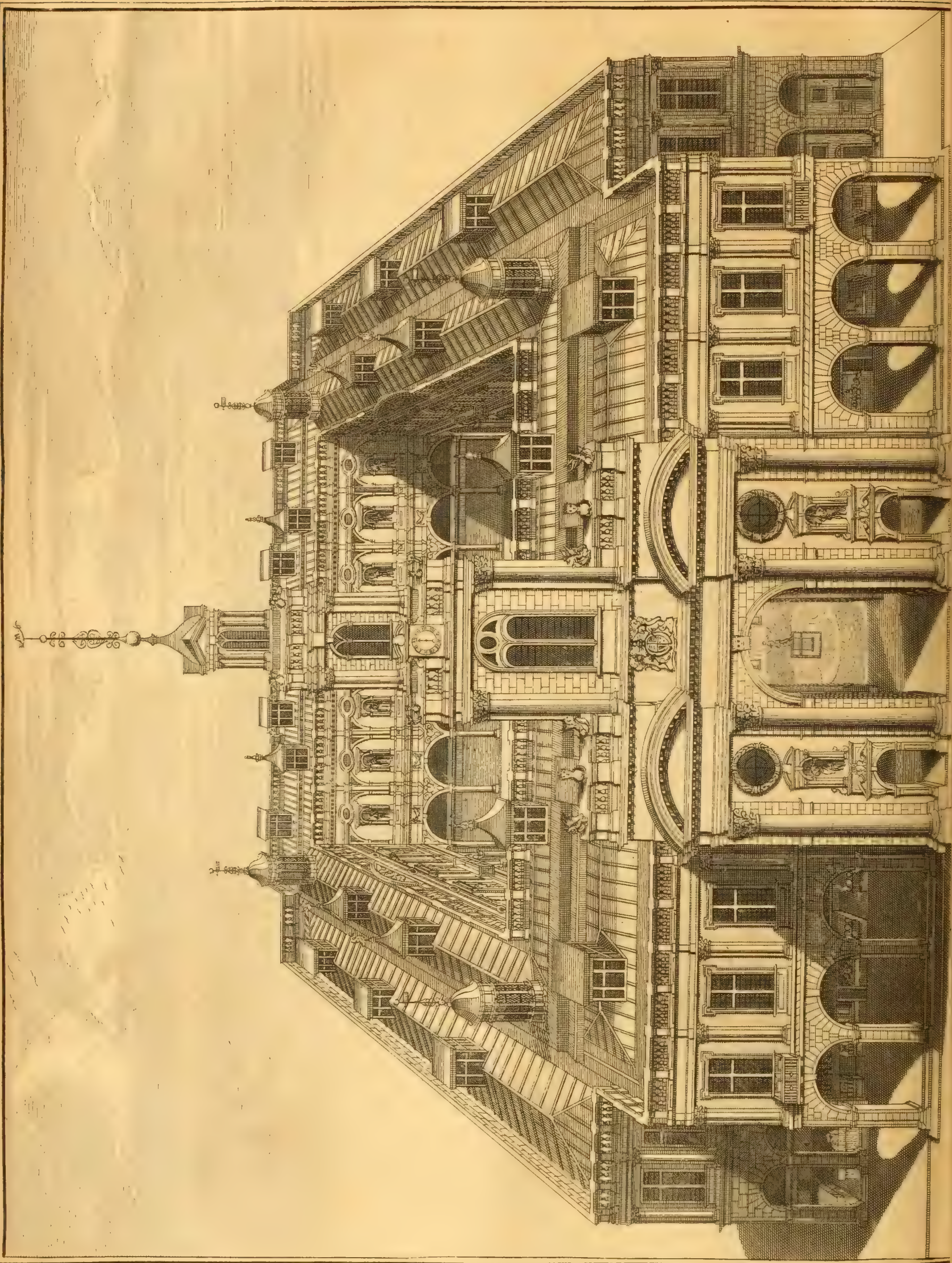
In the Year 1570, on the twenty-third of *January*, the Queen's Majesty, attended with her Nobility, came from her House at the *Strand*, called *Somerset-house*, and entered the City by *Temple-bar*, through *Fleet-street*, *Cheapside*, and so by the North Side of the Burse, through *Tbread-needle-street*, to Sir *Thomas Gresham's* in *Bishopsgate-street*, where she dined. After Dinner her Majesty returning through *Cornhill*, entered the Burse on the South Side; and, after she had viewed every Part thereof above Ground, especially the Pawne, which was richly furnished with all Sorts of the finest Wares in the City, she caused the same Burse, by an Herald and a Trumpet, to be proclaimed *The Royal Exchange*, and to be so called from thenceforth, and by no other Name.

The Rents of the Shops here brought in considerable Gains to Sir *Thomas Gresham* the Builder. And, about five or six Years after, the Shops being all furnished with Wares, *Gresham* constrained all the Shopkeepers that had Shops above to take Shops below, where was an equal Number; but these were in the lowest Vaults of the *Exchange*. At this Time each Person paid four Marks a Year for every Shop above, and he would have as much for every Shop below, or else they should not have one above: But, after they had kept Shop below a little while, what with the Damp of the Vault, the Darkeness of the Place, and the Unwillingness of Customers to buy their Wares there, they were so wearied, that they agreed among themselves to give four Pounds a Year for a Shop above, that they might be freed from keeping Shop below, and so Sir *Thomas* should turn the Vaults to what other Use he would, either for Merchants Goods, or otherwise: Which Offer he accepted; and so the Tenants only furnished the Shops above, as they remain to this Day.











Day. And the Vaults have been used now a long Time for stowing of Merchandize, and chiefly Pepper.

Sir Thomas was originally put upon this grand Design by his Correspondent at *Antwerp*, in 1561, but did not think proper to carry it into Execution till he could obtain a Contribution from some wealthy Citizens to assist in so expensive a Work, which he did at last; the Citizens having purchased the Fee Simple of the Ground and Houses, by certain Trustees, conveyed it over to him to build the said Burse upon; and in the Conveyance he was to make a Re-assurance again to them, upon certain Conditions: But he dying before this was done, in the Year 1592, Lady *Gresham*, his Widow, contended with the Mayor and Trustees for the *Exchange*; endeavouring to get an Act of Parliament to empower her and her Heirs to make Leases from Time to Time of twenty-one Years, or three Lives, of the Shops in the *Exchange*, keeping the Fines to herself; which was supposed to be against the last Will of Sir Thomas, and contrary to an Act of Parliament made in the twenty-third Year of the Queen. She also complained that the City did not, or would not, employ the Profits of the *Exchange* according to Sir Thomas's Will. This she exhibited by Way of Supplication to the Council, against the Lord-Mayor and his Brethren the Aldermen.

To which they subjoined this Answer: "That whereas the Lady *Gresham* had desired to have an Act of Parliament to authorize her and her Heirs, from Time to Time, to make Leases of twenty-one Years, or three Lives, of the Shops in the *Royal-Exchange*, keeping the Fines thereof to herself, and reserving as many Rents as are now reserved to remain to the City of London: It is thereunto answered, That the same her Demand is utterly against both the last Will and Testament of Sir Thomas *Gresham*, her late Husband, as also expressly against an Act of Parliament made in the twenty-third Year of her Majesty's Reign; unto which Act the said Lady *Gresham* was privy, and her Counsel was heard what they could say, before the said Act passed: And they say also, the same Request of the Lady *Gresham* is against all Reason and Equity; for that the Citizens of the City of London purchased in Fee Simple, in the Name of *Livers Feoffees*, the Soil whereupon the *Royal-Exchange* is built, and paid for the same above four thousand Pounds; and, in the eighth Year of her Majesty's Reign, conveyed the same to Sir Thomas *Gresham*, upon Condition to have Re-assurance made according to certain Covenants, which was not done: And albeit the Citizens might lawfully have entered for Breach of the said Condition, and presently taken the Rents and Profits of the whole; yet they have contented themselves to accept of the same according to the last Will and Act of Parliament, and have suffered the said Lady *Gresham* to take the whole Profits: And yet they have been at great Charges in the defending of Titles made to some Part of the same, and in paying of Quit-Rents, Tithes, and Widows Dowers; which they continue to this Day.

"Touching the Employment of the Profits of the *Exchange*, according to the Purport of the Testament of Sir Thomas *Gresham*, it is thereunto answered, That it meant, and so it shall be performed, that the same, after the Death of the Lady *Gresham*, shall be employed justly and truly, according to the Trust and Confidence in them reposed; which, if they should break, there are Courts of Equity that can take Order for Remedy thereof. But forasmuch as the said Lady *Gresham* is to have the same during her Life, and the Employments are not to be made till after her Death, therefore this Complaint is now made before any Injury be offered: And as it is now causeless, so the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen do assuredly persuade themselves, there shall not at any Time be any Cause given, of their Parts, to complain against them. Wherefore their most humble Suit is, that the said *Exchange* may be by them enjoyed, according to the said Will and Act of Parliament."

This Lady *Gresham* died Anno 1596. The Rents of the *Royal-Exchange*, which she enjoyed during her Life, with all Houses, Buildings, Vaults, and Profits thereof, amounted to the yearly Value of seven hundred and fifty-one Pounds five Shillings *per Ann.* over all Charges and Reprizes.

This *Royal-Exchange* was burnt down in the great Fire, but rose again with more Splendor than before.

Its Ground Plat is a Parallelogram, whose Length is two hundred and three Feet, Breadth one hundred and seventy-one Feet, Area one hundred and twenty-seven Perch, Altitude of the Building fifty-six Feet, and of the lofty Tower and Turret, or Lanthorn, (whereon is the Figure of a Grasshopper, curiously done in polished Brass) one hundred and seventy-eight Feet, Length within one hundred and forty-four Feet, Breadth one hundred and seventeen Feet, Area sixty-one square Perches.

This stately Fabrick was erected at the Charge of the City and Company of Mercers, and cost eighty thousand Pounds between them. The Model was first shewn to King *Charles II.* who liked it well: But it was debated, whether they should build after this Model or not, for Fear of launching into too great an Expence; several therefore were against it, but the Majority prevailed, having their Eye to the Honour of the City, and supposing the Shops above and below Stairs would in Time reimburse them, which it appears now (too late) it will not.

There are Committees for this *Exchange*, and that other publick Building called *Gresham-College*, who manage the Rents and Payments thereof. These Committees consist of the Lord-Mayor for the Time being, and two Aldermen, and a certain Number of the Company of Mercers, and the like of Citizens, commonly one of each of the other eleven Companies.

This curious Structure is thus built and adorned: The Walls are *Portland Stone*, Rustick Work, very strong and neat. Round the four Sides above Stairs are Shops, about two hundred in Number, which have been lett from twenty

Pounds



Pounds to sixty Pounds each, but are now the greatest Part converted to other Uses, or left unoccupied. There are Rails and Ballasters on the Roof, which is covered with Lead. The afore-said Shops are elevated on twenty-eight Columns, or Pillars, with Arches, whereby are constituted Ambulatories within the *Exchange*, for the Merchants to keep themselves from Rain and other offensive Weather; above which Arches is an Entablature and curious Enrichments, and on the Cornice another Range of Pilasters, with Entablature extending round the Inside, and a curious Compass Pediment in the Middle of the Cornice of each of the four Sides. Under the Pediment on the North Side are the King's Arms; on the South, those of the City; and, on the East, the Arms of Sir *Thomas Gresham*; and under the Pediment on the West Side, the Arms of the Company of Mercers, with their respective Enrichments. The Intercolumns of the upper Range are twenty-four Niches, nineteen of which are filled with the Statues of the Kings and Queens Regents of *England*, standing erect, with their Robes and Regalia, except that of King *Charles II.* and King *George II.* which are habited like the *Cæsars*.

On the South Side are seven Niches, of which four are filled, *viz.*

I. The most easterly Figure, which has this Inscription in Gold Letters, *Edwardus Primus, Rex, Anno Dom. 1272.* II. Westward, *Edwardus III. Rex, Anno Dom. 1326.* III. *Henricus V. Rex, Anno Dom. 1412.* IV. *Henricus VI. Rex, Anno Dom. 1422.*

On the West Side five Niches, four of which are filled, *viz.*

I. Under the most Southerly Figure is subscribed in Gold Letters, *Edwardus IV. Rex, Anno Domini 1460.* II. Northward (the Crown pendant over his Head) *Edwardus V. Rex, Anno Domini 1483.* III. *Henricus VII. Rex, Anno Domini 1487.* IV. *Henricus VIII. Rex, Anno Domini 1508.*

On the North Side seven Niches are filled, *viz.*

I. The most Westerly, subscribed in Gold Characters, *Edwardus VI. Rex, Anno Domini 1547.* II. *Maria, Regina, Anno Domini 1553.* III. *Elizabetha, Regina, Anno Domini 1558.* IV. Is subscribed *Serenissim. & Potentissim. Princip. Jacobo Primo, Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hibern. Reg. Fid. Defensori, Societas Pannitonforum posuit, A. D. 1684.* V. ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, *Serenissimi & Religiosissimi Principis Caroli Primi, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris, bis Martyris (in Corpore & Effigie) Impiis Rebellionum Manibus, ex hoc loco deturbata & confracta, Anno Dom. 1647. Restituta & hic demum collocata, Anno Dom. 1683.*

*Gloria Martyrii qui te fregere Rebelles*

*Non potuere ipsum quem voluere Deum.*

VI. *Carolus secundus, Rex, Anno Domini 1648.*

VII. *Jacobus II. Rex, Anno Dom. 1685.*

On the East Side five Niches, one of which is vacant, the other filled, *viz.*

I. The most Northerly contains two Statues, *viz.* of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, subscribed *Gulielmus III. Rex, & Maria II. Regina, A. D. 1688.*

*S. P. Q. Londin. Optim. Principibus, P. C. 1695.*

II. *Anna, Regina, Dei Gratia, Mag. Britan. Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, 1701.* III. *George I. inscribed Georgius, D. G. Magnæ Britan. Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Rex, Anno Dom. 1714, S. P. Q. L.* IV. Southerly, the Statue of King *George II.* in the Habiliments of a *Cæsar*, wreathed upon the Head, and a Battoon or Truncheon in his Hand, little differing from that of *Charles II.* in the Center of the Area, only in looking Northward, inscribed *Georgius II. D. G. Mag. Brit. Fra. & Hib. Rex, Anno Dom. 1727, S. P. Q. L.*

All these Figures were new painted and gilded this last Summer (1754) by voluntary Subscription.

Besides the Niches wherein the Effigies of the aforementioned Kings are placed, the four that are vacant are the Places where *Edward II.* *Richard II.* *Henry IV.* and *Richard III.* should have been; but it seems the City had no Mind to shew any Respect to the said Kings, two of whom took away their Charter, and the other two were Usurpers. One Thing more is to be added concerning the Statue of King *Charles I.* which, after the King had lost his Head, the Zealots of those Times, to shew their Rage and Malice, threw down and broke to Pieces, causing to be writ under the Place where it stood, *Exit Tyrannorum Ultimus, &c.* The present Statue of that unfortunate Prince was set up by the Grocers, to vindicate his Memory.

This Figure of King *Charles I.* is represented holding his Sceptre not upright, but stretching towards the People.

The Statue of Sir *John Barnard*, Knt. and Alderman, the present Father of the City, and one of its Representatives in Parliament, in Acknowledgment of his eminent Services done his Country, and this Metropolis in particular, in the House of Commons.

In the Walls of the four Sides under the Piazzas within the *Exchange* are twenty-eight several Niches round the Building, all vacant, except one near the North-West Angle, where is the Effigy of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and another in the South-West of Sir *John Barnard*, as above; and the like is also (with Fret-work Cieling) above, where the Shops are, to which you ascend by two spacious Stair-Cases, having black Marble Steps, one on the North, the other on the South Side.

The Area under the said Piazza is a Pavement of white and black Marble, but that of the rest with fine Pebble, in the Center whereof is erected on a Marble Pedestal, about eight Feet high, the Statue of King *Charles II.* in Roman Habit; he is lively represented, by the ingenious Hand of Mr. *Gibbon*, with a Battoon in his Hand, looking Southward. On this Side of the Pedestal, under an Imperial Crown, Wings, Trumpets of Fame, Sceptre, and Sword, Palm Branches, &c. these Words are inscribed:

Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico,  
Patriæ Patri,  
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,  
Generis Humani deliciis,  
Utriusq; Fortunæ Victori,  
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,  
Mariæ Domino ac Vindici,  
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,

Quæ

See P. 474.



Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos  
Regia benignitate floret,  
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratitude æternæ  
Hoc Testimonium  
Venerabunda posuit,  
Anno Salutis Humanæ M.DC.LXXXIV.

On the West Side of the Pedestal is neatly cut, in Relievo, the Figure of a *Cupid* reposing his right Hand on a Shield, containing the Arms of *France* and *England* quartered, and in his left Hand a Rose.

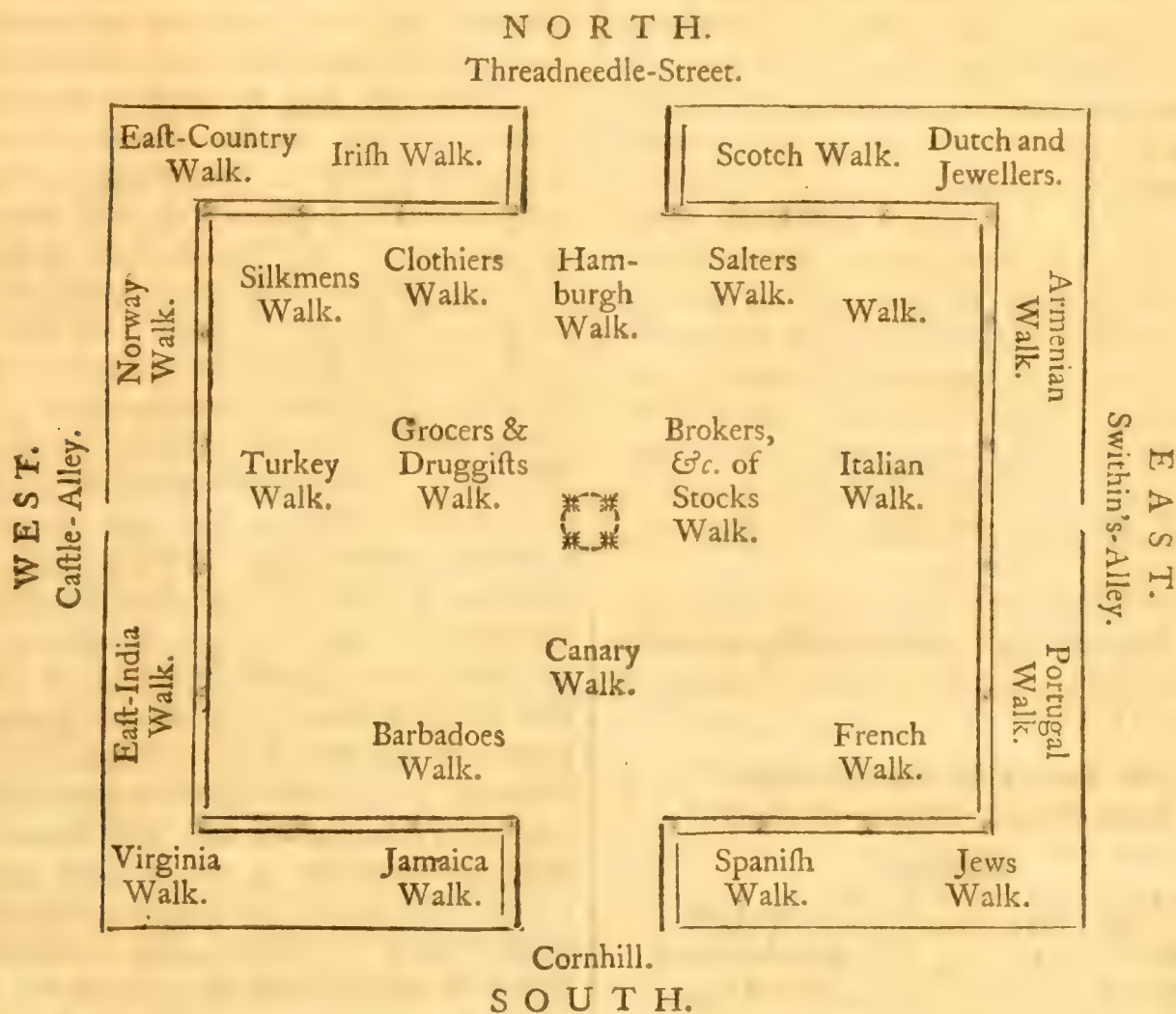
On the North Side are the Arms of *Ireland* on a Shield, supported by a *Cupid*.

On the Base of the Pedestal, in the South Side, is this Inscription :

This Statue was repaired and beautified by the Company of Merchant-Adventurers of *England*, Anno 1730; *John Hanbury*, Esq; Governor.

On the East Side the Arms of *Scotland*, with a *Cupid* holding a Thistle, curiously done (as the rest) all in Relievo.

And, for the more easy expediting their Affairs, the Merchants dealing in the same Commodities have, by Custom, fixed on these different Parts of the *Exchange* to meet one another, called their Walks, which may be seen at one View by the following Sketch or Plan :



#### The Outside of the Exchange described.

There are ten strong Pillars on the South Front, which support the South Side of the Shops on that Side of the *Exchange*, and as many on the North Side for the like Use there, by which there are two large Piazzas, one on the North, the other on the South Side; which South Front is adorned with Demi-Columns and Pilasters of the *Composite* Order, and the Portico there with four spacious Columns, Entablature, and two Compass Pediments of the *Corinthian* Order, whose Inter columns are two Niches, replenished with the Figures of King *Charles I.* and his Son *Charles II.* boldly carved, and over the Aperture on the Cornice between the Pediments are the King's Arms.

The North Side of this *Exchange* is adorned with Pilasters, Entablature of a triangular Pediment of the said *Composite* Order, and with Columns of that Order, and an Acroteria. The lower Part of the Tower is adorned, the middle Part with more Columns, Entablament, and Acroteria; and the upper Part, or Lanthorn, with Columns of the *Ionick* Order, with Architrave, Frize, Cornice, and four triangular Pediments, fronting East, West, North, and South;

No. 76.

and the said two Acroterias, as also that of the Roof of the *Exchange*, are adorned with Dragons and Demi-Virgins, the Supporters of the City Arms, and the Arms of the *Mercers* Company: And there are four Clock-Dials, fronting likewise the four Cardinal Points; and in this Tower are twelve tuneable Bells, which chime at Nine, Twelve, Three, and Six, daily.

The following Inscription was set upon the *Exchange* after it was rebuilt :

*Hoc Greshamii Peristylum, Gentium Commerciis Sacrum, Flammi extinctum 1666, augustius e Cinere resurrexit 1669, Will. Turnero, Milite, Prætor.*

Notwithstanding the great Encomiums which have been bestowed on this Structure by our own Nation and Foreigners, a late Author, in the *New Critical Review* of the publick Buildings in and about *London*, takes the Freedom to inform us, that " here, as in most costly Fabricks, there is something to blame, and something to admire: A Building of that Extent, Grandeur, and Elevation, ought, without Question, to have had an ample Area before it, that we might comprehend the Whole, and every Part at once. This is a Requisite which ought to be allowed to all

New Critical Review, p. 7, 8.



Buildings, but particularly all of this Sort; that is to say, such as are formed of very large Parts; for in such a Case the Eye is forced to travel with Pain and Difficulty from one Object to another, nay, sometimes obliged to divide one into many Parts; whereby the Judgment is confused, and 'tis with great Uncertainty we come to any Conclusion at all. Upon the whole, the Entrance into this Building is very grand and august; the two Statues which adorn it are, in a particular Manner, beautiful and admirable; But then the Tower which rises over it is a Weight to the whole Building, and is at the same Time broken into so many Parts, that it rather hurts than pleases, and, if reduced to one Half of its present Height, would harmonize abundantly better with the Whole. The Inside is light and airy, laid out in a very good Stile, and finished with great Propriety of Decoration: I could wish though that either the Statues were executed in a better Manner, or that the City would condescend to excuse the setting up any more; for nothing can be more ridiculous than to hurt the Eye with a Fault in the Affectation of a Beauty."

The Outside of this grand Fabrick is surrounded with Shops of various Sorts, Bookfellers, Stationers, Watchmakers, Cutlers, Hofiers, Hatters, Toymen, and Officers of several Sorts in the Ship and Mercantile Way. See Page 256, &c.

The Royal-  
Exchange  
Assurance.

Above Stairs, over the Lord-Mayor's Office, is the *Royal-Exchange Insurance-Office*, of which the following are the Governors and Directors in the Year 1755:

R. Knox, Esq; Sub-Governor.

James Henckell, Deputy-Governor.

Directors.

Mr. Anthony Andre,	Mr. Charles Lisle,
John Baker, Esq;	Mr. John Lockwood,
Mr. Benjamin Ball,	Mr. Beeston Long,
Mr. Thomas Birch,	Henry March, Esq;
Mr. John Peter Blaquiere,	Mr. Benjamin Mee,
Samuel Bosanquet, Esq;	Capt. John Pelly,
Capt. Richard Crabb,	Mr. John Serocold,
Capt. John Hallett,	Mr. Richard Sheldon,
Capt. Thomas Hill,	Thomas Sikes, Esq;
Mr. Robert Hilton,	Mr. James Tierney,
Mr. John Johnson,	John Ekins, Treasurer.
Mr. Pendarves Kekewich,	
John Bell, Secretary.	Edm. Anguish, Accomptant.

This Corporation, and that of the *London-Assurance*, was established by Act of Parliament made in the sixth of King George I. whereby it was enacted, That such as should be admitted as Members into the said Corporations, should be each a distinct and separate Body Politick for thirty-one Years, for the Assurance of Ships, Goods, and Merchandizes at Sea, or for lending Money upon Bottomry.

And that each of the said Corporations, in Consideration of the many Benefits which might accrue to them by their Charters, should pay into his Majesty's Exchequer the Sum of three hundred thousand Pounds, for discharging the Debts of the Civil Lists.

And that no other Society should insure Ships, or lend Money on Bottomry, for the future; but

any private Person might insure Ships, &c. as before. These Corporations however met with so little Encouragement, that the Crown was obliged to remit most Part of the Money they were to advance.

In the Year 1747, on the twenty-fifth of March, about One o'Clock in the Morning, a Fire broke out in the Shop of Mr. Eldridge, a Barber, or in an Herb-Stall or Shed close adjoining to it, behind the *Swan*, now the *King's-Arms Tavern*, which spread with such Rapidity, that Mr. Eldridge, his Wife, Sister, and Children, were burnt in their Beds; and all the Houses, with most of their Furniture, &c. from the North Entrance into *'Change-alley* to St. Michael's Church on the North, and from the North-West Corner of the said Alley to the Church-yard of St. Edmund the King in *Lombard-street* on the South-East, from the said Church-yard to the South-East Corner of *'Change-alley*, leaving the front Houses in *Lombard-street*, and about four on each Side of the South End of *Birchin-lane*, and from the South-East End of *'Change-alley* into *Cornhill*; within which Tract were consumed, before Ten o'Clock in the Morning, one hundred Houses, besides several more damaged.

The Distress which was hereby brought upon the Sufferers on this Occasion was so great, few of them being able to save their Goods, and many not insured, little dreading such a Misfortune in a Neighbourhood so well watched and provided with every Necessary in such Accidents to defend them against Fires, that the Benevolent consulted immediately for their Relief, and raised a Subscription of five thousand seven hundred and seventy-four Pounds nineteen Shillings and four Pence; which was, after several Meetings, accounted for by a Committee appointed by the Contributors for enquiring into the Circumstances of the Sufferers, and to distribute the same in an equitable Manner, as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
Received	—	5774	19 4
Paid to Sufferers		5718	12 8
For Advertisements		37	9 6
To George Strahan		13	12 2
To the Porter of the Committee		5	5 0
Total		5774	19 4

This, no doubt, was a very great Misfortune to the Individuals who were in it, but the spacious and commodious Buildings raised upon the Ruins prove a great Advantage to the Publick, and an Ornament to the City.

The *Pope's-head Tavern*, with other Houses adjoining, strongly built of Stone, were formerly in one, belonging to some Person of great State, or rather to the King, as may be supposed by the Arms, viz. *Three Lions Passant-Gardant*, which was the whole Arms of *England* before the Reign of *Edward III.* who quartered them with the Arms of *France*. These Arms, supported by two Angels, were handsomely and largely carved in the fore Front of this House towards the high Street.

It has been said that King John had his Court in the aforesaid House, which is not unlikely; for

Matthew

The Fire in  
Cornhill.

K. John's  
Court.



Matthew Paris saith in his History, that, in the Year 1232, Henry III. sent Hubert de Burgho, Earl of Kent, to Cornhill in London, there to answer all Matters objected against him, where he wisely acquitted himself.

Down lower, on the high Street of Cornhill, was another great Tavern, called the Cardinal's Hat, which had also a Thoroughfare into Lombard-street.

In the Year of Christ 1282, a Conduit was first built of Stone, by Henry Wallis, Mayor of London, to be a Prison for Night-walkers and other suspicious Persons, and was called the Tun upon Cornhill, because the same was built somewhat in Fashion of a Tun standing on one End.

Also without the West Side of this Tun was a Well of springing Water, curbed round with hard Stone.

To this Prison of the Tun the Night-Watches of this City committed not only Night-walkers, but also other Persons, as well Spiritual as Temporal, whom they suspected of Incontinency, and punished them according to the Customs of this City: But Complaint thereof being made about the Year of Christ 1297, King Edward I. forbid the Imprisonment of the Clergy therein. See Page 107.

About the Year of Christ 1299, the twenty-seventh of Edward I. certain principal Citizens of London, to wit, T. Romane, Richard Gloucester, Nicholas Faringdon, Adam Helingbury, T. Saly, John Dunstable, Richard Ashwy, John Wade, and William Stratford, brake up this Prison called the Tun, and took out certain Prisoners; for which they were sharply punished, by long Imprisonment and great Fines. It cost the Citizens (as some have written) more than twenty thousand Marks, which they were amerced in before William de March, Treasurer of the King's Exchequer, to purchase the King's Favour, and the Confirmation of their Liberties.

In the Year 1383, the seventh of Richard II. the Citizens of London taking upon them the Rights that belonged to their Bishops, first imprisoned such Women as were taken in Fornication or Adultery, in the said Tun; and after, bringing them forth to the Sight of the World, they caused their Heads to be shaved, after the Manner of Thieves, whom they named *Appellators*, and so to be led about the City, in Sight of all the Inhabitants, with Trumpets and Pipes sounding before them, that their Persons might be the more largely known: Neither did they spare such Kind of Men a whit the more, but used them as hardly, saying, they abhorred not only the Negligence of their Prelates, but also detested their Avarice, that studied for Money, omitted the Punishment limited by Law, and permitted those that were found guilty to live favourably by their Fines; wherefore they would themselves, they said, purge their City from such Filthiness, lest, through God's Vengeance, either the Pestilence or Sword should happen to them, or that the Earth should swallow them. In a Charge of the Wardmote-Inquest in every Ward in this City were these Words: "If there  
"bee any Priest in Service within the Ward,

"which before-time hath beene set in the Tunne  
"in Cornebill for his Dishonesty, and hath for-  
"sworne the Citie, all such shall be presented."

John Atwod, Draper, dwelling in the Parish of St. Michael upon Cornhill, directly against the Church, having a proper Woman to his Wife, such an one as seemed the holiest amongst a thousand, had also a lusty Country Priest of the said Parish-Church repairing to his House, with the which Priest the said Atwod would sometimes after Supper play a Game at Tables for a Pint of Ale. It chanced on a Time, having Haste of Work, and his Game proving long, he left his Wife to play it out, and went down to his Shop: But returning to fetch a Pressing-iron, he found such Play (to his Misliking) that he forced the Priest to leap out at a Window over the Penthouse into the Street, and so to run to his Lodging in the Church-yard. Atwod and his Wife were soon reconciled, so that he would not suffer her to be called in Question; but the Priest being apprehended and committed, I saw his Punishment to be thus: He was on three Market-days conveyed through the high Street and Markets of the City, with a Paper on his Head, whereon was written his Trespass. The first Day he rode in a Carry; the second, on a Horse, his Face to the Horse's Tail; the third, led betwixt two, and every Day rung with Basons, and Proclamations made of his Fact at every Turning of the Streets, and also before John Atwod's Stall, and the Church Door of his Service, where he lost his Chauntry of twenty Nobles the Year, and was banished the City for ever.

In the Year 1401, the said Prison-house called the Tun was made a Cistern for sweet Water, conveyed by Pipes of Lead from Tyburn, and was from thenceforth called the Conduit upon Cornhill. Then was the Wall planked over, and a strong Prison made of Timber, called a Cage, with a Pair of Stocks set upon it, and this was for Night-walkers; on the Top of which Cage was placed a Pillory, for the Punishment of Bakers offending in the Assize of Bread, for Millers stealing of Corn at the Mill, and for Bawds and Scolds, and other Offenders.

As in the Year 1468, the seventh of Edward IV. divers Persons, being common Jurors, such as at Assizes were forsworn for Rewards or Favour of Parties, were judged to ride from Newgate to the Pillory in Cornhill, with Mitres of Paper on their Heads, there to stand, and from thence again to Newgate. And this Judgment was given by the Mayor of London.

In the Year 1509, the first of Henry VIII. Darby, Smith, and Simson, Ringleaders of false Inquests in London, rode about the City with their Faces to the Horses Tails, and Papers on their Heads, and were set on the Pillory in Cornhill, and after brought again to Newgate, where they died for very Shame, saith Robert Fabian. A Ringleader of Inquests, as I take it, is he, that, making a gainful Occupation thereof, will appear upon *Nisi Priuses* ere he be warned, or procure himself to be warned to come on by a *Tallis*: He will also procure himself to be Foreman, when he can, and take upon him to overrule the rest to his Opinion: Such an one shall

Priests punished in the Tun upon Cornhill, and forced to forswear this City. Stow.

A Priest punished for Lechery.

The Conduit upon Cornhill.

Cage, Stocks, and Pillory in Cornhill.

Bakers, Millers, Bands, Scolds, and common Jurors for Rewards punished on the Pillory.

False Swearers pillorized here.

Ringleaders of false Inquests so served.

Ringleaders of Inquests will proffer their Service, and bend every Way for Gain.

be



*A Man detected, and that had sworn foolishly against his Brother, is not to be admitted a common Juror. Neither Butcher nor Surgeon is to be admitted.*

*Conduit on Cornhill enlarged.*

be laboured by Plaintiffs and Defendants, not without Promise of Rewards; and therefore to be suspected of a bad Conscience. I would wish a more careful Choice of Jurors to be had; for I have known a Man carted, rung with Basons, and banished out of *Bishopsgate* Ward, and afterward, in *Aldgate* Ward, admitted to be Constable, a Grand-Juryman, and Foreman of their Wardmote Inquest. What I know of the like, or worse Men, preferred to the like Offices, I forbear to write, but wish to be reformed, says *Stow*.

The foresaid Conduit upon *Cornhill* was in the Year 1475 enlarged by *Robert Drope*, Draper, Mayor, who then dwelt in that Ward: He enlarged the Cistern of this Conduit with an East End of Stone and Lead, and castellated it in comely Manner.

In the Year 1582, *Peter Morris*, a Dutchman, having contracted with the City of London for the erecting of an Engine under *London Bridge* to force Water into the Eastern Parts thereof, (see Page 51.) erected at the East End of *Cornhill*, in the Middle of the High-Street, where four Ways part, a Water-Standard, at the Charge of the City; which Standard had four Spouts, that ran plentifully at every Tide, four Ways, to *Bishopsgate*, *Aldgate*, the *Bridge*, and to *Wallbrook* or *Stocks-market*: This being at that Time supposed to be the highest Ground of the City.



## CHAP. XX.

### Of CRIPPLEGATE WARD.

*With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.*

*Its Name, Bounds, Extent, modern State, Government. Alderman and Common-Council. Parishes and Churches. Lamb's Chapel. Simon College and Alms-houses. Barbers-Hall, Haberdashers - Hall, Waxchandlers - Hall, Plaisterers-Hall, Brewers-Hall, Curriers-Hall, Loriners-Hall. Alms-houses. Antiquities.*

*Name.*

**C**ripple-gate Ward takes its Name from the North-West Gate of the City, of which has been treated largely on Page 24.

*Bounds.*

It is bounded on the East by *Little Moorfields*, Part of *Coleman-street* Ward, *Bassishaw* Ward, and *Cheap* Ward; on the North by the Parish of *St. Luke's Old-street*, formerly called *Cripple-gate* Parish without the Freedom; on the West by *Aldersgate* Ward; and on the South by the Ward of *Cheap*.

*Extent.*

This Ward consists of two Parts; one lying within *Cripple-gate* and *London-wall*; and the other, to the Extent of the Freedom, without.

Within the Wall, on the East Part thereof, toward the North, it runs to the West Side of *Basinghall* Ward; and towards the South it joins to the Ward of *Cheap*. It begins at the West End of *St. Laurence's Church* in the *Jewry*, on the North Side, and runs West to a Pump, where, some Time, was a Well with two Buckets, at the South Corner of *Aldermanbury-street*; which Street runs down North to *Gayspur-lane*, and so to *London-wall*; which Street and Lane are wholly (on both

Sides) of this Ward; and so are some few Houses (on both Sides) from *Gayspur-lane*, by and against the Wall of the City, East to the Grates made for the Water-Course of the Channels, and West to *Cripple-gate*.

Now on the South Side, from over-against the West End of *St. Laurence's Church* to the Pump, and then up *Milk-street*, South to *Cheap*; which *Milk-street* is wholly (on both Sides) of *Cripple-gate* Ward; as also, without the South End of *Milk-street*, a Part of West *Cheap*, viz. from the Place where the Standard stood, to where the Cross was set. Then down *Great Wood-street*, which is wholly of this Ward, on both Sides thereof; so is *Little Wood-street*, which runs down to *Cripple-gate*.

Out of this *Wood-street* are divers Lanes, namely, on the East Side is *Lad-lane*, which runs East to *Milk-street* Corner. Down lower in *Wood-street* is *Love-lane*, which lies by the South Side of *St. Alban's Church* in *Wood-street*, and runs down to the Conduit in *Aldermanbury-street*. Lower down in *Wood-street* is *Addle-street*; out of which runs *Philip-lane* down to *London-wall*. These are the Lanes on the East Side.

On the West Side of *Wood-street* is *Hugen-lane*, by the South Side of *St. Michael's Church*, and goes through to *Gutberon's-lane*. Then lower is *Maiden-lane*, which runs West to the North End of *Gutberon's-lane*; and up to the said Lane, on the East Side thereof, till against *Kery-lane*, and back again. Then the said *Maiden-lane*, on the North Side, goes up to *Staining-lane*, and up a Part thereof, on the East Side, to the farthest North Part of *Haberdashers-hall*, and back again to *Wood-street*. And there, lower down, is *Silver-street*, which is of this Ward, till you come to the East End of *St. Olave's Church* on the South Side, and to *Monkwell-street* on the North Side. Then down the said *Monkwell-street*, on the East Side thereof, and so to *Cripple-gate*, do make the Bound of this Ward within the Walls.

Without *Cripple-gate*, *Fore-street* runs a-cross before the Gate, from against the North Side of *St. Giles's Church*, along to *Moor-lane* End, and almost to *Moorgate*. The Houses on that Side of *Moorfields*, and Alleys to *Finsbury-court*, are all of *Cripple-gate* Ward.

Joining to *Moorfields* is the *New Artillery-Ground*, so called, in Distinction from another *Artillery-garden*, near *St. Mary Spital*. See *Bishopsgate* Ward.

Then to turn back again through the afore-said *Moor-lane*, the next is *Grub-street*; more than Half of it is in this Ward. The next is *White-cross-street*, up to the End of *Beech-lane*; and then *Redcross-street* wholly, with a Part of *Golden-lane*, to the Posts there placed as a Boundary.

Then is *Beech-lane*, before spoken of, on the East Side of the *Redcross* and the *Barbican-street*, more than Half thereof, towards *Aldersgate-street*, which are the Bounds of *Cripple-gate* Ward without the Walls.

The present State of this Ward will be better collected from the following Plan and Description.

The Part of this Ward within the Wall, by which it is severed from that without, contains several Streets and Lanes, some in Whole, others in Part, viz. *Milk-street* on both Sides, and the greater Part of *Honey-lane Market*; *Cateaton-street*, so far as to *St. Laurence's Church*, *Lad-lane*, *Alderman-*

*The modern State.*











*dermanbury, Love-lane, Addle-street, London-wall-street*, from *Little Wood-street* to beyond the Postern; *Philip-lane, Great Wood-street*, all about 70 Feet on the West Side towards *Cheapside*; *Little Wood-street, Hart-street*, the South Side thereof; *Monkswell-street* the East Side, *Fell-street, Silver-street*; *Maiden-lane*, the East Part thereof; *Hugen-lane, Goldsmiths-street*, the whole, except 25 Feet on the West Side; *Gutter-lane*, the West Side from *Maiden-lane*, to over-against the End of *Carey-street*, on the East Side of the Way only; and *Cheapside*, on the North Side, 170 Feet from the Corner of *Woodstreet*, Eastward. In all which said Places are several Courts and Places of Note.

The Places in this Ward *without* the Wall are *Fore-street*, and the Postern leading to *Moorfields*, *Back-street* in the *Little Moorfields*, *Moor-lane, Grub-street*, the South Part to the Posts and Chain; *Whitcrofs-street*, the South Side, so far as the Posts and Chain; *Redcrofs-street*, about 450 Feet on both Sides; *Beech-lane, Golden-lane*, the South Part to the Post and Chain; *Barbican*, the East Part thereof, on both Sides, for about 450 Feet from the Corner of *Golden lane*; *Jewen-street*, the East Part thereof, and on both Sides to *Redcrofs-street*, for about 450 Feet; *Brackley-street, Bridgewater-street*, and *Letton-street*; all of them built in the Place where *Bridgewater House* stood before.

Of these Places in Order; and, *first*, for those *within* the Wall.

*Milk-street* is broad, comes out of *Cheapside*, and falls into *Lad-lane*: This Street is well built, and inhabited by wholesale Traders, chiefly in Haberdashery; and that Part that lies open to *Honey-lane Market* is the best.

Here in this Street, towards *Cheapside*, stood the Parish-Church of *St. Magdalen's Milk-street*. It was destroyed in the dreadful Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt; but the Parish is united to *St. Laurence Jewry*, and the Ground converted into *Honey-lane Market*.

The Courts and Alleys in this Street are, *Castle-tavern-court*, so called from the Castle-Tavern therein formerly seated. It hath a narrow Passage into *Wood-street*. *Feathers-court*, long and open, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Robin-hood-alley* has a Passage into *Honey-lane Market*. *Crown-court*, but small. *Mumford's-court*, a large Place, well built, with a Free-stone Pavement. About the Middle is a Passage into *Castle-court*, or *alley*; which is likewise long, falling into *St. Laurence-lane*, and well inhabited. *Clement-court*, a handsome open Place, with good Houses, and has a Passage up Steps into *Fryars-court*, which leads into *Wood-street*.

*Cateaton-street* has but a small Part in this Ward, *viz.* from the Corner of *Aldermanbury* to *St. Laurence Jewry*; the rest is in *Cheap Ward*.

*Lad-lane* lies betwixt *Wood-street* in the West, and *Milk-street* and *Aldermanbury* in the East. It is likewise a Street of good Trade, and well inhabited. Here on the North Side is the *Swan-Inn with two Necks*; which is large, and of a considerable Trade for Northern Carriers. More towards *Woodstreet* are two small Courts, or Alleys, but without Name.

*Aldermanbury*, a handsome Street, graced with

good Buildings, which are well inhabited by Merchants, wholesale Dealers, &c.

In this Street are these Courts, *viz.* *Fountain-court*, on the East Side, a large square Place, well inhabited and built; has a Passage into *St. Laurence Church-alley*, which leads into *Guildball-yard*. This Court was built out of a large House, formerly the Seat of *Erasmus de la Fontaine*, Knt. deceased.

*Dyer's-court*, large, and well inhabited by Persons of Repute, having an open Entrance for Coach or Cart. *Carpenters-court*, a handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, well inhabited.

On the North Side is *Hadley's-court*, but small, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Church-alley* has a Passage into *Basinghall-street* by the Church Wall. *Miller's-court*, indifferent large, but with a narrow Passage.

*Love-lane* comes out of *Aldermanbury*, and falls into *Wood-street* by *St. Alban's Wood-street Church*, where it divides, and one Part incompasses the Church, except the Front in *Wood-street*. In this Lane is *Berry-court*, which is handsome, and well built.

*Addle-street*, which also lies betwixt *Aldermanbury* and *Wood-street*, is yet much inhabited by Joiners, for the making of Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers, Scrutores, Tables, and such like Joinery Wares.

*London wall* is a long Street, coming out of *Little Wood-street* by *Cripplegate*, and runs Eastward as far as *Winchester-street*; but goes no farther in this Ward than within 60 Feet of the North-West End of *Coleman-street*.

*Philip-lane* goes from *London-wall*, and falls into *Addle street*, a Place indifferently built and inhabited. In this Place is *Sion-court*, indifferent large, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Burge-court* hath a Passage into *Wood street*; the middle Part is open, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Cook's-court*, but small, also with a Free-stone Pavement. *Hand-alley*, small and narrow. *Curriers-court*, seated in *London-wall street*, Westward of *Sion-College*, a Place but ordinary; at the upper End of which is *Curriers-ball*.

*Hart-street*, adjoining to *Cripplegate*, falls into *Monks-well-street*. The North Side of this Street, as also the West Side of *Monks-well-street*, belongs to *Farringdon Ward* within. On the North Side of *Hart-street* are the City Alms-houses for six poor Women. On the South Side is *Bowyers-court*, which is but small; and here was formerly *Bowyers-ball*.

*Monks-well*, or *Mugwell-street*, is a Place of no Trade, but indifferently well built, and inhabited by private House-keepers. The Courts and Places of Name are *Lamb's chapel-court*, somewhat large, and *Lamb's-alley*, narrow, but lately well built; *Gilbert's-court*, small and mean; *Dobin's-court*, ordinary; *Windsor-court*, the same; *Winchester-court*, a large open Place, well built.

The next is *Fell-street*, seated betwixt *Monks-well-street* and *Little Wood-street*, a Place of no great Account, and but narrow. Here is *Fell-court*, square and well built, but hath a narrow Passage into it.

*Silver-street* goes from *Little Wood-street* unto *Noble-street*; a handsome broad Street, with well



built Houses, supposed to be so called from the Silversmiths then there dwelling; which are now removed into *Foster-lane*, and other Places.

In this Street are these Places; *Winton-court*, handsome, with a Free-stone Pavement; *Red-lion-court*, indifferent good and large; over-against which is a large well built Presbyterian Meeting-House in a Yard.

*Westmoreland-court*, an open large Place, but ordinarily built, and fronts *Noble-street*.

Wood-  
street.

*Wood-street*, of which there is the Great and the Little; *Great Wood-street*, beginning on the South at *Cheapside*, and falling into *Little Wood-street*, runs up to *Cripplegate*. Both Streets are in this Ward, except a small Part next to *Cheapside*, as already taken Notice of. *Great Wood-street* is a Street well built and inhabited, and was formerly noted for good Cakes there made, which were wont to be bought here for Weddings, Christenings, and Twelfth-Nights.

On the East Side of *Great Wood-street* is one of the Prisons belonging to the Sheriffs, and called *Wood street-Cemeter*.

In *Wood-street* are a great many Courts and Alleys. We shall begin with that Part next *Cheapside*.

*Goldsmiths-street*, handsome, and falls into *Foster-lane*; hath some Part in the Ward of *Farringdon within*, where it is mentioned. *Paul's-alley*, good, with a Free-stone Pavement.

*Fryars-alley*, or court, but ordinary; hath a Passage into *Clement's-court*, which leads into *Milk-street*. *Shovel-alley*, good, with a Free-stone Pavement.

*Huggen-lane*; this Lane comes out of *Wood-street*, by the South Side of *St. Michael's Church*, where it is broad, well built and inhabited. But further, where it runneth into *Gutter-lane*, thro' the Incroachments of Buildings, it becomes very narrow; and but ordinary.

*Maidenhead-court*, a handsome square open Place, with good Buildings, having a wide Entrance for Cart or Coach, with a Gate to shut up at Nights. *Paved-alley*, long and ordinary, runs up into *Staining-street* by the Church-yard Wall of *Staining Church*, and thence into *Lilly-pot-lane*, which leads into *Noble-street*.

*Fryingpan-alley*, but indifferent, and hath a turning Passage into *Paved-alley*. *Bird's* or *Burge's-court*, indifferent good, the Middle being more open, with a Free-stone Pavement, and hath a Passage into *Philip-lane*.

In *Little Wood-street*, in an Alley, are seven Rooms, for so many poor People to live Rent-free; the Gift of *Henry Barton*, Skinner, and Mayor, 1516.

Maiden-  
lane.

*Maiden-lane*, a Street well inhabited and built; it comes out of *Wood-street*, and falls into *Foster-lane*; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to *Staining-lane*.

*Flying-horse-court*, which is but ordinary, is in this Street; and *Mutton-court*, likewise narrow and mean.

*Gutter-lane* hath some Part in this Ward.

*Cripplegate Ward without the Wall*.

This is a large Tract of Ground, containing several Streets, and all crowded with Courts and Alleys; the chief are *Fore-street*, the *Postern-street*,

*Back-street* in *Little Moorfields*, *Moor-lane*, *Grub-street*, *Whitcross street*, *Redcross street*, *Beech-lane*, *Golden-lane*, *Barbican*, and *Jewen-street*: Of these in Order.

*Fore-street*, broad, and inhabited by Butchers, Smiths, Turners, &c. runs from the North End of *St. Giles's Cripplegate Church* to *Moor-lane*, Eastward, and then falls into *Postern street*, which leads to *Little Moorfields*, against *New Bethlehem*.

In this Street are a great many Courts and Alleys, which shall be taken Notice of, beginning next to *St. Giles's Church*, which is seated opposite to *Redcross-street*, and in *Fore street*.

Some small Distance from this Church, Eastward, and opposite to *Cripplegate*, was a Water-Conduit, now a Pump.

*Little Cock alley*, ordinary. *Great Cock-alley*, or *Yard*, a large Place, indifferently built, and has a Passage into *Whitcross-street*. *Grashopper-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *White-bart-inn*, good, chiefly for Livery-Stables. *Three Dagger-court*, both ordinary and meanly inhabited. *Black-horse-alley*, long, but mean. *Unicorn-alley*, long and ordinary. Betwixt this and *Black-horse-alley* is an ordinary Court, only for the Parish Alms-People. *Red-bart-court*, handsome, with new built Houses, and a Free stone Pavement, well inhabited. *Day's-court*, indifferent good: Opposite to this Court are two long Carpenters or Timber Yards. *Founders-court*, but ordinary. *Red-bull-court*, good. *Aldermanbury-postern*, a handsome short Street, well built and inhabited, and opens without a Gate through *London-wall*, over-against *Aldermanbury*, and therefore so called.

The *Postern street* begins at the Corner of *Moor-lane*, and runs into *Little Moorfields*; a Place well built, and inhabited by Cooks, Victuallers, Butchers, Distillers, &c. *Maul's-court*, a handsome neat Place, with Garden-Plats before the Houses. *Basing-ball-postern* has an open Passage without a Gate into *London-wall-street*.

The *Green-yard*, which is large, and made use of by the City as a Pound, for such Cars and Coaches, whose Drivers commit any Offence in the Streets, contrary to Rules or Orders to be observed by them. *Cradle-court*, indifferent good, nigh to which is a Carpenter's Yard. *Moor-court*, small and ordinary.

*Little Moorfields*, or the *Back street*, now so called, to distinguish it from the new double Row of Houses, now finished, which is called the *Fore-street* on the paved Stones; which said new Row of Buildings is in *Coleman street Ward*, are good, and well inhabited. Out of this *Back-street* are several Courts and Alleys, viz. *Crown-court*, long, and indifferent. *Hind-alley*, likewise long and good. *Half-moon-alley*, long and narrow, and but indifferently built and inhabited, as are most of these Alleys. At the upper End it divides itself into two Parts, one of which falls into *Vine-court*, and the other into *Angel-alley*, and thence into *Moor-lane*. *Angel-alley* is long and good, and at the upper End falls into *Moor-lane*, and has a Passage into *Half-moon-alley*. *Hartshorn-alley*, likewise long and mean, runs into *Moor-lane*. *Butler's-alley*, long and narrow, but indifferent; also falls into *Moor-lane*, where it is broadest. And about the upper End, on the South Side, is *Oystershell-court*, which is good. *Gun-alley*, narrow, but well built,

Fore-  
street.

Little  
Moor-  
fields.



built, at the upper End falls into *Sugar-loaf-court*, and so into *Moor-lane*. *White's alley*, a handsome open Place, well built; some of the Houses having Gardens to them. *Rope-makers-alley* has several Garden-Houses, which are well built and inhabited. This Alley falls into *Butler's-alley*, which, with several Turnings, falls into *Grub-street*.

Moor-lane.

*Moor-lane*, for the Generality, but meanly built and inhabited, especially the upper End, which is narrow, and leads into a Place called *Back-alley*, mean; having a Passage upon Sufferance into *Ropemakers-alley*; likewise another Passage into *Butler's-alley*, and so into *Grub-street*. *Rams-head-court*, but ordinary, taken up by Carmen for Stabling for their Horses. *Sugar-loaf-court*, long and ordinary, has a Passage into *Gun-alley*, and so into *Little Moorfields*. *Seven-star-court*, mean. *Sugar-loaf-alley*, small and ordinary. *Butler's-alley* leads into *Moorfields*. *Car-yard*, a large Place for Stabling. *Cock-alley*, small and mean. *Vine-court* and *Maiden-head-court*, both which have been new built, with good Houses, having each a Passage into *Little Moorfields* thro' *Half-moon-alley*.

Grub-street.

*Grub-street*, long, coming out of *Fore-street*, and running Northward into *Chiswell-street*; but some small Part, viz. from *San alley* to *Chiswell-street*, is not in the Ward, but in the Liberty of *Finsbury*. This Street, taking in the whole, is but indifferent, as to its Houses and Inhabitants, and sufficiently pestered with Courts and Alleys, as follow:

*Lund's-alley*, long and ordinary, falls into *Moor-lane*. *Honeysuckle-court*, good, with new built Houses. *Fleur-de-lis-court*, small and ordinary. *Little Bell alley*, but mean. *Flying-horse-court*, long, but ordinarily built.

Over-against the Pump is a Court without a Name. *Oakley-court*, large and open, the greatest Part at present unbuilt, and lying West. *Butler's-alley*, narrow and ordinary, giving a Passage into *Moor-lane*, where it is broad. *Cross-keys-court*, indifferent large, and old built, leads into *Half-moon-alley*, and so into *Whitcross-street*. *Maiden-head-court*, handsome, and indifferently well built and inhabited. *Great Bell-alley*, small, but indifferent good.

*Haberdashers-square*, genteel, with new well built Houses; the Court is square, and inclosed in with Palisade Pales, except a handsome Passage to the Houses round about, and in the Middle a Dial. This Court was made out of two old ones, viz. *Paviors-court* and *Robin Hood-court*. *Sun-alley*, but small.

Whitcross-street.

*Whitcross-street*, a Place well built and inhabited; it begins in *Fore-street*, and runs Northward into *Old-street*, which is of a great Length. But the Part within the Ward goes but a little beyond *Beech-lane*, where the City Posts are set up, as they are in *Grub-street*, and in *Golden-lane*, being the Circuits of the Freedom.

In this Street are these Courts and Alleys, viz. *Cross-keys-Inn*, large, and of an indifferent Trade, with some private Houses in it. *Cock-alley* leads into *Redcross-street*, as also into *Fore-street*; where it is mentioned under the Name of *Great Cock-alley*. *Three-leg-court*, or *Yard*, being long and open, with good Houses. *King's-*

*arms-yard*, large, with ordinary old Buildings, chiefly for Carmen. *Peacock-brewhouse*, a handsome convenient Building, and of a considerable Trade. *King's-head-court*, well built, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Cross-keys-court*, large, and falls into *Grub-street*, where it is spoken of. *Half-moon-alley*, but ordinary, falls into *Cross-keys-court*, and thence into *Grub-street*, by a Passage newly made by the Consent of the Landlords. This Alley also falls into *Horshoe-alley*, which is very mean. *Bowling-alley*, an open Place, containing some Courts within it; as *George-yard*, &c. which is but mean; and this Alley, by a Passage, falls into *Cradle-court*, seated in *Red-cross-street*. *Anabaptist-court*, long, but ordinary. *Castle-court*, a pretty Yard, but small. *Red-rose-court*, small and ordinary. *Fern's-yard*, a Place only for refining of Lead.

*Beech-lane* comes out of *Whitcross-street*, and falls into *Redcross-street*, over-against *Barbican*; a Place of slender Account as to Trade or Resort, and but indifferent as to its Inhabitants.

Beech-lane.

*Ship-yard*, but ordinary, having a long Passage into a small Court. *Glover's-ball-court*, a large Place. *King's-head-court*, large, and well built, hath a Passage into *Red-lion-court*, lying in the Manor of *Finsbury*.

*Golden-lane*, of no great Account either for Buildings or Inhabitants. It comes out of *Redcross-street*, and runs up into *Old-street*; but the Part in this Ward goeth no further than *Angel-alley*, which is by the City Posts.

Golden-lane.

The Courts and Alleys in this Lane are, *Jacob's-well-alley*, very mean. *Cocks-head-court*, pretty large, and well built; hath a Door and Passage, by Sufferance, into the *Redcross Tavern* in *Barbican*. *Black-raven-court*, pretty handsome, but small. *Crown-court*, a good open Place. *Sun-court*, long, and in some Places pretty broad: It runs into *Red-lion-market*, which is in the Lordship. Near to this Place is the *Sun Brewhouse*; as also *Three Arrows Brewhouse*, both of a good Trade. *Dixon's-rents*, very small and ordinary. *Vine-court*, indifferent good.

*Litton-street*, a pretty good Place, not long built; being made out of *Bridgwater House* and Garden. Which said Street runs into *Brackley-street*, and thence into *Bridgwater-street*; all built out of *Bridgwater House* and Ground. *Bell-alley*, very ordinary.

Litton-street.

*Barbican*, a good broad Street, formerly well inhabited by Tradesmen, especially Salesmen for Apparel, both new and old. It comes out of *Aldersgate-street*, against *Long-lane*, and falls into *Redcross-street*; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to the City Posts. And fronting *Redcross-street* is the Watch-house, where formerly stood a Watch Tower, called *Burgh-kenning*, i. e. *Barbican*, for the Security of the City in those Parts.

Barbican.

In this Street are these Places of Name, *Garter-court*, pretty large, containing two Courts, and both so called; which are indifferent good. *Bridgwater-square*, a very handsome open Place, with very good Buildings, well inhabited. The middle is neatly inclosed with Palisado Pales, and set round with Trees, which renders the Place



Place very delightful. At the North-West Corner is a Passage into *Bridgewater-street*; and in the South-East Corner of the Square is another Passage into *Charles-street*, and from thence into *Brackley-street*: Out of which Place is a Passage through *Litton-street*, into *Golden-lane*. And on the East Side of *Charles-street* is a short Street, which has the Name of *Silver-street*; but is a Place of no great Account. And where this Square is, stood the House of the Earl of *Bridgewater*.

Three  
Pigeon-  
Court.

*Three-pigeon-court*, both small and ordinary. *Plough-alley*, long and mean. *Blue-boars-head-court*, also long and ordinary. *Fox and Crown-court*, long and mean. *Fig-tree-court*, pretty good, and well inhabited. *Play-house-yard*, long, with old Buildings; so called, for that here was a Play-house in former Days.

Redcross-  
street.

*Redcross-street*, wide, well built and inhabited; it comes out of *Barbican*, and runs up to *Cripplegate Church*. About the Middle of this Street, on the North Side, is a publick Library, appropriated to the Dissenting Clergy. The Courts and Alleys here are, *Three-herring-court*, pretty large, but ordinary. *Red-lion* and *Axe-Inn*, but indifferent. *Three-faulcon-court*, very good, and well built, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Cradle-court*, pretty large and good, falls into *Bowling-alley* in *Whitecross-street*. *Paul's-alley*, very long, with some pretty handsome Houses, fit for good Inhabitants; and runs into *Aldersgate-street*, by the *Half-moon Tavern*. *Bear and Ragged-staff-alley*, very ordinary. *Frying-pan-alley*, very mean. *Ship-yard*, but ordinary.

Jewen-  
street.

*Jewen-street* comes out of *Redcross-street*, and falls into *Aldersgate-street*; a Place well built and inhabited, except at the West End, and of some Trade for *Button-mould-makers*.

Stow.

In this Street are these Places; *Crowder's-well-alley*, very long, running into *Aldersgate-street*, through an Inn-yard. It hath good Buildings, well inhabited. This Place is of some Note for its Well, which gives Name to the Alley. The Water of this Well is esteemed very good for sore Eyes, to wash them with; and is said to be also very good to drink for several Distempers: And some say, it is very good for Men in Drink to take of this Water, for it will allay the Fumes, and bring them to be sober.

*Bull-head-court*, a broad Place, with old Buildings, but well inhabited. *Redcross-alley*, very long, but somewhat narrow, with pretty good Houses; to many of which are Gardens, which occasions the Place to be the better inhabited. *Three-pigeon-court*, square, and pretty good. *Cockpit-court*, but ordinary, and leads into *Horn-alley*; but this is in *Aldersgate-street Ward*. *Lauderdale-court*, a good large Place, well built and inhabited; being built out of the Garden belonging to *Lauderdale House*, seated in *Aldersgate-street*; but some of the Ground lieth yet un-built. And on the East Side of the Entrance into this Court, going up Steps, is *Goldsmith's-court*, which is but ordinary.

The Watch.

There are to watch at *Cripplegate*, and at several other Stands, in divers Places of this Ward, every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and forty Watchmen, within the Walls; and one

Constable, a Beadle, and ninety Watchmen, in several Places without the Walls; being for the whole Ward 130.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest are to serve in the several Courts in the *Guildhall* in the Month of *March*. The Jury.

This Ward hath an Alderman; and within the Gate, 8 Common-Council, 9 Constables, 12 Scavengers. For Wardmote Inquest 15, and a Beadle. Without the Gate, it hath 4 Common-Council, 2 Constables, 4 Scavengers, 17 Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. The Government of this Ward.

It is taxed in *London* to the Fifteenth at 40 *l.* and in the *Exchequer* at 39 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward is *John Blackford*, Esq; who has past the Chair. The Common-Councilmen within the Wall are, Mr. *Richard Molineux*, Deputy, Mr. *Thomas Atkins*, Mr. *John Knight*, Mr. *John Cartwright*, Mr. *Robert Elliot*, Mr. *Edward Sadler*, Mr. *Holles Bull*, and Mr. *Robert Markland*. Without the Wall are, Mr. *John Wallington*, Deputy, Mr. *Edward Farmer*, Mr. *Francis Roberts*, and Mr. *Thomas Whincup*.

The remarkable Things in this Ward are,

First, Five Parishes with Churches; (1) *St. Giles Cripplegate*, (2) *St. Alphage*, (3) *St. Alban Wood-street*, (4) *St. Michael's Wood-street*, (5) *St. Mary Aldermanbury*; and one Parish without a Church, viz. *St. Mary Magdalen Milk-street*: Of which in the Parochial History. Remarkable Things, Parishes and Churches.

Secondly, A Chapel situate in a Court, to which it gives Name, at the North West Corner of *London-wall*. This Chapel was founded as early as the Time of King *Edward I.* and dedicated to *St. James*, and distinguished from other Cognominal Dedications by the Name of *St. James's Chapel*, or *Hermitage on the Wall*, because situate in or near *London-wall*, at the North-West Corner of *Monks-well-street*, which Street took its Name from the Monks lodging therein, and a Well belonging to them. This Hermitage, says Bishop *Tanner*, in his *Notitia*, p. 317. belonged to the Abbot and Convent of *Gerondon* in *Leicestershire*, who kept two *Cistercian* Monks of their own Order here. At the Dissolution it was granted, 34 *Hen. VIII.* to *William Lamb*, a rich Cloth-worker of this City, who bequeathed it with other Appurtenances to his Company for the Uses mentioned on Page 264. Chapel.

In this Chapel the Worshipful Company of Cloth-workers have four Sermons preached to them upon four principal Festivals in the Year, viz. upon the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, *March 25*; on the Feast of *St. John Baptist*, *June 24*; on the Feast of *St. Michael* the Archangel, *September 29*; and on the Feast of *St. Thomas* the Apostle, *Decemb. 21*. Upon which Days, the Master, Wardens, and Livery of the Company meet at some convenient Place, near unto the Chapel, whence they go in their Gowns and Hoods to the Chapel, and hear the Sermon: After which, they relieve twelve poor Men, and as many Women, with 12 *d.* a piece in Money; and once a Year, viz. at *Michaelmas*, give to each of them a Frieze Gown a Lockram Shift, and a good Pair of Winter Shoes, fit for their wearing. From whence this Chapel is now commonly called *Lamb's-chapel*, and the Inhabitants of the Tenements belonging



belonging to the said Chapel, till the Year 1660, stood in Competition with the Parishioners of the Parish of *St. Olave's Silver-street*, who would have had those Inhabitants to have been of their Parish, which indeed they are, as may appear by the following Deed :

*A very antient Deed to prove Lamb's-chapel to have antiently been in the Parish of St. Olave Silver-street.*

“ Know all Men, present and to come, That I *Laurence de Frowick* have granted and demised, and by this present Charter of mine have confirmed, unto *Richard of Clarkenwell*, Chaplain, all that Land of mine, with the Houses, Buildings, and Appurtenances, which I have in *London*, in *Monks-well-street*, in the Parish of *St. Olave's*, lying between that Land which *William Tbrotegos* held of me, towards the South, and the Land of the Fryars of the *New Hostell*, towards the North, and which extendeth itself in Length from the King's Highway, even unto the Wall of the City, towards the West, &c. he paying me twenty Shillings a Year, &c. and giving unto the Church of *St. Olave's* aforesaid one Wax Candle, of a Pound Weight, at the Feast of *St. Thomas* the Apostle, yearly; and unto the Chapel (*de inclusorio*) in the Close or Cloister within *Cripplegate*, at the upper End of *Monk-well-street*, towards the North, one other Wax Taper, of three Quarters Weight, upon the Feast of *St. James*, yearly, &c.

Witness, *Nicholas Bat*, then Mayor of *London*.

*John* of *Northampton*, and

*Richard Pycard*, then Sheriffs,  
&c. Anno 1253.”

#### NOTES upon this Deed.

Out of this so antient a Deed, may we observe,

I. That by the bounding of the Land, between the Street and the City Wall, towards the West, that this is the Ground which is now *Lamb's-chapel-yard*.

II. By the assigning the latter Candle to be paid to the Chapel on *St. James's Day*, that it was meant to this *Lamb's-chapel*, which was antiently called, *The Chapel of St. James in the Wall*; upon whose Festival this Chapel seems to have been dedicated. And, to honour the Solemnity of which, *Frowick*, the Gentleman, directed this Candle to be yearly paid.

The Original of this Deed, in *Latin*, was in the Hands of that most learned Antiquary *Sir Henry Spelman*, Knt.

“ Upon the 8th of July, 1625, I *Arthur Jackson*, Rector of *St. Michael Hogen-lane, Wood-street*, was chosen by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers to be Minister of this Church or Chapel of *St. James in the Wall*, commonly called *Lamb's-chapel*.” This *J. Bagford* transcribed out of the Register-Book of the Parish-Church or Chapel of *St. James in the Wall*, with this that follows :

#### MARRIAGES.

“ August 18, 1586, (being the first Register) *Nicholas Bestney*, of *Gray's-Inn*, in *Holborn*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; and *Bridget Mitchel*, sole Daughter and Heir of *John Mitchel*, of *Warham*, in the County of *Suffex*.

No. 77.

“ The 28th of July, 1608, *Henry Hudson*, of the *Inner Temple, London*, Gent. and *Sibyll Bestney*, &c.”

“ Thus far these Marriages were taken out of several Paper Registers, by me *Arthur Jackson*.” And then from this Mr. *Jackson's* Register-Book, were entered the Marriages in that Chapel celebrated, unto the Year 1632, and no farther.

BURIALS entered in the same Register.

1592. *Eleanor Bestney*, Daughter of *Nicholas Bestney*, and *Bridget* his Wife.

1604. May 29, *Catharine Bestney*, Daughter of *Nicholas Bestney*, Esq; and *Bridget* his Wife. Aug. 29, *Ursula Bestney*, Daughter of the said *Nicholas* and *Bridget*, &c.

1632. March 22, Mrs. *Bridget Bestney*, Widow, late Wife of *Nicholas Bestney*, Esq.

Thirdly, *Sion college*, founded and set apart for the Meetings and Improvement of the *London* Clergy, is situated upon the Ruins of the Priory of *Elfing-Spital*; which consisted of a College for a Warden, four Priests and two Clerks; and an Hospital for one hundred old, blind and poor Persons of both Sexes; blind, paralytic and disabled Priests to be preferred. This Foundation was erected on the Site of several Tentments of one *William Elfing*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, the Founder, A. D. 1329, who dedicated the same to *St. Mary*. But in the Year 1340 he changed the College of Seculars into a Priory for a Prior and five Regular Canons of the Order of *St. Augustin*; which at the Dissolution were increased to nine in Number, endowed with 193 l. 15 s. 5 d. per Ann. according to *Dugdale*, or 239 l. 13 s. 11 d. according to *Speed*. In 31 Hen. VIII. this religious House, situate Part in the Parish of *Aldermanbury*, and Part in the Parish of *St. Alphage*, was granted to *Sir John Williams*, Master of the King's Jewels; afterwards *Lord Thame*; and the next Year, on Christmas Eve, it was burnt down, he then living in it; having made a Garden of the Church-yard, and Stables of the Lodgings for the Poor. In this Grant was reserved a Quit-Rent of 1 l. 17 s. 2 d. per Ann. to the Crown. This Estate, devolved to *Henry Norris*, Esq; who married *Sir William's* only Daughter *Margery*, and conveyed it to *Sir Rowland Hayward*, Alderman of *London*; for 700 l. whose Son *Sir John Hayward* sold it (with an Incumbrance of the said Quit-Rent; and 4 l. per Ann. for ever, left by his Father *Sir Rowland* to the Poor of *St. Alphage*, to be distributed in Bread) to one *Robert Parkhurst*, who, in 3 Charles I. conveyed it to the Reverend Mr. *John Simpson*, Rector of *St. Olave's Hart-street*; and *John Keeling* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; for the Uses of the Will of the Reverend Dr. *Thomas White*, Vicar of *St. Dunstan's in the West*; who, amongst other Charities, &c. had intrusted them to lay out 3000 l. in the Purchase and Building of a College for the Use of the *London* Clergy, and Alms-houses for twenty poor People, ten Men and ten Women. And in Prosecution of the said Dr. *White's* Will, a Charter was procured the 3d of July, 6 Charles I. under the Great Seal of *England*, for incorporating the Clergy of *London*: By which all the Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers, and Curates, are constituted Fellows of

*Sion col-  
lege.*

*Tanner's  
Notitia,  
p. 318.*

*Incorporat-  
ed.*



the College. And, out of the Incumbents, are annually to be elected, on *Tuesday* three Weeks after *Easter*, as Governors, a President, two Deans, and four Assistants, who are to meet quarterly, to hear a Sermon *ad Clerum*; and afterwards to be entertained with a Dinner in the College Hall, at the Charge of the Foundation.

*Bishop of London Visitor.*

The Bishop of *London* is Visitor. But no Bishop of *London* ever visited till *July* 16, 1695, when Dr. *Henry Compton*, then Lord Bishop of *London*, visited.

*The common Seal.*

Anno 1632, the Governors and Clergy, being summoned, agreed upon a common Seal, which had round it *Sigillum Collegii de Sion Londini*; and upon it the good Samaritan, with this Inscription, *Vade & fac similiter*, *St. Luc. x. 37.* This for the Foundation.

#### THE ALMS-HOUSE

*The Alms-House.*

Consists of twenty distinct Rooms, for ten Men within the College, and ten Women without it. They are to be nominated; four by the City of *Bristol*, where Dr. *White* was born; eight by the Merchant-Taylors Company; six by the Parish of *St. Dunstan*, where he was Minister forty-nine Years; and two by *St. Gregory's* Parish, where he had lived about twenty Years; except any of the Kindred of either of his Wives appeared, who were first to be considered, not exceeding four at a Time. All which are to give Security, at their Admission, that they be no Charge to the College nor Parish of *St. Alphage*. The College appoints one to take Care of them, see to the Distribution of the Charity, and eject, in Case of Delinquency.

*The Poor's Allowances.*

Besides the Benevolence of the Founder, one Mr. *Brewer*, by his last Will, made in the Year 1684, gave them a Farm in *Hertfordshire*. They are paid quarterly by the College. Formerly it amounted to 6*l. per Annum* each; but now, by Reason of the falling of the Rents considerably, as one Manor in the Hundreds of *Essex* from 120*l. per Annum* is fallen to 70*l. per Annum*, their Allowances are somewhat abated.

#### THE LIBRARY.

*The Library founded by Simson.*

This was not appointed by the Founder, but what Mr. *Simson*, one of the Executors, did erect, at the Motion of Mr. *Wood*, Minister of *St. Michael Crooked-lane*; who, being by at the Building of the Alms-House, told Mr. *Simson*, that he might raise over that a convenient Library, which Mr. *Simson* hearkened to; and it cost him above 200*l.* as Mr. *Spenser*, the first Library-keeper, reported. And therefore, in the Charter of King *Charles I.* it is said that *John Simson* was at great Charge in erecting the Library, and in Truth might justly be esteemed a Founder, in Regard of the Pains and Charge he was at, in recovering, settling, and perfecting the Whole.

It is a spacious Room 121 Feet in Length, and 30 Feet broad, furnished with Wainscot Stalls, Desks, Seats, and other necessary and useful Ornaments. It contains Books on the following Subjects, each Class marked: And the Title of the Subjects, which the Books therein consist of, are;

#### CLASSES on the West Side.

Marks.	Titles.
A.	Biblia Sacra.
C. B.	{ Lib. Rabinici. Lib. Liturgici.
E.	Commentatores.
G.	Patres Græci.
I.	Lib. Juridici.
L.	Theol. Scholast.
N.	Theol. Polemici.
P.	Lib. Theolog.
R.	Medicinal.
T.	Lib. Historic.
W.	Geograph.
Y.	Lib. Philologici.
A. B.	Lib. Miscellan.
I. B.	Lexicographi.
U. B.	Catalogi.

#### CLASSES on the East Side.

Marks.	Titles.
A.	Biblia Sacra.
D.	Commentatores.
F.	Commentatores.
H.	Patres Latini.
K.	Concilia.
M.	Theol. Casuistici.
O.	Theol. Concionat.
Q.	Lib. Theolog.
S.	Histor. Ecclesiast.
U.	Lib. Histor. & Polit.
X.	Lib. Philosoph.
Z.	Lib. Philologici.
E. B.	Lib. Miscellan.
O. B.	Lib. Mathemat.

The Books in the Library were given by several Benefactors. Some gave Money, and some gave Books. It was also much augmented by the Library of the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*; which was carried first to *Camden-house*, and thence brought to the College, Anno 1647.

*The Books and Benefactors.*

But, in the Year 1666, the dismal Fire which consumed this famous City, burnt also this College, with the Library, and a third Part of the Books; as also the Hospital for twenty poor People; many convenient Chambers for Students, besides those that were reserved for the Meeting of the Governors and Fellows, and for the Clerk and Library-keeper to dwell in; the whole Fabric at a moderate Estimate being worth 4000*l.* There were also lost the Rents of several Chambers within, and certain Tenements without the College, to the Value of 106*l. 6s. per Annum.*

*The Library and College consumed, Anno 1666.*

In the Year 1670, *Daniel Mills*, D. D. Rector of *St. Olave's Hart-street*, President that Year, gave 40*l.* He also caused to be set up nineteen complete Stalls or Desks, and three Half-ones, wherein Books are placed for public Uses. He wainscoted the upper End of the Library, and set up a fair Repository for Books, wherein now standeth the great Bible of *France* in many learned Languages, and whereon is placed the large Registry of Benefactors. He also by himself, and Procurement of others, was very beneficial in the rebuilding of the College and Library.

This Library was also enlarged by the Jesuits Books, that were seized Anno 1679. And, at the Motion

*The Library enlarged.*



Motion of the Governor, what were not before embezzled were granted by King *Charles II.* to the College; as also by the Benefaction of the Lord *Barkley*, who gave Half his Uncle *Cooke's* Books to this Library, and promised the other Half at his Death. Many others gave Books, whose Names are inserted into the Catalogue of the Benefactors, and set down according to Order in every Book they gave. Mr. *Wynn*, Citizen and Dyer, gave 100*l.* the Interest to be laid out yearly in Books. Mr. *Calfe* 20*l. per Annum* for the same Use, payable by the Leatherfellers Company.

Officers of the Library. The Library is to be surveyed twice a Year: And had at first a Library-keeper, and an Under Library-keeper, and an Ostiary. Now one serves for all, who has a very handsome Apartment at the South-East Corner of the Library.

Means to augment this Library. Proposals have been made for augmenting this Library. First, That every Author be desired to give a Book of whatsoever he shall publish. Secondly, That every London Minister, at his Admission into a Living, be desired to give a Book. Thirdly, That every Governor do the same, at his Admission, not under 10*s.* Value. Fourthly, That the Bookfellers be desired to give one Copy of every of the Books they print. By 10 *Anne*, this is one of the Libraries to which one of all registered Books must be given.

The Charge of Re-building. This whole College being consumed by the Fire, the Rebuilding of the Alms-House, and the Library, cost above 1300*l.* the Hall, and all the other Buildings, cost above 2000*l.* more, as was computed in the Year 1688. The Wainscoting of the Hall cost 140*l.* And as for the Chambers of the Students, which before the Fire were wholly for such, no Women then permitted to inhabit there, and amounted to a considerable Revenue to the College of about 54*l. per Annum*; the Ground, which lies to the South of the Great Hall, was let out to build upon at Ground Rents.

The President, Deans, and Assistants are, March 26, *A. D.* 1755,

The Reverend Mr. *Cutts Barton*, President; Mr. *Adam Langley*, Mr. *Thomas Archer*, Deans; Dr. *Thomas Birch*, Dr. *John Thomas*, Dr. *Thomas Newton*, Dr. *Richard Bullock*, Assistants.

Halls. Barbers-hall. Fourthly, In this Ward are the following Halls, belonging to Companies: (1) *Barbers-hall* is a magnificent Building on the West Side, and near to the Middle of *Monkswell-street*. It consists of a spacious Hall, a Court-Room, Theatre, Library, and other commodious Offices. The grand Entrance from *Monkswell-street* is enriched with the Companies Arms, Cartouches, large Fruit, &c. The Court-Room is adorned with a Fretwork Ceiling, and the Pictures of *K. Henry VIII.* and the Court of Assistants, in one fine Piece; the Pictures of *K. Charles II.* &c.

The Theatre contains four Degrees of Cedar Seats, one above another, in elliptical Form, adorned with the Figures of the seven liberal Sciences, the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, and the Skeleton of an Ostrich, put up by Dr. *Hobbes* 1682, with a Bust of King *Charles I.* two human Skins on wooden Frames, of a Man and a Woman, in Imitation of *Adam* and *Eve*, put up in 1645; a Mummy's Skull, given by

Mr. *Loveday* 1655; the Skeleton of *Etherton*, with Copper Joints, (he was executed) given by Mr. *Knowles* in 1693; the Figure of a Man flay'd, where all the Muscles appear in due Place and Proportion, done after the Life; the Skeletons of *Cambery Bess* and *Country Tom* (as they there call them) 1638; and three other Skeletons of human Bodies. The Roof of this Theatre is an elliptical Cupola.

But, as this Furniture was introduced by the Surgeons, who had been incorporated with the Barbers by King *Henry VIII.* and are lately dissolved and made a separate Body by Act of Parliament; the Theatre is now become desolate and useless; the Surgeons having forsaken that fine Piece of Architecture constructed by *Inigo Jones*, and built a new Theatre in the *Old Bailey*, as will be noted in *Farringdon without*.

(2.) *Haberdashers-hall*, situate at the End of *Staining-lane*, on the North Side of *Maiden-lane*, is a good Brick Building; particularly that Room called the Hall is very neat and lofty, paved with Marble and Purbeck, wainscoted about 12 Feet high; and the Screen at the West End, where are two arched Apertures, is adorned with Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order, with Enrichments; and round the Hall are several Coats of Arms, as the King's, those of *London*, this Company's, and others.

(3.) *Waxchandlers-hall*, which is also in *Maiden-lane*, on the South Side, at the very Extremity of the Ward in that Direction. It is a handsome, tho' not a spacious old Building, and has been lately well repaired and beautified.

(4.) *Plasterers-hall*, a very neat pretty Building, on the North-West Side of *Addle-street*. This was in antient Days *Pinner's-hall*; which Company, says *Stow*, being not worth a Pin, was in his Time gone to Decay.

(5.) *Brewers-hall* is also a good Building, near adjoining to *Plasterers-hall*, with a genteel Entrance into a large Court, paved with Free-stone, cloistered; the Building above being supported with handsome Pillars.

(6.) *Curriers-hall*, situate at the upper End of *Curriers-court*, is an indifferent good Building, with an handsome Free-stone Entrance.

(7.) *Bowyers-hall* was formerly situate in a Court on the South Side of *Hart-street*.

(8.) *Loriners-hall* adjoins to *London-wall* in the *Postern-street*, facing *Basinghall-street*, and, tho' small, is a pretty neat Building.

Fifthly, Here are also several charitable Foundations, called Alms-Houses.

(1.) The Alms-Houses on the East Side of *Monkswell-street*, founded *A. D.* 1575 by Sir *Ambrose Nicholas*, Knt. Salter, and Mayor, for 12 poor aged People, and endowed with 7*d. per Week* each, and 5 Sacks of Charcoal, and a Quarter of an hundred of Faggots to each, yearly.

(2.) *Rogers's* Alms-Houses, the Foundation of Mr. *Robert Rogers*, Leatherfeller and Merchant-Adventurer, in *Hart-street* near *London-wall*, having a Room below, and another above, for six antient Couple, each being free, and having no Charge of Children. They were erected in the Year 1612, as appears by the Inscription on these Houses, and are in the Disposal of the City, who pay 4*l. per Ann.* to each.

(3.) In



(3.) In *Little Wood-street*, in an Alley on the West Side, *Henry Barton*, Esq; and Mayor of *London*, built seven Chambers for so many poor People to live Rent-free.

(4.) *Drapers Alms-Houses*, so called, being founded by Lady *Askew*, Widow of Sir *Christopher Askew*, Draper, and Mayor of *London* 1533, for eight poor Widows of the *Drapers Company*. They stand at the North-East Corner of *Beech-lane*, and are built of Brick and Timber. The Endowment is 4 *l. per Ann.* to each, paid by the *Drapers Company* monthly.

(5.) Thirteen Alms-Houses in *Golden-lane*, founded by *Ricard Gallard* of *Islington*, Esq; Citizen and Painter-Stainer of *London*, for so many poor People, and endowed by him with 2 *d.* a-piece weekly, and a Load of Charcoal amongst them yearly, charged upon his Estate about *Islington*.

(6.) *Sion Alms-Houses*. See before the Account of *Sion College*.

Wood-street-compter.

A Compter in *Wood-street*, built in the Year 1555, for the Reception of Prisoners from the Compter in *Bread-street*, ordered to be abolished for the Misdemeanors of its Keeper. See *Poultry-Compter*, and p. 252.

Antiquities

At the Meeting of the Corners of *Aldermanbury*, *Milk-street*, *Lad-lane*, and *Cateaton-street*, which the Editor of *Stow* by Mistake calls *Old Jewry*, there was formerly a Well with two Buckets. And somewhere in the Street called *Aldermanbury*, there was the first *Guildhall* of *London*, as far as we have upon Record: And that Street in all Probability took its Name from the Court of Aldermen kept in the said Hall; forasmuch as *Bury* signifies a Court. The Time of its Removal to the present Hall is particularly noted before in our first Book, page 185. In the Middle of this Street, facing the South Side of the Church, is a Conduit, built at the Charge of *William Eastfield*, Esq; and Lord-Mayor of *London*, who lived near thereunto, and brought Water thither from *Tyburn* in Pipes to supply it.

Monuments in Elsing-Hospital.

The Monuments in *Elsing-Spital* before its Dissolution (See *Sion-College*) were, for *Thomas Cheyne*, Son to *William Cheyne*; *Thomas*, *John* and *William*, Sons of Sir *William Cheyne*: *John Northampton*, Draper, Mayor, 1381. *Edmond Hungerford*, *Henry Frowicke*, *Joan*, Daughter to Sir *William Cheyne*, Wife to *William Stokes*. *Robert Elderbroke*, Esq; 1460. *Dame Joan Ratcliffe*, Wife of *William Fowler*. *William Kingston*, *Thomas Swineley*, and *Helen* his Wife, &c.

Elsing Church.

The principal Isle of this Church, towards the North, was pulled down, and a Frame of four Houses set up in the Place. The other Part of this Church (from the Steeple upward) was converted into the Parish-Church of *St. Alphage*: And the Parish-Church which stood near unto the Wall of the City, by *Cripplegate*, was pulled down, and the Plat thereof made a Carpenter's Yard with Saw-Pits.

In *Milk-street*, so called from being the Milk-Market, was the House of *Gregory Rokeby*, chief Assay-Master of the King's Mints, and Mayor of *London* in the Year 1275, the third of *Edward I.* This House belonged to the Priory of *Lewes* in *Sussex*, to whom he was Tenant, and

paid the Rent of 20 *s.* a Year, without being bound to Reparations.

Mention is made in divers Records of a House in *Wood-street*, then called *Black-hall*; but no Man, at this Day, can tell in what Part.

In the Time of King *Richard II.* Sir *Henry Percy*, the Son and Heir of *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, had a House in *Wood-street* in *London*, (whether this *Black-hall* or no, it is hard to trace) wherein he treated King *Richard*, the Duke of *Lancaster*, the Duke of *York*, the Earl-Marshal, and his Father, the Earl of *Northumberland*, with others, at Supper.

There was in *Cripplegate Church*, of old Time, a Fraternity or Brotherhood of our Blessed Lady, or *Corpus Christi*, and *St. Giles*; founded by *John Bellancer*, in the 35th Year of the Reign of King *Edward III.*

Some small Distance from the East End of this Church was a Water-Conduit, brought in Pipes of Lead from *Highbury*, by *John Middleton*, one of the Executors to Sir *William Eastfield*. The Inhabitants adjoining castellated it, at their own Costs and Charges, about the Year 1483.

Cripplegate Conduit.

At a Common Council afterwards, held it was agreed, That the Chamberlain should, at the Costs of the Chamber, cause the common Well and Spring at *St. Giles's* to be covered with a House of Brick.

There was also a Bos of clear Water in the Wall of the Church-Yard, made at the Charges of *Richard Whittington*, sometime Mayor, and was like to that of *Billinggate*. The same was afterwards turned into a Pump, and so quite decayed.

A Well in the Church-yard Wall.

There was also a Pool of clear Water, near the Parsonage, on the West Side thereof; which was filled up in the Reign of *Henry VI.* The Spring was cooped in, and arched over with hard Stone; and Stairs of Stone to go down to the Spring, on the Bank of the Town-Ditch. And this was also done of the Goods, and by the Executors, of *Richard Whittington*.

A Pool.

In *Whitecross-street*, King *Henry V.* built one fair House, and founded there a Brotherhood of *St. Giles*, to be kept. Which House had some Time been an Hospital of the *French Order*, by the Name of *St. Giles* without *Cripplegate*, in the Reign of *Edward I.* The King having the Jurisdiction, and appointing a *Custos* thereof, for the Precinct of *St. Giles*, &c. Which Hospital being suppressed, the Lands were given to the Brotherhood, for Relief of the Poor.

Old French Hospital.

In this Street was a *White Cross*, and near it was built an Arch of Stone, under which ran a Course of Water down to the Moor, called now *Moorfields*. Which being too narrow for the free Course of the Water, and so an Annoyance to the Inhabitants, the twelve Men presented it at an Inquisition of the King's Justices, 3 *Edw. I.* And they presented the Abbot of *Ramsay*, and the Prior of *St. Trinity*; whose Predecessors, six Years past, had built (as the Inquisition ran) a certain Stone Arch at *White Cross*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*, beyond the Course of a certain Water, coming down from *Smethfeld del Barbican*, in that Ward, towards the Moor. Which

Bridge in Whitecross-street presented.

Arch



Arch the aforesaid Abbot and Prior, and their Successors, ought to maintain and repair: And which was so strait, that the Water there could not have its full Course, to the Annoyance of the Inhabitants. Hereupon it was commanded the Sheriffs to distrain the said Abbot and Convent to mend the said Arch.

One Alley, of divers Tenements, over-against the North Wall of St. Giles's Church-Yard, was appointed to be Alms-Houses for the Poor, wherein they dwelt Rent-free; and otherwise were relieved: But the said Brotherhood was suppressed by Henry VIII. Sir John Gresham, Mayor, purchased the Lands thereof, and gave it to the Maintenance of a Free-School, which he had founded at Holt, a Market-Town in Norfolk.

Red-crofs.

In Redcross-street, on the West Side from St. Giles's Church-Yard, up to the *Crofts*, were many good Houses, built outward, with divers Alleys, turning into a large Plat of Ground, of old Time called the *Jews Garden*, as being the only Place appointed them in England, wherein to bury their Dead; till the Year 1177, the 24th of Henry II. that it was permitted them (after long Suit to the King and Parliament at Oxford) to have special Place assigned them in every Quarter where they dwelt.

Jews Garden.

*Tenementum & Terras, situat. in Parochia Sti. Botthi. extra Aldrichgate, int. Tenement. nuper Rici. Odibam ex parte Australi, ac Gardinum vocat. Jereyn Garden ex parte Orien.*

This Plat of Ground remained to the said Jews, till the Time of their final Banishment out of England, and was afterwards turned into fair Garden-Plats, and Summer-Houses for Pleasure.

Jewen-street.

It is now called *Jewen-street*, being a continued Street of Houses on each Side of the Way, and leads into *Aldersgate-street*. This Place, with the Appurtenances, was antiently called *Leyrestowe*; which King Edward I. granted to William de Monte Forte, Dean of St. Paul's, London: Being a Place (as it is expressed in a Record) without *Cripplegate*, and the Suburbs of London, called *Leyrestowe*; and which was the burying Place of the Jews of London; which was valued at 40 s. per Annum.

Beech-lane.

On the East Side of this *Redcross-street* is *Beech-lane*, perhaps so called of Nicholas de la Beech, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, put out of that Office in the 13th of Edward III. This Lane stretches from *Redcross-street* to *Whitecross-street*, and is replenished, not with Beech Trees, but with ordinary Houses of Brick and Timber; amongst which was (of old Time) a great House, belonging to the Abbot of Ramsey, for his Lodging, when he repaired to the City.

Ramsey-house.

It was since called *Drewrie-House*, from Sir Drew Drewrie, Knt. Owner thereof.

Barbican.

On the West Side of *Redcross-street* is a Street called *Barbican*; because, some Time, there stood on the North Side thereof a Burghkenning, or Watch-Tower of the City; called in some Language a *Barbican*, as a *Bikenning* is called a *Beacon*. This Burghkenning, by the Name of the Manor of *Base-court*, was given by Edward III. to Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk; and was after that pertaining to Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby Eresby.

No. 77.

This *Barbican*, and some Land about it, belonged to the Crown, in Edward I's Time. For in an Inquisition made 3 Edward I. concerning Purprestures in the City, one Thomas Jurmal, about 12 Years before, appropriated to himself of the King's Soil, without *Le Barbeken*, a certain Place, containing 40 Feet in Length, and four Feet in Breadth, and inclosed the same Place with an Earth Wall: And Nicholas Crabanzone then held it. Upon this Presentment made by the Jurats, the King's Justices commanded the Sheriffs of London to summon him the said Nicholas; who said, That he had nothing to do with, nor laid any Claim to the said Purpresture; but that he was Tenant to Thomas Fitz-Simon de Burgh. He, the said Thomas, came and prayed, that he might rent the same of the King for 3 d. per Ann. which was granted, because the twelve sworn Men witnessed, that the said Inclosure was no Annoyance. And it was adjudged, that the King might recover the Arrearages of the said Purpresture, viz. 3 s. but no Forfeiture, because it was of the said Thomas's doing.

Next adjoining to this, was another great House, called *Garter-House*, or *Place*; some Time built by Sir Thomas Writhe, or Writbesley, Knt. alias *Garter*, Principal King of Arms, second Son of Sir John Writhe, Knt. alias *Garter*, and was Uncle to the first Thomas, Earl of Southampton, Knight of the *Garter*, and Chancellor of England. He built this House, and in the Top thereof a Chapel, which he dedicated by the Name of *St. Trinitatis in Alto*.

Garter-house.

There was till very lately a handsome Stone Postern-Gate at the South End of each *Postern-street*, which now lie open, facing *Aldermanbury* and *Basinghall-street*, those Gates being removed as useless; and for the better Accommodation of the neighbouring Inhabitants, by Order of Common Council.

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## C H A P. XXI.

### Of DOWGATE WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

The Name. Bounds. Extent. Government. Aldermen and Common Council. Parishes and Churches. Watermens-Hall. Skinners-Hall. Tallow-chandlers-Hall. Innholders-Hall. Joiners-Hall. Plumbers-Hall. Steelyard. Merchant-Tailors School. Antiquities. Jesus Commons. Conduit. Cold-Harbour.

VARIOUS are the Opinions concerning the Etymology of this Ward. Some derive it from *Dour-gate*, which, they say, signifies *Water-gate*, and stood in the Wall next the *Thames*, at the Bottom of the Hill: Others will have it derived from its Situation, which is a great Descent, and the Gate which stood at the Bottom of the Hill: Which last Opinion has prevailed so far, that modern Writers have given it the Name of *Downgate*; while, in common Use, the Citizens differ from both, and call it *Dowgate Ward*.

Names.

10 Y

See



See what has been written concerning this Gate on Pages 29, 30.

*Bounds.*

This Ward is bounded on the East by *Candlewick* and *Bridge* Wards, on the North by *Wallbrook* Ward, on the West by *Vintry* Ward, and on the South by the River of *Thames*.

*Extent.*

It extends from *St. Martin's-lane* in the East, to *Cloak-lane* in the West, and from thence both East and West to the River *Thames*, in almost a strait Line; within which Tract are contained, on the South Side of *Thames-street*, between it and the *Thames*, *Old Swan-lane*, *Cold-harbour*, *Alballows-lane*, *Campion-lane*, *Friars-lane*, *Cosins's-lane*, *Dowgate-dock*, and the *Stillyard*; *St. Laurence Poultny's Church-yard*; *Duxford-lane*, as far as *St. Laurence's Church-yard*; *Suffolk-lane*, as far as the Passage into *Busb-lane*; *Busb-lane*, almost the whole; *Dowgate-hill*, as far as *Tallow-chandlers-Hall* Northwards; *Cbecquer-yard*, *Elbow-lane*, so far as the Church-yard, only the South-East Side of the Way; *Cloak-lane*, the South Side, to one hundred and sixty Feet West of *Dowgate-hill*.

*Modern State.*

*Thames-street.*

*Thames-street* is a great Thoroughfare for Carts to the several Wharfs, which renders it a Place of a considerable Trade, and to be well inhabited. The Part of *Thames-street* in this Ward begins Westward at *Little Elbow-lane*, and reaches Eastward to the *Old Swan-lane*, taking in the West Side thereof. The Places on the South Side next the *Thames*, beginning Westward, are as followeth:

*Friars-lane.*

*Friars-lane* or *alley*, very mean, narrow, and long, having a Passage into *Dowgate-dock*, where there is a Lay-stall for the City Soil.

*Brewers-lane.*

*Brewers-lane*, also very ordinary, and runs down to *Dowgate-dock*, which is likewise as ordinary, chiefly serving for a Passage for Carts to the Lay-stall.

*Cosins's-lane*, near the *Still-yard*, hath an open Passage for Carts to the *Thames* Side. In this Place the *Still-yard* Merchants had a large Hall.

*Wild-goose* or *Wind-goose-alley* or *aourt*, said to be built by the *Still-yard* Merchants.

*Still-yard.*

The *Still-yard*, or *Steel-yard*, a large, open Place, with a wide Passage for Carts to the River Side, where there is a Crane, and Stairs for landing Iron, of which here are always large Quantities kept. In this Yard are some good Houses for Merchants who trade in Iron, for which it is of Note, but was formerly of greater, from the Merchants of *Almain*. Here are likewise, at present, large Warehouses for depositing Goods belonging to the *East-India* Company. See Page 915.

*Alballows-lane*, pretty well built and inhabited, hath a Passage to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs to land or take Water at.

*Angel-alley* also but ordinary, the lower Part next the *Thames* taken up by a Dyer.

*White-cock-alley*, but narrow, the lower End falling into *Dyers-hall-ground*; and here stood *Dyers-hall*, which being burnt down in the Fire of London, was not rebuilt; but the Company disposed of the Ground, which is converted to other Uses.

Near this also stands a House which was the *Fishermens-hall*, but is now let in Tenements.

*George-alley*, but narrow and ordinary, having at the lower End a Dye-house.

*Ebgate-lane*, or *Old Swan-alley*, indifferently large and good, leading down to the *Old Swan* Stairs; a Place much used by Watermen, as being a noted Landing-place, and very commodious, having so good a Pair of Stairs. It is a Place well built and inhabited. The East Side of this Lane is in *Bridge* Ward within.

On the North Side of *Thames-street* are these Places, viz. *St. Laurence Poultny-lane*, comes out of *Canon-street*, and falls down into *Thames-street*; a Place well built, and inhabited by Merchants and other Traders. Of this Lane see more in *Candlewick* Ward.

*Duxford-lane* comes out of *St. Laurence Poultny-hill*, and falls into *Thames-street*, a Place of no great Account.

*Suffolk-lane* also goes out of *Thames-street*, and, with a turning Passage by *Cross-lane*, which is but ordinary, comes into *Green Lettice-lane*, which is in *Candlewick* Ward, and so into *Canon-street*.

*Great Busb-lane* comes out of *Canon-street* and falls into *Thames-street*; but the Part in this Ward goeth no farther than *Scotch-yard*, which is a good, large, open Place, well inhabited. This Lane is narrow, but well inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute. Out of this Lane is *Cbequer-yard*, which hath a Passage into *Dowgate-hill*, and is a good open Place. On the South Side is a Passage into *Hand-yard*, which is but ordinary, and falls into *Thames-street*.

*Little Busb-lane*, of small Account, comes out of *Great Busb-lane*, and with a turning Passage falls into *Thames-street*.

*Double-hand-court*, very ordinary.

*Dowgate-hill* is such a great Descent towards *Thames-street*, that, in great and sudden Rains, the Water here comes down from other Streets with that Swiftness, that it oftentimes causeth a Flood in the lower Part. This Street is large and open, the Houses well built and inhabited. On the West Side, near *Budge-row*, is the Church-yard of *St. John Evangelist*, where formerly the Church stood, not being rebuilt since the Fire. Adjoining to the Church-yard Wall is *Cloak-lane*, which runs Westward to *College-hill*. Of this Lane only the South Side is in this Ward, the other Part being in *Vintry* Ward.

*Elbow-lane*, so called from its bending from *Dowgate* with an Elbow to *Thames-street*. Out of this *Great Elbow-lane*, over-against *St. Michael's Royal Church*, is *Little Elbow-lane*, which is that Part that makes the Bending, and falls into *Thames-street*, but a Place of no great Account.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and thirty-six Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *October*.

It hath an Alderman, eight Common-Councilmen, eight Constables, five Scavengers, fourteen

*Fishermens-Hall*

*Ebgate-lane.*

*Duxford-lane.*

*Suffolk-lane.*

*Busb-lane.*

*Dowgate-hill.*

*Elbow-lane.*

*Watch.*

*Jury.*

*Govern-ment.*



teen Wardmote-Inquestmen, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at twenty-eight Pounds.

Alderman  
and Com-  
mon-Coun-  
cilmen.

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Richard Glynn*, Knt. and the Common Council are Mr. *John Abbingdon*, Deputy, Mr. *Daniel Machin*, Mr. *William Watts*, Mr. *Richard Switbin*, Mr. *John Milward*, Mr. *William Shemelt*, Mr. *Timothy Yates*, and Mr. *Christopher Robinson*.

Memorable  
Things.

Church and  
Parishes.

In this Ward are, *First*, (1.) the Parish and Parish-Church of *Allhallows the Great*, and (2.) the united Parish of *Allhallows the Less*, whose Church was not rebuilt after its Destruction in the Fire of *London*.

Halls.

*Secondly*, Several Halls belonging to the Companies of this City: (1.) On the West Side of *Dowgate-street* is the *Tallow-chandlers-hall*, a large, handsome Building, with Piazzas, adorned with Columns and Arches of the *Tuscan Order*.

Tallow-  
chandlers-  
hall.

Skinners-  
hall.

(2.) Somewhat lower stands the *Skinners-hall*, a noble Structure, built with fine Brick, and richly finished, the Hall with right Wainscot, and the Parlour with odoriferous Cedar. It is said to have cost eighteen thousand Pounds building. This Hall was called *Copped-hall* by *Downgate*, in the Parish of *St. John upon Wallbrook*. In the nineteenth Year of *Edward II.* *Ralph Cobham* possessed it, with five Shops, &c.

Innhol-  
ders-hall.

(3.) *Innholders-hall* in *Elbow-lane*, a pretty neat Building, well adapted to the Uses of that antient Company.

Joyners-  
hall.

(4.) In *Friars-lane*, formerly called *Greenwich-lane*, is *Joyners-hall*, which is remarkable for a curious and magnificent Screen at the Entrance into it, having Demi-savages and other Enrichments, well carved, in right Wainscot, and the great Parlour is wainscotted with Cedar.

Water-  
mens-hall.

(5.) *Watermens-hall*, situate with its Front to the *Thames*, is a very handsome Brick Building.

Plumbers-  
hall.

(6.) *Plumbers-hall*, which is in *Chequer-yard*, *Dowgate-hill*, and is a good, handsome Building.

Steel-yard

*Thirdly*, Near to the East of *Cosin-lane* (so called from one *Cosin*, the Builder thereof) is the *Steel-yard*, or *Steel-house*, as some call it. This originally was the Hall of the *Almain*, *Anseatick*, or *German Merchants*, or Place where they used to store (See Pages 93 and 105) as well Wheat, Rye, and other Grain, as Cables, Ropes, Mafts, Pitch, Tar, Flax, Hemp, Linen Cloth, Wainscots, Wax, Steel, and other profitable Merchandizes. Unto these Merchants, in the Year 1259, *Henry III.* in the forty-fourth of his Reign, at the Request of his Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, King of *Almain*, granted, that all and singular the Merchants, having a House in the City of *London*, commonly called *Guilaa Aula Teutonicorum*, should be maintained and upholden through the whole Realm, by all such Freedom, and free Usages or Liberties, as by the King, and in his noble Progenitors Time, they had and enjoyed, &c. This Charter granted to the *Teutonics* the King confirmed by this Letter, directed to the Citizens of *London*, in these Words:

*Henricus Dei Gratia, &c.*

“*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of Eng-  
“*land*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*, &c.

“*To the Citizens of London* to whom these Pre-  
“*sents shall come, greeting: Know ye that, at*  
“*the Instance of the most Serene Prince of the*  
“*Roman Empire, our Brother, we have granted*  
“*to these Merchants of Almain, who have a*  
“*House in our City of London, which is com-*  
“*monly called Gyball Teutonicorum, that we will*  
“*maintain them all and every one, and preserve*  
“*them through our whole Kingdom, in all their*  
“*Liberties and free Customs, which they have*  
“*used in our Times, and in the Times of our*  
“*Progenitors, and will not withdraw such Liber-*  
“*ties and free Customs from them; nor suffer*  
“*them to be at all withdrawn from, &c. Wit-*  
“*ness Myself at Westminster, the fifteenth of June,*  
“*in the forty-fourth Year of our Reign.*”

*Edward I.* renewed and confirmed that Charter of Liberties granted by his Father. And, in the tenth Year of the same *Edward*, *Henry Wales* being Mayor, a great Controversy did arise between the said Mayor and the Merchants of the Haunce of *Almain*, about the Reparations of *Bishopsgate*, then likely to fall; for that the said Merchants enjoyed divers Privileges, in respect of maintaining the said Gate, which they now denied to repair. For the appeasing of which Controversy, the King sent his Writ to the Treasurer and Barons of his *Exchequer*, commanding that they should make Inquisition thereof: Before whom the Merchants being called, when they were not able to discharge themselves, since they enjoyed the Liberties to them granted for the same, a Precept was sent to the Mayor and Sheriffs to distrain the said Merchants to make the Reparations, namely, *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the Haunce, *Ralph de Cussarde*, a Citizen of *Colen*, *Ludcro de Denevar*, a Burgess of *Trivon*, *John of Aras*, a Burgess of *Trivon*, *John de Dele*, a Burgess of *Munster*, then remaining in the said City of *London*, for themselves and all other Merchants of the Haunce: And so they granted two hundred and ten Marks Sterling to the Mayor and Citizens, and undertook that they and their Successors should from Time to Time repair the said Gate, and bear the third Part of the Charges in Money, and Men to defend it in Case of Need.

And, for this Agreement, the said Mayor and Citizens granted to the said Merchants their Liberties, which they long enjoyed; as, namely, amongst the other Things, that they might lay up their Grain, which they brought into this Realm, in Inns, and sell it in their Garners, within the Space of forty Days after they had laid it up, except by the Mayor and Citizens they were expressly forbidden, because of Dearth, or other reasonable Occasions. Also they might have their Alderman, as they had been accustomed, provided always he were of the City, and presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, as often as any should be chosen, and should take the Oath before them to maintain Justice in their Courts, and to behave themselves in their Office according to Law, and as it stood with the Customs of the City.

This whole Matter between the City and the Merchants of the Haunce is thus related, in an authentick



authentick Book in the Chamber of *London*, which is thus translated from the *Latin*:

*An Agreement between the Citizens of London and the Teutonics, Anno 10 Edward, Son of King Henry. Henry le Galeis, Mayor of London, Anno 1282.*

“ Then by Reason of the Decay of a certain Gate of the said City, which was called *Bishopsgate*, a Contention arose between the said Mayor and the Citizens of *London* on the one Part, and the Merchants of the Haunce of the *Almains*, then abiding in the said City, on the other, upon the Reparation of the said Gate, which threatened Ruin: To the Building and Repair of which the said Merchants, and others of the before said Haunce of the Parts of *Almain* resorting to the same City, were obliged; for certain Liberties which the said Merchants have in the said City, and which they have long used, upon Account of such Building and Repairing, as the same Mayor and Citizens asserted, &c. The said Merchants denied it.

“ In the mean Time, the Contention depending, the King, at the Suggestion of the said Mayor and Citizens, wrote to the Treasurer and Barons of his Exchequer, that, if they should find the said Merchants were bound to the Repair of the said Gate, they should distrain upon them. At length the Parties, coming before the said Treasurer and Barons, when nothing was propounded, on their Parts, which might excuse them from the Reparation, especially when it appeared concerning the Liberty which they had in the said City; and for this Cause it was commanded by the same Treasurer and Barons, that the Mayor and Sheriffs should distrain them to this Repair: The aforesaid Merchants, *viz. Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the said Haunce, *Ludolphus de Cussa*, of the City of *Coln*, *Luderus de Linnenare*, a Burgefs of *Trevir*, *Bertram* of *Hamburgh*, *Godescalc de Hudendale*, Burgher of *Trevir*, *John de Dole*, Burgefs of *Munster*, then being in the same City, for themselves and all other Merchants, and their Fellows of the Haunce aforesaid, whofoever and whensoever resorting thither for the future, for the Good of Peace, yielded and promised to the said Mayor and Citizens of *London*, to the Repair of the said Gate for the present, two hundred and forty Marks Sterling to be paid; and that then their Successors, Merchants of the Haunce, for all Time hereafter, will repair it, as often as there shall be Need; and in Defence of the said Gate, as often as there shall be need to keep it, shall bear the third Part of the Custody thereof, at their Cost, and Men above, and the Mayor and Citizens two Parts of the said Custody below; and, in Consideration of this Peace, Fine, and Concord, the Mayor and Citizens have granted them their Liberties, which they have hitherto reasonably used, to have to them and their Successors the Merchants of the Haunce for ever.

“ And moreover, for the aforesaid Reparation and Custody, that they be quit for ever of *Murage*, *i. e.* the Charge of repairing the City

“ Walls, as much as in them is; and that they may house and sell their Corn, which shall be brought in by them to be sold, in their Houses and Granaries for forty Days, for the Time of their aforesaid Housing, unless the said Housing be expressly forbidden by the Lord the King, or the Mayor and Citizens, by Reason of the Dearth of Corn, or some other necessary Matter.

“ They granted also to them, that they might have their Alderman, as they had in former Times; yet so, that that Alderman be of the Freedom of the said City; and, as often as he shall be chosen of the said Merchants, he be presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, and take an Oath before them to do Right and Justice in all his Courts, and to behave himself in his Office as he ought and hath been accustomed, saving to the City its Right and Custom.

“ And the said Merchants promised, that they and their Successors, as often as there should be Need, would be distrained for Reparation and Custody of the said Gate; to be performed in the Form aforesaid by the same Merchants and Citizens. All these Things the Parties aforesaid yielded and promised faithfully to keep; and, for the greater Security to be made upon these Things by the Parties, together with the Seals appendant to this Writing between themselves, have procured the Seal of the illustrious Lord King of *England* to be hung to it, for perpetual Memory of the Matter aforesaid. Dated at *London*, in the Month of *June*, the Year aforesaid.”

Thus much for their Privileges; whereby it appears, that they were great Merchants of Corn, brought out of the East Parts hither, insomuch that the Occupiers of Husbandry in this Land were forced to complain of them for bringing in such Abundance, when the Corn of this Realm was at an easy Price. Whereupon it was ordained by Parliament, That no Person should bring into any Part of this Realm, by Way of Merchandize, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, growing out of the said Realm, at any Time when the Quarter of Wheat exceeded not the Price of six Shillings and eight Pence, Rye four Shillings the Quarter, and Barley three Shillings the Quarter, upon Forfeiture, the one Half to the King, the other Half to the Seizers thereof. These Merchants of the Haunce had their Guildhall in *Thames-street*, in Place aforesaid, by the said *Cosin-lane*. Their Hall was large, built of Stone, with three arched Gates towards the Street.

Afterwards, to wit, in the sixth of *Richard II.* they hired one House next adjoining to their old Hall, which some Time belonged to *Richard Lions*, a famous Lapidary, one of the Sheriffs of *London* in the forty-ninth of *Edward III.* and who, in the fourth of *Richard II.* was, by the Rebels of *Kent*, drawn out of that House, and beheaded in *West-Cheap*. This also was a great House, with a large Wharf on the *Thames*; and the Way thereunto was called *Windgoose* or *Wildgoose-lane*, which is now called *Windgoose-alley*, for that the same Alley is, for the most Part, built on by the *Steelyard* Merchants.

About



About the Time of King *Henry IV.* the *English* began to trade themselves into the *East Parts*; at which the *Easterlings*, or Merchants of the *Dutch* Haunce, were so offended, that they took several of their Ships and Goods, and offered them several other Injuries; which occasioned great Complaints and Differences between the said King *Henry IV.* and *Conradus de Junigen*, then Master-General of the *Dutch* Order in *Prussia* with the Haunce Town, and divers Embassies passed betwixt them on that Account; the Result of which, in short, was this: That the said King *Henry IV.* finding, by the said Privileges granted to Foreigners, his own Subjects (to the great Prejudice of the Realm) very much crippled in their Trade, did revoke such Parts of the Privileges of the aforesaid *Dutch* Company, as were inconsistent with the carrying on of a Trade by the Natives of this Realm: And, for the better Encouragement of his own Subjects, did, in the fifth Year of his Reign, grant his first Charter to the Merchants trading into the *East-Land*, containing many great Privileges and Immunities, as by the said Charter may appear: Which had a good Effect for the bringing of the Trade much more into the Hands of the Natives of this Realm than was before. King *Edward IV.* for their more ample Encouragement, did, in the second Year of his Reign, grant another large Charter to the Merchants of *England*, especially to those residing in the *Netherlands*; with several additional Immunities and Privileges, as by the Charter at large may appear.

In the first and second of *Philip* and *Mary* was granted a Charter to the *Russia* Company, afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament in the eighth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Until whose Time, tho' the Trade of this Nation was carried on much more by the Natives thereof than had been formerly, yet had the Society of the *Dutch* Haunce at the *Steel-yard* much the Advantage of them, by Means of their well-regulated Societies, and the Privileges they enjoyed; insomuch that almost the whole Trade was driven by them to that Degree, that Queen *Elizabeth* herself, when she came to have a War, was forced to buy the Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Powder, and other Naval Provisions which she wanted, of Foreigners, and that too at their Rates. Nor were there any Stores of either in the Land to supply her Occasions on a sudden, but what, at great Rates, she prevailed with them to fetch for her, even in Time of War, her own Subjects being then but very little Traders.

To remedy which, she fell upon the Consideration how she might at home have a well-grounded Dependence, to have those necessary Commodities by her, that so she might not want them when she most needed them; and, after great Deliberation, no better Expedient could be found by the said Queen and her Council than by encouraging her own Subjects to be Merchants; which she did by erecting out of them several Societies of Merchants, as that of the *East-Land* Company, and other Companies; by which Means, and by cancelling many of the Privileges of the fore-mentioned *Dutch* Haunce Society, the Trade in general, by Degrees, came

to be managed by the Natives of this Realm; and, consequently, the Profits of all those Trades accrued to the *English* Nation; Trade in general, and *English* Shipping, were increased; her own Customs vastly augmented; and, what was at first the great End of all, obtained, viz. that she had constantly lying at home, in the Hands of her own Subjects, all Sorts of naval Provisions and Stores, which she could make use of as her Occasions required them, without any Dependence on her Neighbours for the same.

And thus, by Means of the erecting the fore-mentioned Societies, and preserving and encouraging that of the Merchants-Adventurers, was the Trade at first gained from Foreigners to the Natives of this Realm, to its inestimable Advantage.

The Abbot of *St. Albans* had a Messuage here, with a Key, given to him in the thirty-fourth of *Henry VI.*

There was another great House which some Time pertained to *John Raynwell*, Stock-fishmonger, Mayor; and it was by him given to the Mayor and Commonalty, to the End that the Profits thereof should be disposed in Deeds of Piety: Which House, in the fifteenth of *Edward IV.* was confirmed to the said Merchants in Manner following, viz.

"It is ordained by our Sovereign Lord and  
"his Parliament, that the said Merchants of *Al-*  
"main, being of the Company called the *Guild-*  
"ball *Teutonicorum*, or the *Flemish Geld*, that  
"now be, or hereafter shall be, shall have, hold,  
"and enjoy, to them and their Successors for  
"ever, the said Place called the *Steel-house*,  
"yielding to the Mayor and Commonalty an  
"annual Rent of seventy Pounds three Shil-  
"lings and four Pence, &c. and other Rents to  
"others."

There were also Merchants of *Coln* trafficking here, who seem to be the Beginners of this Haunce Trade. These formerly paid divers Duties and Customs to the Kings of this Land, and particularly two Shillings from their *Guildball*; which King *Henry III.* in the Year 1235, took off by his Charter, which was to this Tenor:

"Know ye, that we have quit-claimed, for  
"us and our Heirs, our beloved Citizens of  
"Coln, and their Merchandizes, of those two  
"Shillings which they were wont to give from  
"their *Guildball*, *London*, and of all Customs  
"and Demands which belong to us in *London*,  
"and throughout our whole Land in *England*:  
"And we have granted them to go safe and  
"come safe through all our Land, and to buy  
"and sell both in the Town of *London*, and  
"elsewhere, saving the Liberty of our City of  
"London. Wherefore we will and firmly com-  
"mand, &c. Witness the venerable Father  
"William, Bishop of *Carlisle*, William de *Ferra-*  
"rius, Gilbert *Basset*, Walter *Beauchamp*, &c. by  
"the Hand of the venerable Father the Bishop  
"of *Chichester*, our Chancellor, at *Daintry*, the  
"eighth of November, An. Reg. 20."

Which Charter King *Edward*, his Son, confirmed Anno 1290, by his Charter dated at *Langley*, the eighteenth of his Reign, July 28, which ran to this Tenor:



Archiepif. Epif. Abbatib. Priorib. Comitib. Baronib. &c. “ To all Archbifhops, Bifhops, &c. “ We have looked upon a Charter that Lord “ Henry, of good Memory, the King our Father, “ granted to the Citizens of Coln, &c. We alfo “ quit-claim, &c. Witnefs Bifhop of Bath and “ Wells, our Chancellor; Edmund, Earl of Corn- “ wall, our Coufin; Walter de Beauchamp, Stew- “ ard of our Houfhould, &c.”

In the Year 1551, the 5th of Edward VI. through Complaint of the Englifh Merchants, the Liberty of the Steel-yard Merchants was feized into the King’s Hands. See Page 248.

Merchant-  
Taylors  
School.

Fourthly, In Suffolk-lane, near Candlewick-ftreet, in the Parifh of St. Laurence Poultney, is Merchant-Taylors School; a Foundation of great Fame and Reputation, founded in the Year 1561, 3 Eliz. by the worfhipful Company of the Merchant-Taylors of London, in the Mafterfhip of Emanuel Lucar: Richard Hills, fome Time Mafter of the faid Company, having before given 500*l.* toward the Purchase of an Houfe, called, *The Manor of the Rose*, belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, for that Purpose. And therein was this School antiently kept. But that Houfe being destroyed by the great Fire in 1666, the prefent Buildings were erected upon the Site of it, at the Charge of the faid Company of Merchant-Taylors.

The School is a long and fpacious Building, fupported on the Eaft by many Stone Pillars, which form an handsome Cloifter, within which are Apartments for the three Ufers. Adjoining to the School is a Library fupported, in like Manner, by Pillars of Stone, and well furnifhed with Books. And South of the Library is the Part called *The Chapel*. Contiguous to thefe is a large Houfe appropriated to the Head-Mafter.

The State  
and Con-  
dition of  
it.

This School confifteth of fix, or more truly of eight Forms, where near three hundred Boys have their Education; whereof by the Statutes of the School an hundred are taught gratis; fifty at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Quarter; and an hundred at 5*s.* a Quarter. And, for the due inftructing of thefe, the School maintains a Mafter, whose Salary is 10*l.* a Year, but his Benefits are otherwife very confiderable, and three Ufers. And, for the better Inquiry into the Proficiency of all the Scholars, there is an Order appointed for the Probation of the School to be made only by the Mafter and the three Ufers. The firft Probation to be on the 11th Day of March, the fecond on the 11th of September, the third on the 11th of December, not being Sundays, and then upon the next Day following. And there are excellent Orders fet down in the Registry, kept in the School Library, to the Number of thirteen, directory of the Mafter in this Bufinefs, as to his Probation and Trial of the Abilities of all the Boys that learn there.

A fourth  
Probation  
appointed.

In the Year 1645, the Company of Merchant-Taylors appointed a fourth Probation, upon the Motion of Mr. Dugard, then chief Mafter of this Grammar School, viz. that there fhall be another private Probation of the Scholars, befides thefe three which are already fettled by the Orders of the School: And this is on the 15th Day of June yearly. The precise Manner of this Examination is fet down in the School-Registry; and all the Orders thereof allowed and approved un-

der the Hands of fome of the greateft Scholars and Divines in thofe Times, viz. John Overal, D. D. Dean of St. Paul’s; John Dove, D. D. John Spencer, D. D. Nic. Fenton, D. D. John Cbillerley, D. D.

It was further thought fit afterwards, for the Satisfaction of the Mafter and Wardens, and Court of Affiftants of the Merchant-Taylors, as well for the true and faithful Performance of the Probation of the Mafter and the three Ufers, as likewise to know what Boys profit moft, and be the beft and likeliest Scholars; that the Probations themfelves fhould have their Examination and Trial, to be done at two feveral Times every Year. And this Examination to be made by two judicious Men, well learned in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, being by the Mafter and Wardens thereunto required two or three Days before. The Place of Examination to be in the South Part of the School, commonly called *The Chapel*. The Time to be between the 11th and 21ft Days of the Months of March and September. And the whole Bufinefs to be fo ordered, that the Examination be fully done between the Hours of fix and eleven. The Mafter and Wardens, or two of them, to be at the School with the two learned Men at fix of the Clock in the Morning.

Examina-  
tions twice  
a Year.

Upon thefe Days, which are called the Doctor’s Days, after the Bufinefs of Examination in the Chapel is finifhed, the Audience, which is generally pretty numerous, return into the School, where certain publick Exercifes are then performed by the eight fenior Scholars or Monitors of the School.

There is yet another publick Examination of the Scholars of the Upper-form, by the Prefident and Fellows of St. John Baptift College in Oxford, upon the 11th Day of June yearly. This is previous to the Election of Scholars to be made upon that Day, to fill up the vacant Fellowfhips in St. John’s College; of the Fellows of which College thirty-feven are fupplied from this School. After the publick Exercifes of this Day are finifhed, the Dean of the College addreffes himfelf to the Scholars, out of whose Number the Vacancies are to be filled up, in a Latin Speech futed to this Occafion.

At this Time an Account is ufually printed, containing the Names and Order of the Head-Scholars, their Births, Admiffion, and Continuance in the Head-form; and alfo of the Subjects and Order of the Orations. One of thefe Papers for the Year 1752 lying now before us, we fhall, by Way of Specimen, exhibit fo much of it as relates to the Exercifes:

“ Imprimis,

“ Orationes gratulatoriæ duæ;

“ Quarum altera Latine habenda, } E. W.

“ Græce altera, } C. W.

“ Sequitur orationum fenarius, quarum argu-  
“ menta fingula exhibentur in hunc ordinem:

“ 1. Virtutes Morales

“ 2. Prudentia

“ 3. Juftitia

“ 4. Fortitudo

“ 5. Temperantia

“ 6. Patientia

} Perorante

The



Catalogue of the Masters of his School.  
Registry of the School.

The Masters of this famous School, from the first Foundation of it to the present Time, with the Year of their respective Entrance, and the Time of their Continuance, the following Table will shew.

*Names of the Masters.*

**Masters.** *Richard Mulcaster*, first Master. He was bred at *Eaton School*, elected Scholar of *King's College* in *Cambridge* in 1548, and Student of *Christ's Church* in *Oxford*, 1555; where he proceeded in Arts, and stood in the Act celebrated the following Year; being then eminent for his great Skill in the *Greek Tongue*. Afterwards spending near five Years at the University in continual Study, he made so great Proficiency in several Sorts of Learning, that he was unanimously chosen Master of this School, *September 24, 1561*. Where exercising his Gifts in a most admirable Way of Instruction till 1586, in all which Time this School happily prospered under his Vigilancy, *St. John's College* in *Oxford* was supplied with such hopeful Plants, that it soon after flourished and became a fruitful Nursery. Many Years after, this Gentleman was removed to the Government of the Free-school near *St. Paul's*, and being, by the Gift of the Queen, made Parson of the rich Parsonage of *Stanford-Rivers* in *Essex*, he there died, *April 15, 1611*. He writ, as hath been mentioned, a Tract about the Education of Children; and a Book, called *The Elementary*, for the true writing of the *English Tongue*, printed in 1582, wherein his Learning may be seen, being but the first Part of the said *Elementary*; wherein he designed to shew the whole Matter which Children were to learn, and the whole Manner how Masters were to teach them.

*Nov. 8, 1586.* *Henry Wilkinson*; he continued Master five Years and eleven Months.

*Octob. 6, 1592.* *Edmund Smith*; he continued Master six Years and almost eight Months.

*Maï 19, 1599.* *William Hayne*. This Man gave several Books to *Sion College Library*, when it was first erected, about 1631, viz. *Stevens's Thesaurus*, an *Hebrew Bible* of *Plantin's Edition*, &c. See the Registry in that Library. He continued Master of this School twenty-four Years and nine Months.

*Jan. 29, 1624.* *Nicholas Grey, A. M.* succeeded. He had been first Master of the *Charter-house School*, and, *January 29, 1624*, was admitted chief Master of this School, where continuing till *February 13, 1631*, he was made chief Master of the School at *Eaton College*, at length D. D. and Fellow of that House. But, being outed in the grand Rebellion, he was put to great Difficulties, till he obtained the Mastership of *Tunbridge School* in *Kent*, some Time before the Restoration, where he continued till the King's Return: And, being then restored to his Preferments, he died soon after, viz. about the Beginning of *October, 1660*.

He is Author, amongst other Things, of a Dictionary in *English* and *Latin*, *Latin* and *English*, several times printed at *London*.

*Feb. 13, 1631.* *John Edwards* was Successor to Dr. Grey. He continued here two Years and about nine Months, and was succeeded by

*Oct. 31, 1634.* *William Staple*, who enjoyed the Mastership of this School for about ten Years; after whom,

*Maï 10, 1644.* *William Dugard* became Head-master. This

worthy Person was discharged from the Government of the School, and committed to *Newgate*, by the Council of State, *February 20, 1649*; because that he, having a Propriety in a Printing-Press, had printed there *Salmasius's Defence of King Charles I.* dedicated to his right and lawful Heir King *Charles II.* soon after that barbarous Act committed upon the Person of his Royal Father. An Account of which Affair take from the Register of his Scholars now remaining in *Sion College*:

*Ad 20 Februarii, 1649.*

“Atque hæc sunt nomina discipulorum quos  
“ego *Gulielmus Dugard* in scholam liberam dignissimæ societatis *Mercatorum Scissorum* admisi à  
“*Maïi* 1644, ad 20 Feb. 1649, quo tempore à  
“Concilio Novi Status ab archididascalatûs officio summotus, & in carcerem *Novæ Portæ* con-  
“jectus sum; ob hanc præcipuè causam, quod  
“*Claudii Salmasii* librum qui inscribitur *DE FEN-  
“SIO regia pro CAROLO primo, ad serenissimum  
“regem CAROLUM secundum, legitimum hæredem  
“et successorem*, typis mandandum curaveram:  
“*Typographéo* integro spoliatus ad valorem mille  
“librarum, minimum. Nihil jam reliquum habens unde victum quæram uxori et sex liberis,  
“quos Dei misericordis & benignissimi patris providentiæ alendos committo & commendo per  
“*Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum*.”

*E carcere Novæ Portæ,  
7 Mart. 1649.*

*Gulielmus Dugard.*

But Mr. *Dugard* shortly after procured his Enlargement, and kept a private School upon *St. Peter's Hill*, till he was reinstated at *Merchant-Taylors*; for in the Register above quoted immediately follows:

“Nomina discipulorum quos ego *Gulielmus  
“Dugard* admisi in privatam Scholam quam aperui in vico vulgo dicto *Peter's Hill*, in ædibus  
“conductitiis, ab *Aprilis 15*, ad *Septem. 25, 1650*,  
“quo tempore à dignissima societate *Mercatorum  
“Scissorum*, hortatu tamen *Concilii Status*, ad antiquam provinciam scholæ *Mercatorum Scissorum*  
“restitutus sum.”

*John Stevens* became Head-Master on the Deprivation of Mr. *Dugard*. He continued only seven Months; and left in the School Registry this single Memorial of himself, in Regard of his short Continuance here:

*Res Deus nostras celeri citatas*

*Turbine versat.*

*John Stevens, September 25, 1650.*

*William Dugard*, restored by the Company of *Sept. 25, 1650.*  
*Merchant-Taylors*: And that at the Motion of the Council of State, who had before punished him so severely.

The Succeedings of these two last were thus expressed in a Distich:

*Dugardum sequitur Stephanus, Stephanumquæ vicissim  
Dugardus: Sortes versat utrinque Deus.*

Registry of the School.

This *Dugard* was a very diligent, exact, and excellently learned Man in all grammatical Learning; and under his Care and Influence the School greatly flourished. He printed several Books for the Use of his School; had a good Strain himself in Oratory and Poetry. A Stroke or two of his Poetry in *Greek* we have of his own Hand extant in



in the School Registry; where, by the way, we may see how he stood affected to the Mutations in the Age wherein he lived. First, upon the beheading of King Charles I.

Μάρτυρ ὑπὲρ θεῶν πατεκλόντε νόμων ὅχ' αἰεὶ  
Σκηπτοῦ ΚΑΡΟΛΟΣ μὲν ἀλειτέων χερσὶν ἐπιπτεν.  
Ἰλερμὸς ὁ Δαγάρης.

*Martyr pro divinis patriisque Legibus*

*Optimus Sceptriger Carolus sceleratorum manibus cecidit.*

Gulielmus Dugard.

Another Greek Distich remaining in the said Registry under his Hand is upon the Usurper Oliver Cromwell's Mother, buried in *Westminster*; which perhaps is the only Epitaph extant on her:

Ἐπὶ τῆς μητέρος τῆς Ὀλβίης Κρομγουέλλης ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν  
ὡς μοι αἰεὶ κειμένης.

Μήτηρ τῶν τέκνων καταράται ἐνθαδὲ κεῖται.

Ὅς δύο μὲν βασιλεῖς τε καὶ ὅλως τρεῖς βασιλείας.

i. e. *In Matrem Oliveri Cromwelli in Ecclesia Westmonasteriensis sepultam.*

*Mater nati execrabilis hic jacet:*

*Qui duos Reges, triaue regna perdidit.*

This Dugard, after he had been Master seventeen Years, from the Time of his first Admission, was dismissed the School in the Year 1661, for breaking some Orders of the Company, having been publickly warned and admonished of it before, though of the Cause of this his second Deprivation no Notice is taken in the Register; and departing, he left this Verse to his Successor concerning the School Registry, which hitherto he diligently had kept himself:

———— *Munere cedens*

*Hanc successori scribendi Lampada trado.*

Gul. Dugard, *haud ita pridem Mercatorum Scissorum, jam vero privatae Scholae in Vico de Coleman-street Moderator,*  
Nov. 21, 1661.

And such was his Reputation, that, when he opened his private School in *Coleman-street*, within eight Months, he had gathered 193 Scholars; for thus saith his Register: *Numerus admissorum in privatam scholam à 4 Julii, 1661, ad 25 Martii, 1662, 193.*

John Goad, B. D. Master of the Free-school at *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, succeeded Mr. Dugard; and continued here with good Success and great Applause till April 1681, at which Time the City was possessed by the restless Presbyterians with a Notion of the sudden Introduction of Popery amongst them, when Mr. Goad was summoned to appear before the chief Heads of the Society of *Merchant-Taylors*. In Obedience to which Summons he appearing, and being charged with certain Passages favouring of Popery in his Comment on the *Church of England Catechism*, which he had made for the Use of his Scholars, was by them discharged from the Government of the School, though with a considerable Gratuity in Plate from them, after he had presided here near twenty Years. The Particulars of this Affair may be seen at large in a Postscript to a Book, intitled, *Contrivances of the fanatical Conspirators in carrying on the Treasons under Umbrage of the Popish Plot laid open: With Depositions, &c.* London, 1683. The Author of which stiles Mr. Goad a pious and

learned Person, so extraordinarily qualified for his Profession, that a better could not be found in the three Kingdoms.

He certainly was a Person of very good Esteem, great Piety, and valuable Learning, though something addicted to Astrology, and brought up many good Scholars. — Mr. *Strype* says, that, for some Time, he presented King Charles with monthly Accounts of every Day's Wind and Weather.

Being thus dismissed, he took an House in *Piccadilly*, to which Place many of the genteeler Sort of his Scholars repairing to be by him further instructed, he set up a private School, and continued the same to the Time of his Death, which happened October 28, 1689. In his Place at *Merchant-Taylors* succeeded

John Hartcliffe, A. M. Sister's Son to Dr. John Owen; which said Doctor had been extremely active in the Ruin of Mr. Goad, that this his Nephew might come into his Preferment. He remained here about five Years, was afterwards D. D. and installed Canon of *Windsor*, Junii 8, 1691.

Ambrose Bonwicke, B. D. succeeded him, and held the Mastership from 1686 to 1691, when, refusing the Oaths, he was ejected; and afterwards kept a private School at *Epsom* in *Surry*.

Matthew Shorting, D. D. was chosen Headmaster in his room. This Gentleman was of *Jesus College*, Mr. *Strype*'s old Fellow Collegian, and after Conduct of *King's College Cambridge*. To him succeeded

Thomas Parsell, B. D. who set forth *Liturgia: Seu Liber precum communium et administrationis sacramentorum aliorumque rituum et ceremoniarum in Ecclesia Anglicana receptus*; which Book has been several Times reprinted. His Successor in the School was

Matthew Smith, D. D. on whose Death succeeded

John Cricke, A. M. the present worthy Master of this School.

*The present Ushers,*

John Burn, B. C. L. Vice-Chancellor, B. C. L. Thomas Green, A. B.

The Gentlemen brought up at this School, Citizens and others, began an annual Feast in the Year 1698. The Collections made at these Feasts, amounting to a considerable Sum, they do lay out upon Exhibitions, to be allowed to such of the School as are superannuated, and miss of Elections.

An Account might be here subjoined of the many learned and eminent Persons both in Church and State, who have received their first Rudiments of Education in this celebrated School: But as this is not so directly relative to our present Undertaking, and will furnish sufficient Matter for a distinct History to any Writer who shall undertake that Task, we shall content ourselves with mentioning the Names only of those who more immediately occur to our Remembrance. Such are Dr. Richard Latimer, an ingenious Latin Poet, and a noted Preacher in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth: Dr. Matthew Gwinne, Professor of Medicine in *Gresham College*: Dr. John Rawlinson, Chaplain in ordinary to King James I. Dr. John Buckridge, consecrated Bishop of

Entrance, Apr. 21, 1681.

See the Postscript before-mentioned, p. 34.

1686.

Oct. — 1691.

Apr. 30. 1707.

1720.

Mart. — 1730.

Eminent Men educated there.

School Registry.



of Rochester, Anno 1611. Dr. Lancelot Andrews, successively Bishop of Chichester, Ely and Winchester: Sir James Whitlock, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and of the first Fellows of the College of Antiquaries: Dr. John Speed, Son of the Chronologer, an eminent Physician and Anatomist: Dr. Rowland Searchfield, Lord Bishop of Bristol: Dr. Mich. Boyle, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; and Dr. George Wilde, Lord Bishop of London-derry in Ireland: Lord Keeper Whitlock: Dr. Joseph Henshaw, Bishop of Peterborough: Dr. Edward Bernard, Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford: Dr. William Juxon, successively Bishop of Hereford and London, and at length Lord Archbishop of Canterbury: Dr. Peter Mews, Bishop of Bath and Wells: Sir William Dawes, Bart. late Lord Archbishop of York: Sir John Cook, Knt. and LL. D. Dean of the Arches: And the present (A.D. 1720.) Lords Bishops of Lincoln, Rochester, and Salisbury.

(1.) At the upper End of Dowgate-hill was erected, at the City Charge, a castellated Conduit for Thames Water, A. D. 1568, and was called, *The Conduit upon Dowgate*; between which and the Thames there was such a Fall of Water, that in the Year 1574, on the 4th of September, the Channel rose so high by a sudden Fall of Rain, that a Lad of 18 Years old falling into it, as he endeavour'd to leap over it, was drowned, being carried away by the Violence of the Stream.

(2.) Lower down on Dowgate-hill there was a House, or College of Priests, called *Jesus Commons*, a House well furnished with Bras, Pewter, Napery, Plate, &c. besides a fair Library well stored with Books. All which of old Time were given to a Number of Priests that should keep Commons there; and, as one left this Place by Death, or otherwise, another should be admitted into his room.

(3.) Down lower you have *Elbow-lane*; and at the Corner thereof was a great Stone House, called *Old Hall*, some Time pertaining to *William de Pont le Arch*, and by him given to the Priory of *St. Mary Overy* in *Southwark* in the Reign of *Henry I.* This Lane runneth West, and suddenly turneth South into *Thames-street*; and therefore, of that Bending, is called *Elbow-lane*.

(4.) On the East Side of *Dowgate-street* is the great old House, called the *Erber*, near to the Church of *St. Mary Bothaw*. *Geffrey Scroope* held it by the Gift of *Edward III.* in the fourteenth Year of his Reign. It belonged since to *John Nevil*, Lord of *Raby*; then to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*. *Nevil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, was lodged there in 1457. Then it came to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, and his Heirs Male, by the Gift of *Edward IV.* in the fourteenth Year of his Reign.

But to give a fuller, and that an authentick Account of this antient royal Messuage. The highest that *Stow* could go, was, that *Edward III.* gave it to one of the honourable Family of the *Scroopes*. The last Possessor of that Name was *William le Scroope*, Knt. who lived in the Reign of *Henry IV.* He gave it for Term of Life to his Brother *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmorland*, who married *Joan*, Daughter of the Duke of *Lancaster*, who was his second Wife: From whom descended *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick*, who possessed that House.

No. 78.

And, being slain at *Barnet Field*, after his Death this was given to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, who married *Isabel*, Daughter of the said *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick*: Given to the said Duke by Parliament, and to his Heirs, so long as there was Issue Male of the Marquis *Montacute's* Body living. And if it chanced the said Issue Male to die, during the Life of the said Duke, then the said Duke to remain seized for Term of Life, saving the Right to all others than the Marquis and his Issue. *Ralph Nevil*, Earl of *Westmorland*, died, seized thereof, the 4th of *Henry VI.* *Joan*, his Wife, the 19th Year of *Richard*, Earl of *Sarum* [Son to the said Earl, of Dame *Joan*] the 38th of the same King, and *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick* [Son of the said *Richard*, Earl of *Sarum*] the 10th of *Edward IV.* and *George*, Duke of *Clarence* [who married *Isabel*, a Daughter of *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Sarum*] the 18th of the same King. After his Death, *Edward*, his Son, was seized of it. After *George*, Duke of *Bedford* [Son of *John Nevil*, Marquis *Montacute*, Son of *Richard*, Earl of *Sarum*, afore said] died without Issue Male, the first of *Edward V.* the Lands remaining in the Hands of *Edward*, Son to the Duke of *Clarence*, till the 15th of *Henry VII.* at which Time he was attainted. And so the Lands came to the Crown, and there remained till the third of *Henry VIII.* At which Time he gave it to *John*, Earl of *Oxford*, and the Heirs Male of his Body. And, Anno 4. the King gave the Reversion to *Sir Thomas Bulleyn*, Knt. and the Heirs Male of his Body. Anno 5. he restored, by his Letters Patents, *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, and to all the Lands of *Richard*, Earl of *Sarum*, who by Colour of Restitution entered, and was attainted the 31st of *Henry VIII.* So the Lands came back to the Crown, and were given, the 32d of the same King, to *Sir Philip Hoby*, who the 36th sold it to one *Doulphin*, a Draper, who, Anno 1 *Marie*, sold it to the Company of *Drapers*.

But, notwithstanding this Account by some Lawyers and Historians in those Days, it appears by the Rolls, Anno 6. *Henry IV.* that there was a Surrender of this Messuage of the *Erber* from *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmorland*, to the King, for the Use of *John Darrel* and *Walter de Arkham*. And *Richard III.* possessed this *Erber*, called then, *The King's Palace*. And one *Ralph Dowel*, one of the Yeomen of the Crown, was Keeper of this Place to the said King *Richard*, who made divers Reparations, as well upon the said Place, as other Houses thereunto belonging; particularly a Brew-house, called the *Checquer*, belonging to the same, as appeareth by a Ledger-Book of that King's, wherein the Accounts of the said *Ralph* are said to be examined by *John Hewyk*, one of the King's Auditors: And that Orders were given to *Le-thington*, Bailiff of the Lordship of *Clavering* in *Essex*, to content him, 14*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* ob. remaining behind in Arrears due to him for the said Reparations.

It was rebuilt by *Sir Thomas Pullison*, Mayor; and was afterwards inhabited by *Sir Francis Drake*, that famous Warrior and Navigator.

*Grantham's-lane* is so called of *John Grantham*, some Time Mayor and Owner thereof, whose House was very large strong, built of Stone, as

It was held by K. Richard III.

The Checquer Ledger of King Richard III.

Sir Francis Drake dwelt there.

Grantham's-lane.



appeareth by the arched Gates yet remaining. *Robert Lamer*, first a Brewer, then a Mercer, Mayor in 1529, dwelled there, and kept his Mayoralty in that House. It is now a Brew-house, as it was before.

Cofin-lane.

(6.) East from this *Dowgate* is *Cofin-lane*, named of one *William Cofin*, that dwelled there in the 4th of *Richard II.* as divers his Predecessors, Father, Grandfather, &c. had done before him. *William Cofin*, dwelling there, was one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1306, the 34th of *Edward I.* That House standeth at the South End of the Lane, having an old and artificial Conveyance of *Thames Water* into it, and is a Dye-house, called *Lombard's Messuage*. Adjoining to that House, there was erected an Engine to convey *Thames Water* to *Dowgate Conduit* aforesaid.

A Ginn to convey Thames Water to Dowgate Conduit.

Cold harbour.

(7.) In the 13th of *Edward II.* Sir *John Abel*, Knt. demised or let unto *Henry Stow*, Draper, all that his capital Messuage, called the *Cold Harbrough*, in the Parish of *All Saints ad Farnum*, and all the Appurtenances within the Gate, with the Key which *Robert Hartford*, Citizen, Son to *William Hartford*, had, and ought, and the foresaid *Robert* paid for it the Rent of 33 s. the Year. This *Robert Hartford* being Owner thereof, as also of other Lands in *Surrey*, deceasing without Issue Male, left two Daughters his Coheirs, to wit, *Idonea*, married to Sir *Ralph Bigot*, and *Maud*, married to Sir *Stephen Cofenton*, Knts. between whom the said House and Lands were parted. After which *John Bigot*, Son to the said Sir *Ralph* and Sir *John Cofenton*, did sell their Moieties of *Cold Harbrough* unto *John Poultney*, Son of *Adam Poultney*, the eighth of *Edward III.* Thus Sir *John Poultney*, dwelling in this House, and being four Times Mayor, the said House took the Name of *Poultney's Inn*. Notwithstanding, this Sir *John Poultney*, the twenty-first of *Edward III.* by his Charter, gave and confirmed to *Humfrey de Bobune*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, his whole Tenement, called *Cold Harbrough*, with all the Tenements and Key adjoining, and Appurtenances some Time pertaining to *Robert de Hertford*, on the Way called *Hay-Wharf-Lane*, &c. for one Rose at *Midsummer*, to him and his Heirs, for all Services, if the same were demanded. This Sir *John Poultney* deceased 1349, and left Issue, by *Margaret*, his Wife, *William Poultney*, who died without Issue: And *Margaret*, his Mother, was married to Sir *Nicholas Lovel*, Knight, &c. *Philip St. Clear* gave two Messuages, pertaining to this *Cold Harbrough*, in the *Ropery*, towards the Inlarging of the Church and Church-yard of *All Saints*, called *the Lefs*, in the twentieth of *Richard II.*

In the Year 1397, the 21st of *Richard II.* *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, was lodged there, and *Richard II.* his Brother dined with him. It was then accounted a very fair and stately House. But in the next Year following, *Edmond*, Earl of *Cambridge*, had this House; and was there lodged in the Year 1398; notwithstanding the said House still retained the Name of *Poultney's Inn*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* the twenty-sixth of his Reign. It belonged since to *H. Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, and he was lodged there in the Year 1472. In the Year

1485, *Richard III.* by his Letters Patents, granted and gave to *John Writth*, alias *Garter*, principal King of Arms of *Engliffmen*, and to the rest of the King's Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms, all that Messuage with the Appurtenances, called *Cold Erber*, in the Parish of *All Saints the Lefs*, in *London*, and their Successors, for ever. Dated at *Westminster*, the second of *March*, Anno regni sui primo, without Fine or Fee. In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the Bishop of *Durham's* House, near *Charing-Cross*, being taken into the King's Hand, *Cuthbert Tonsal*, Bishop of *Durham*, was lodged there.

Cold-harbour granted to the Heralds.

The Bishop of Durham lived here.

This great House Bishop *Tonsal* enjoyed even to the last Year of King *Edward VI.* that is, to the Year 1553; when, the Bishop being under some Cloud, and deposed from his Bishoprick, they took from him this House also; which the King granted to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, with the Appurtenances to the said Messuage belonging, together with six Houses or Tenements in the Parish of *St. Dunstan's in the East*, and divers other Lands in the County of *York*, to him and his Heirs, to the yearly Value of 66 l. 16 s. 1 ob. The Test of the Patent was the 30th of *June*, the King dying but six or seven Days after.

Cold-harbour comes to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

What Title the Earls of *Shrewsbury* had in former Times to *Cold-harbour*, does not appear; but it appears by Letters Patent, dated from thence, that that House was inhabited by them, and their Servants, not far from the Beginning of King *Henry VIIIth's* Reign.

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## CHAP. XXII.

### Of FARINGDON WARD Within.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

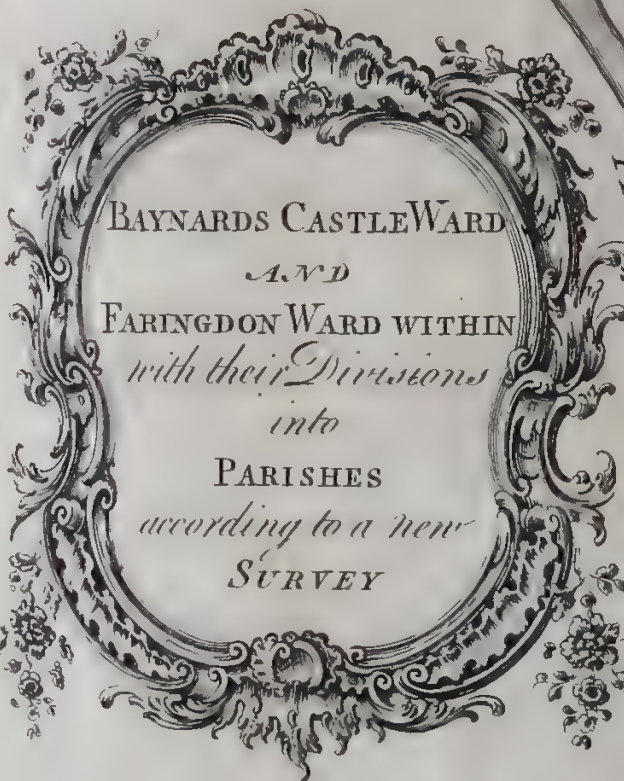
Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Aldermen and Common-Council. Parishes and Churches. Companies Halls. St. Paul's School. College of Physicians. Christ's Hospital. Black-Friars. Newgate. Ludgate. Antiquities.

THE Name of this Ward, and of *Faringdon without*, which two Wards in antient Times had but one Alderman, and that not by Election, but by Inheritance or Purchase, as more fully appears by the following Abstract of a Deed, is derived from one of its Possessors.

Its Name.

"*Thomas de Ardene*, Sonne and Heire to Sir  
" *Ralph Ardene*, Knt. granted to *Ralph le Iure*,  
" Citizen of *London*, one of the Sheriffs in the  
" Year 1277, all the Aldermanrie, with the  
" Appurtenances, within the City of *London*,  
" and Suburbs of the same, between *Ludgate*  
" and *Newgate*, and also without the same Gates;  
" which Aldermanrie *Ankerinus de Avene* held  
" during his Life, by the Grant of the said *Thomas de Ardene*. To have and to hold unto the  
" said *Ralph*, and to his Heires, freely without  
" all Challenge; yeelding therefore yeerely to  
" the said *Thomas*, and his Heires, one Clove (or  
" Slip) of *Gilliflowers*, at the Feast of *Easter*, for  
" all secular Service and Custome, with Warrantie  
" unto





*These Plans are most humbly Inscrib'd to S<sup>r</sup> Robert Ladbroke Kn.<sup>t</sup>, Alderman of Baynards Castle Ward, & one of the Representatives of this City in Parliament. & to William Bridgen Esq<sup>r</sup>, Alderman of Farringdon Ward within. 1755.*







“ unto the said *Ralph le Feure*, and his Heires,  
 “ against all People, Christians and Jewes, in  
 “ Consideration of 20 Markes, which the said  
 “ *Ralph le Feure* did give before hand, in Name  
 “ of a Gerfum or Fine, to the said *Thomas*, &c.  
 “ Dated the 5th of *Edward I.*

“ *Witnesse*, G. de Rokesley, *Maier*.

“ R. Arrar, *one of the Sheriffes*.

“ H. Wales,

“ P. le Taylor,

“ T. de Baffing,

“ J. Horn,

“ N. Blackthorn, *Alderman of London*.”

After this, *John le Feure*, Son and Heir to the said *Ralph le Feure*, granted to *William Farendon*, Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*, and to his Heirs, the said Aldermanry, with the Appurtenances, for the Service thereunto belonging, in the 7th of *Edward I.* in the Year of Christ 1279. This Aldermanry descended to *Nicholas Farendon*, Son to the said *William*, and to his Heirs. Which *Nicholas Farendon*, also a Goldsmith, was four Times Mayor, and lived many Years after. He made his Will 1361, which was fifty-three Years after his first being Mayor, and was buried in *St. Peter's Church* in *Cheap*. So this Ward continued under the Government of *William Farendon*, and *Nicholas* his Son, the Space of fourscore and two Years, and retains their Name unto this present Day.

The Addition of *within* is on Account of this Part of *Faringdon Ward's* lying *within the Walls of London*, containing the antient Wards of *Newgate* and *Ludgate* (See Page 105.) in Distinction to the other Part, which was *without the Walls*, or the antient Ward *Fori*, the first in the Catalogue of Wards mentioned on p. 105. both of them being purchased by *William Farendon*, as above. And this Addition was given to each Part by Act of Parliament, when that large Possession of the *Farendons* was divided into two Aldermanries to be governed by two Aldermen. See Page 182.

**Bounds.** This Ward is bounded on the East by *Cheap Ward* and *Castle-Baynard Ward*; on the North, by *Aldersgate Ward*, *Cripplegate Ward*, and the Liberty of *St. Martin's-le-Grand*; on the West by *Faringdon without*; and on the South by *Castle-Baynard Ward*, and the River of *Thames*.

**Extent.** In taking its Extent, let us proceed from the East: It begins where the great Cross stood in *West-cheap*; from thence it runs West, on the North Side where the Parish-Church of *St. Peter* stood, which was at the South-West Corner of *Wood-street*, to *Gutter-lane*; and down that Lane to *Huggen-lane* on the East Side, and to *Kery-lane* on the West.

Then again into *Cheapside*, and to *Foster-lane*; and down that Lane, on the East Side, to the North Side of *St. Foster's Church*; and on the West, till over-against the South-West Corner of the said Church; from thence down *Foster-lane* and *Noble-street*, which is all of *Aldersgate-street Ward*, till you come to the Stone Wall on the West Side of *Noble-street*; then by the said Wall, down to *Windfor-house*, or *Nevil's-Inn*; and down *Monks-well-street*, on the West Side; and then by *London-wall* to *Cripplegate*; and the West Side of that same Gate is all of *Faringdon Ward*.

Then back again into *Cheapside*; and from *Foster-lane End*, to *St. Martin's End*; and from thence through *St. Nicholas Shambles* by *Pentecost-lane*, and *Butchers-alley*, and by *Stinking-lane*, thro' *Newgate-market*, to *Newgate*. All which is the North Side of *Faringdon Ward*.

Then on the South, from against the Place of the great Cross in *Cheap*, West from *Friday-street*; and down that Street, on the East Side, till over-against the North-East Corner of *St. Matthew's Church*; and on the West Side, till the South Corner of the said Church.

Then again along *Cheap* to the *Old Exchange*, and down that Lane, on the East Side, to the Parish-Church of *St. Augustine*; which Church, and one House next adjoining in *Watling-street*, are of this Ward. And then on the West Side of this Lane it ran to the East Arch or Gate by *St. Augustine's Church*, which entered the South Church-yard of *St. Paul's*, and which Arch was built by *Nicholas Farendon* about the Year 1361; and within the Gate, all that was formerly called the North Church-yard was of this Ward.

Then again into *Cheap*, and from the North End of the *Old Exchange* West, where the North Gate of *St. Paul's Church-yard* stood, up *Pater-noster-row*, to within about twelve Doors of *Ave-mary-lane*; the West Side of which Lane is of this Ward.

Then at the South End of *Ave-mary-lane* is *Creed-lane*, the West Side whereof is also of this Ward.

Betwixt the South End of *Ave-mary-lane*, and the North End of *Creed-lane*, was the coming out of *St. Paul's Church-yard*, on the East; and the High Street, called *Bowyer-row*, now *Ludgate-street*, on the West, which goes to *Ludgate*, is of this Ward; on the North Side whereof is *St. Martin's Church*, and on the South the Turning into *Black-friars*.

Now to turn up again to the North End of *Ave-mary-lane*, there is a short Lane on the West End of it, called *Amen-lane*, or *Amen-corner*.

Then on the North Side of *Pater-noster-row*, beginning where the Conduit stood, over-against the *Old Exchange-lane End*, and going West by which stood *St. Michael's Church*, at the West End of which was a small Passage thro' toward the North, and at some small Distance another Passage, which is called *Panier-alley*, and comes out against *St. Martin's-le-Grand*.

Then farther West, in *Pater-noster-row*, is *Ivy-lane*, which runs North to where stood the West End of *St. Nicholas Shambles*.

The West Side of *Warwick-lane* is of this Ward; but the East Side of that, of *Ave-mary-lane*, and of *Creed-lane*, with the West End of *Pater-noster-row*, are all of *Baynard's-castle Ward*.

To begin again from the Place of the Conduit by the *Old Exchange*; on the North Side thereof was a large Street that ran up to *Newgate*, the first Part to the *Shambles*, called *Bladder-street*. On the Back-side of the *Shambles* were many Slaughter-houses, and such-like, belonging to the *Shambles*, and called *Mount-godard-street*. Then were the *Shambles*, and then

*New-*



*Newgate-market*; and so the whole Street on both Sides up to *Newgate*, all of this Ward, which is the farthest Extent of it.

Modern  
State.

Ludgate-  
street.

*Ludgate-street* is a Street of a very great Resort, both for all sorts of Carriages, &c. through *Ludgate* towards *Fleet-street*, and other Western Parts of the City, and *Westminster*; and from thence into the City: For which Reason it enjoys a very great Trade, being taken up by considerable Dealers in Mercery, &c. Towards the East it fronts the West End of *St. Paul's*.

Black-  
friars.

*Black-friars* hath a narrow Passage out of *Ludgate-street*; but, turning by the Back-side of *Ludgate* Prison, it falleth into an open Place with very good Buildings, well inhabited by Tradesmen. Which said Street runneth down Southwards to the *Thames*: That Part by *Apothecaries-hall*, and so downwards, is called *Water-lane*; and hath a handsome Pair of Stairs to take Water at, where Plenty of Watermen ply; And, in its Passage to the Water-Side, takes in several Courts and Yards:

Banister-  
court.

As, *Banister's-court*, which is but ordinary. Opposite to which is the House of the Lady *Fitch*, Relict of Sir *Thomas Fitch*, Knt. and Baronet; now, or late, the Dwelling of Sir *John de Laune*; a good large and handsome Building, with a graceful Front towards the *Thames*. *Hugh's-court* hath a Passage into *Duke Humfrey's*, which falls into *Puddle-dock*: And out of *Duke Humfrey's* is a Passage into *Cloyster-court*, and so into *Ireland-yard*, which comes into *Puddle-dock-bill*: And in this Passage receives *Jackson's-court*, *Canterbury-court*, and *Ireland-yard*, all Places of small Account. And out of *Ireland-yard* are *Friars-court* and *New-street*, both which are but ordinary, and fall into *Shoemakers-row*, which comes out of *Black-friars* in the broad Place, and falls into *Creed-lane*, against *Carter-lane* End. This *Shoemakers-row* is a Place of some Trade, and pretty well inhabited: And here are some small Courts, as *Cobs-court*, &c. And out of this Row is *Church-entry*, but narrow and ordinary; and falls into *Glass-house-yard*, by *St. Ann's Church*. This is a pretty open Place, with good Buildings, and better inhabited than most of the other Places; and hath a Passage into *Water-lane*.

King's  
Printing-  
House.

The King's *Printing-house-yard*, so called from the King's *Printing-house*, there seated; a good convenient and large Building for that Use: The King's Printers there printing Bibles in Volumes, also Proclamations, and what concerns the publick Use. This House was burnt down about the Year 1742, but has been rebuilt, and made the completest Printing-house in the World.

The  
Scotch-  
hall.

The *Scotch-hall*, a large House, seated as well in *Water-lane*, as on the *Ditch-side*; made use of by *Scotchmen* on particular Occasions. In the Corner of *Black-friars*, by *London-wall*, is *Worley-court*, which is but small. And this hath a Passage into the *Ditch-side*; the East Side of which, all along to the Water Side, is in this Parish; and for the generality built with good Houses, and well inhabited.

Creed-  
lane.

*Creed-lane*, formerly called *Spurrier-row*, is much pestered with Carts and Carrs to *Puddle-dock*, and other Wharfs on the Water-Side,

which makes it to be not over well inhabited. The West Side is in this Ward, the East in *Castle-Baynard*. Out of this Lane are two Passages into *Holiday-Yard* or *Court*, which is a pretty large Place, but of no great Account: And here are two Courts in it, and both bearing the same Name. This Lane comes out of *Ludgate-street*, against *Ave-mary-lane*, and falleth into *Puddle-dock-bill*. On the East Side of this Lane is *Scollop-court*, indifferent good, with a Free-stone Passage into *Carter-lane*, against *Puddle-dock-bill*.

*Ave-mary-lane* hath good Houses, many of which are inhabited by noted Bookfellers, Printers and Tradesmen. On the West Side is an open square Court, with good Houses, called *Stationers-rents*. Out of which Court is a Passage into *Amen-corner*, and another into *Stationers-hall*: Close to this Hall is a Passage through *Cock-alley* into *Ludgate-street*; which Alley is but narrow at the Entrance, but against the Hall it is good and airy, fronting the Hall.

*Amen-corner*, short, but well built and inhabited, fronting *Pater-noster-row*. At the upper End was seated the College of Physicians, burned by the general Fire of London. Since which, in that Place, are erected three fair Houses, now the Seats of the Residentiaries of *St. Paul's*.

*Warwick-lane* runneth Northwards into *Newgate-street*; the West Side being in this Ward, and the East in *Castle-Baynard*. On the West Side are these Places: *Oxford-arms-Inn*, very considerable, and well resorted unto; the Inn stands backwards, and the Passage to it hath small Houses on both Sides. *Warwick-court*, a very handsome, spacious and airy Square, with an open Passage for Coaches into it; is graced with very good large Buildings, and well inhabited by Persons of Repute. On the East Side of this Lane, is *White-bart-street*, which gives a Passage into *Newgate-market*, inhabited by Poulterers, and such Trades whose Dependence is on the Market.

*Newgate-street*, well inhabited by good Tradesmen, comes out of *Cheapside*, and *Blowbladder-street*, and runs to *Newgate*, the City Goal for Malefactors. Adjoining to this Prison, on the North Side, is *Swan-yard*, a pretty long Court, but ordinary. *Phoenix-court*, adjoining to *Newgate*, on the South Side, a good handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and good Houses.

The Part of *Newgate-street*, from *Cheapside Conduit*, a little above *St. Martins-le-Grand*, unto the *Shambles*, was called *Blowbladder-street*, from the Bladders there sold in former Times.

The Butchers inhabiting in this Street had formerly their Slaughter-houses in *Butchers-hall-lane*, which was then called *Stinking-lane*, from the Nastiness of the Place; but now it is kept pretty clean: And here the Company of Butchers had their Hall. This Lane cometh out of *Newgate-street*, and passing by *Christ-church*, into which it hath an Entrance, falls into *Bull-and-Mouth-street*, which leadeth to *St. Martin's-le-Grand*: But this is in *Aldersgate Ward*.

Out of this Lane is another Passage into *Angel-street*, an indifferent Place, and is but Part in this Ward. Over-against *Christ-church*, is *Crow-*

Ave-  
mary-  
lane.

Amen-  
corner.

Warwick-  
lane.

Newgate-  
street.

Butchers-  
hall-lane.

Angel-  
street.



*Crow-court*, which is but small. Near unto this Lane is the *Bagnio*, a neat contrived Building, after the *Turkish* Mode, for that Purpose; seated in a large handsome Yard, and at the upper End of *Pincock-lane*, which is indifferent well built and inhabited. This *Bagnio* is much resorted unto for Sweating, being found very good for *Aches*, &c. and approved of by our Physicians.

Pentecost-lane.

On the North Side of the *Shambles* was *Pentecost-lane*. Here was antiently a Church and Churchyard, afterwards a large Square; and is now called *Bull-head-court*; which is pretty well inhabited and built.

Christ-church.

*Christ-Church* was consumed in the Conflagration of the City. And that Part called *The New Church*, which was made use of before, is rebuilt very handsome, at the Charges of the Parishioners of this Parish, and *St. Leonard Foster-lane*, which is united to it.

Grey-friers-court.

Adjoining to *Christ Church* and Hospital, is a Court, which retaineth the Name of the *Grey-friers-court*; a pretty large Place, having a Passage into the said Hospital, and another into *Newgate-street*. And this Hospital gives a Passage out of *Newgate-street*, through the *Cloisters* and *Long-walk*, into *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, and so into *Smithfield*; being a great Thoroughfare all the Day long: But at Night the Hospital Gates are shut up, at eight in the Winter, and ten in the Summer, as well to this Passage, as the *Town-Ditch*, which leadeth to *Little Britain*.

Newgate-market.

*Newgate-market*, before the late dreadful Fire of London, was kept in *Newgate-street*; where there was a Market-house only for Meal, and a middle Row of Sheds, which afterwards were converted into Houses, and inhabited by Butchers, Tripe-sellers, &c. And the Country People, which brought Provisions to the City, were forced to stand with their Stalls in the open Street; to the Damage of their Goods, and Danger of their Persons, by the Coaches, Carts, Horses, and Cattle; that passed through the Street. But since the nominating of convenient Places in the City for publick Markets, by Act of Parliament, which appoints the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, to appoint proper Places, they have found out a most convenient Place for this Market, and near adjoining; being situate between *Newgate-street* on the North, and *Pater-noster-row* on the South; and between *Warwick-lane* on the West, and *Ivy-lane* on the East. The greatest Part of which Market is in this Ward, and the other Part in *Castle-Baynard Ward*.

The Market Place.

The Market-place is a square Piece of Ground, which is encompassed with fair Houses, built according to the second Rate of Building. In the middle of the Market-place, which is 148 Foot broad from North to South, and 194 Foot long from East to West, there is erected a spacious Market-house, in Form of a Cross, standing upon twenty four Pillars or Columns, and ascended up into the Market-house, by two or three broad Stone Steps at all the Entrances. Under this Market-house are Vaults or Cellars; and over it several Rooms, for the Stowage of the Fruiterers, and other Goods, in the Night;  
No. 78.

and over all a fair *Cupola*, or *Bell-tower*. This Market-house is made use of for Fruit, Herbs, &c. And round about it, at a convenient Distance, are Stalls for Butchers; as are Stalls also, by the Sides of the Houses, for Butchers and Poulterers. This Market is very well served with all Sorts of Butchers Meat, and Poulterers Ware; also with Fruit, Herbs, Butter, Eggs, &c. The Passages into this Market are, out of *Newgate-street*, through *Rose-street*, which is broad, but short; well built, and inhabited by Butchers and Fishmongers: Another out of *Warwick-lane*, through *White-bart-fireet*, but short also; inhabited by the like Tradesmen: Another out of *Pater noster row*, through a short Alley: And two others out of *Ivy-lane*.

More Eastward from this Market, and in *Newgate-street*, is *Swan-alley*, which is but ordinary. *Three-cup-court*, pretty small; at the upper End of which is a Passage into *Pater-noster-row*, through the *King's-arms Tavern*. *King's-head-court*, very small.

Swan-alley.

*Pater-noster-row*. This Street, before the Fire of London, was taken up by eminent Mercers, Silk-men, and Lace-men; and their Shops were so resorted unto by the Nobility and Gentry, in their Coaches, that oft times the Street was so stopped up, that there was no Passage for Foot-Passengers. But, since the said Fire, those eminent Tradesmen have settled themselves in several other Parts; especially in *Ludgate-street*, and in *Bodford-street*, *Hemietta-street*, and *King-street*, *Covent-garden*. And the Inhabitants in this Street are now a Mixture of Trades People, such as Tire-Women, or Milliners, for the Sale of Topknots, and the like Dressings for the Females. There are now many Shops of Mercers, Silk-men, eminent Printers, Booksellers and Publishers.

Pater-noster-row.

This Street begins East at *Chancery-lane*, and runneth up to *Anson-corner*; from which it is severed by *Warwick-lane* and *Ave-mary-lane*. This Street hath a Passage into these Places: On the South Side, a small Alley which leads to the West End of *St. Paul's*, through *London-house-yard*; where formerly the Bishops of *London* had their House or Palace. *Paul's-alley*, a Place of small Trade, and very narrow, and falleth on the North Side of *St. Paul's*; and about the middle divideth itself into two Parts, the one running strait South, and the other Westwards. On the East Side is a Passage into *Petty-canons*, indifferent large, and now converted into Buildings; having at the upper Part or End a Passage into *Paul's Church-yard*, near *Petty-canons-alley*, which is a good open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, leading into *Pater-noster-row*.

A.D. 1720

A.D. 1755

Then on the North Side of this *Pater-noster-row*, next to *Warwick-lane*, is *Mermaid-court*, a pretty handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. Next is the Passage into *Newgate-market*.

Mermaid-court.

*Ivy-lane* is well built and inhabited, and falleth into *Newgate-street*, having two Passages into *Newgate-market*, as aforesaid; and on the East Side is *Sun-court*, which is but small.

Ivy-lane.

*Lovel's-court* is a handsome large Place, with good Buildings, well inhabited. *Queen's-head-alley*, so called from the *Queen's-head Tavern*, there seated

Lovel's-court.



**Pannier-alley.** seated in an open, square Court, from which it hath a long Passage into *Newgate-street*. *Pannier-alley*, near unto *Cheapside*; it leads into *Blow-bladder-street*, and is said to be the highest Ground within the City Walls; wherein is a Stone Pedestal supporting a Pannier, with the Figure of a Boy thereon, and this Inscription:

“When you have fought the City round,

“Yet still this is the highest Ground.”

On the West Side of this Alley is *Eagle-and-child-court*, which is but small.

A little Eastward from *Pannier-alley*, *Blow-bladder-street* and *Pater-noster-row*, like two Rivulets, joining into one, fall into *Cheapside*; and just here, fronting *Cheapside*, stood the Parish-Church of *St. Michael's Quern*, which, since the great Fire of *London*, whereby it was consumed, is not rebuilt, but the Parish is united to *St. Vedast*, alias *Fosters*.

*St. Michael's Quern Church.*

**Cheapside.**

This Street of *Cheapside* is spacious and large, graced with very lofty Buildings, which are well inhabited by Goldsmiths, Linen-Drapers, Haberdashers, Druggists, and other noted Tradesmen, being the chief high Street in the City, and of a very great Resort, as leading to and from the *Royal-Exchange* to all Parts Westward. This Street is seated in several Wards; as, the Part in this Ward goeth to *Wood-street*, taking in *St. Peters Cheap* Church-yard; then *Cripplegate* Ward begins, which goeth to *Milk-street*; then *Cheap* Ward begins, which taketh in the rest of the Street to the *Poultry*: And, on the South Side, this Ward runneth a little beyond *Friday-street*; then *Bread-street* Ward begins, and runs almost to *St. Mary le Bow* Church; and a little beyond the said Church *Cheap* Ward begins, and runs into the *Poultry*, and down *Bucklersbury*. See *Bread-street* and *Cheap* Wards.

**Foster-lane.**

*Foster-lane* is well built for Business, and, for the Generality, inhabited by Working Goldsmiths. There is but a very small Part of this Lane in this Ward, not above two Houses beyond the Church. And to this Ward belongs the West Side of *Noble-street*, in Part, and *Monkswell* or *Mugwell-street*, and the North Side of *Hart-street* unto *Cripplegate*; which is a narrow Slip of Ground, and apart from the rest of the Ward; the other Sides being on *Cripplegate* Ward, and joining to the said Ward.

**Half-moon-alley.**

Near unto this Lane, in *Cheapside*, is *Half-moon-alley*, but small; at the upper End of which is a Tavern, which gives a Passage into *Foster-lane*, and another into *Gutter-lane*.

**Gutter-lane.**

*Gutter-lane*, narrow, and inhabited chiefly by Engravers, and others who work for Silversmiths. Here the Company of *Embroiderers* have their Hall. In this Lane are these Places: *Day's-court*, on the East Side, indifferent good. *Goldsmiths-street* leadeth to *Wood-street*, against the *Compter*, indifferent good; but of this Street the greatest Part is in *Cripplegate* Ward. *Dove-court*, but small and ordinary, seated on the West Side against *Goldsmiths-street*. *Innholders-hall*, a pretty, handsome Building. *King's-head-court*, a pretty, square Place, seated against *Innholders-hall*. Near unto this is *Stone-court*, but small. More Northwards, and on the West Side, is *Kery-lane*, a pretty handsome Place, and of some Trade, having a Passage into *Foster-lane*; but little

**Innholders-hall.**

**Kery-lane.**

or no Part is in this Ward, but in *Aldersgate* Ward.

*Wood-street* hath but a small Part in this Ward, only the West Side, taking in the Church-yard of *St. Peters Cheap*; the Church not being rebuilt since the great Fire, and the Parish united to that of *St. Matthew Friday-street*.

*Wood-street.*

*St. Peters Cheap.*

*Friday-street.*

*Friday-street*, as far as the Church of *St. Matthew Friday-street*, is in this Ward, the rest in *Bread-street* Ward.

By this Church is a Free-stone Passage, which leads to the back Door of the *Fountain Tavern* in *Cheapside*.

Betwixt *Friday-street* and the *Old 'Change* is *Star-court*, a pretty large Place. Then *Shepherds-court*, very handsome, well built, and inhabited.

The *Old 'Change*. This Street begins in *Cheapside*, and falls into *Old Fish-street*; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to *St. Austin's Church*; and then the West Side, unto *Old Fish-street*, is in *Castle-Baynard* Ward; and, on the East Side, in *Bread-street* Ward.

*The Old 'Change.*

This Street, taken from *Cheapside* to *Old Fish-street*, is of a pretty good Trade, well built and inhabited. The Courts and Alleys, beginning next *Cheapside*, and so to the *Old 'Change*, are, *Swan-court*, but small, having a Passage through a Publick-house, called the *Swan*, into *St. Paul's Church-yard*. *Green-dragon-court*, indifferent good. *Three-dagger-court*, but small. *Purse-court*, a very handsome, square Place, with good Buildings, and Inhabitants answerable, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Lamb-alley*, long and ordinary. *Crane-court*, a good handsome Place. *Crown-court*, very good, the front Part taken up by a Painter, seated opposite to *Distaff-lane*. *Black-horse-court*, narrow and ordinary. *Phoenix-court* and *Gingerbread-court*, both small and ordinary.

Passing out of this Street through *St. Austin's-gate*, (which Name it retaineth, although the Gate, since the Fire of *London*, is not built, but lieth open) you enter into *St. Paul's Church-yard*, a spacious Place, and on all Sides begirt with very good Buildings, inhabited by great Traders; the East and South Sides generally by Cabinet and Chair-makers, Woollen-drapers, &c. Part of the East Side is taken up by *St. Paul's School*. The North Side, which is the most spacious, is taken up by Bookfellers, Opticians, Goldsmiths, Toyshops, &c. And the West Side fronteth *Ludgate-street*, where it is very spacious, and hath a very beautiful Prospect from *St. Paul's*.

*St. Paul's Church-yard.*

*St. Paul's School.*

There are to watch in the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Constable, a Beadle, and forty Watchmen.

*Watch.*

The Jury returned by the Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts holden in the *Guildhall* in the Month of September.

*Jury.*

It hath an Alderman, his Deputy, twelve Common-Councilmen, seventeen Constables, eighteen Scavengers, eighteen Wardmote-Inquestmen, and a Beadle; and is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at fifty Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at fifty-three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence.

*Government.*



Alderman  
and Com-  
mon-Coun-  
cilmen.

The Alderman (in 1755) is *William Bridgen*, Esq; The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Michael Martindale*, Deputy, Mr. *Thomas Parr*, Mr. *Robert Mobun*, Mr. *John Fashion*, Mr. *Edward Newman*, Mr. *John Walker*, Mr. *Richard Stephens*, Mr. *David Rice*, Mr. *John Rivington*, Mr. *Edward Say*, Mr. *Maurice Griffith*, Mr. *Randal Wicksteed*, Mr. *Samuel Seawell*, Mr. *John Sclater*, Mr. *John Paterfon*, Mr. *Thomas Smith*, and Mr. *Richard Harwood*.

Memorable  
Things.

As the Bounds of this Ward are very extensive, we meet with a great Variety of Things therein worthy of our Attention.

Churches  
and  
Parishes.

First, There is the *Metropolitan Church* or Cathedral of *St. Paul's*: The Parishes and Churches of (1.) *St. Vedast* in *Foster-lane*, (2.) *Christ-Church* in *Newgate-street*, (3.) *St. Augustine's*, (4.) *St. Martin's* near *Ludgate*, (5.) *St. Matthew's Friday-street*, (6.) *St. Anne's Black-friars*; and the Parishes of (1.) *St. Peter's Cheap*, (2.) *St. Faith's*, (3.) *St. Michael's Querne*: Of which particularly in our Parochial History.

Halls.

Secondly, The Halls for the Meetings of several Companies, as,

Embroiderers-hall

(1.) *Embroiderers-hall* in *Gutter-lane*, alias *Guthurn-lane*, so called from one *Guthurn*, Owner thereof, is a handsome Building.

Apothecaries-hall.

(2.) *Apothecaries-hall*, seated almost opposite to the *Paved-alley* that leadeth to the *Ditch-side*, down Steps against *Bridewell-bridge*. This Hall is a good Building, with a Pair of Gates leading into an open Court, handsomely paved with broad Stones, at the upper End of which is the Hall, adorned with Columns of the *Tuscan Order*. It is built of Brick and Stone, finished Anno 1670. The Cieling of the Court-room and Hall is adorned with Fret-work, and the latter wainscotted fourteen Feet high. In the Hall is the Portraiture of King *James I.* the Bust of Dr. *Gideon Delaun* (the said King's Apothecary, and a good Benefactor to this Fraternity.) Here are two large Elaboratories, one for Chymical, the other for Galenical Preparations. Over the former is this Inscription:

“ Hanc Ædem Medicinæ Hermeticæ sacram  
“ voluit Societas Pharm. Lond. Quæ, ut Artem  
“ a subdolis Pseudo-Chimicorum Technis vindic-  
“ caret, Medicamenta Chimica quæcunque in  
“ Usum veniunt hic summa Fide & Industria  
“ Sumptibus propriis præparanda curavit.”

At this Hall are prepared vast Quantities of Medicines for the Apothecaries and others; and particularly the Surgeons of the Royal Fleet do here make up their Chests.

Stationers-hall.

(3.) *Stationers-hall*, situate at the upper End of *Cock-alley*, *Ludgate-street*, is a very good and capacious Building, with a large, handsome Hall, where the Lotteries have been frequently drawn; with a Court-Room, and other necessary Apartments, made use of for the Stock-Books, &c. belonging to the Company. Before it is a large Court, paved with Free-stone, and inclosed with a long Range of Iron Rails, and a Pair of Iron Gates of curious Workmanship. It stands upon the Site of an antient Palace, which was successively the Residence of the Duke of *Britain*, and the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Abergavenny*.

Butchers-hall.

(4.) *Butchers-hall* is situate in *Butchers-hall-lane*, which on that Account has changed its Name

from *Stinking-lane*. It is divided into an upper and lower Hall, and has a Parlour and some other Rooms; finely adorned with Fret-work and Wainscot.

(5.) *Sadlers-hall* is situate near the End of *Foster-lane* in *Cheapside*, at the upper End of an handsome Alley, at the Entrance of which is an ornamental Door-case, and an Iron Gate, and is a very compleat Building for the Use of such a Company. It is adorned with Fret-work and Wainscot, and the Companies Arms carved in Stone over the Gate next the Street.

Thirdly, (1.) The *College of Physicians*, a Building of wonderful Delicacy, is situate near the North-West End of *Warwick-lane*, so called from the Palace of the Earls of *Warwick*, which stood there in former Days. It is built of Brick and Stone, with a spacious Stone Frontispiece. In the Court, over the Door-Cafe, is the Statue of King *Charles II.* in a curious Niche, and, on the other Side, the Statue of Sir *John Cutler*. In the Inside is a Hall, where they sit to give Advice to the Poor gratis; a Committee Room; a Library, furnished with Books by Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, and the Marquis of *Dorchester*, who was one of the Fellows; a great Hall for the quarterly Meetings of the Doctors, adorned with Pictures and Carvings, a Map or Plan of Lands left to the Society by Dr. *Amy*; a Theatre, with Seats and Tables, for anatomical Dissections; a preparing Room, where are thirteen Tables, containing all the Muscles in the human Body; and, over all, Garrets to dry Herbs for the Use of the Dispensary.

This Society had, in antient Time, their College in *Knight-riders-street*, being the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry VIII.* From which, in succeeding Times, they removed to *Amen-corner*, where they had purchased an House and Ground. Here Dr. *Harvey*, who found out the Circulation of the Blood, Anno 1652, built a Library and Publick Hall, which he granted for ever to the College, with his Library, and endowed it with his Estate, which he resigned to them in his Life; Part of which he assigned for an anniversary Oration to commemorate all their Benefactors, and to exhort others to follow their good Examples, and for the providing a good Dinner for the Society.

The Conflagration of *London*, Anno 1666, consuming this House, and the Ground being but a Lease, the Fellows of this College purchased, with their own Money, a large Piece of Ground in *Warwick-lane*, whereon they erected this curious Building.

At their first Institution there were but thirty Fellows of their Society; but King *Charles II.* upon their Request, augmented the Number to forty; and King *James II.* considering the large Increase of this City in Buildings and Inhabitants, was pleased in their new Charter to increase the Number to eighty, and not to exceed. Before this Charter, none could be admitted a Fellow of the College, if he had not taken his Degree of Doctor in one of the Universities; but now, all those that have taken their Degree in any foreign University are qualified to become Fellows.

Sadlers-hall.

Other publick Buildings.

College of Physicians

Their antient College in Knight-riders-street. Thence to Amen-corner.

The Number of Fellows increased from 30 to 80.

Who qualified to be Fellows.

But,



But, although their Power is great to obstruct the Practice in any one that is not of the College, yet, whether by Connivance or Favour, others practise Physick; and yet, by the Law of the Land, if any one that is not so qualified shall undertake a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, it is deemed Felony in him.

To this College belong a President, four Censors, and twelve Electors.

*President.* The President is the principal Member, and is annually chosen out of the Society.

*Censors.* The four Censors have, by their Charter, Authority to survey, correct, and govern all Physicians, or others, that shall practise within their Jurisdiction, viz. this City, and seven Miles round, and to fine or imprison for Offences, as they shall see Cause.

*Practice of Physick when first restrained by a Law.* There was no Restraint by Law for the Practice of Physick till the third Year of King Henry VIII. when a Law was enacted, that none should exercise the Faculty of Physick or Surgery within the City of London, or within seven Miles of the same, unless first he were examined, approved, and admitted by the Bishop of London, or the Dean of St. Paul's, calling to him or them four Doctors of Physick, and for Surgery other expert Persons in that Faculty, upon Pain of Forfeiture of five Pounds for every Month they should occupy Physick or Surgery, not thus admitted and allowed.

*The Reason of the said Law.* And for this Cause, as is mentioned in the Preamble of the said Law, because the Science and Cunning of Physick and Surgery, to the perfect Knowledge whereof are requisite both great Learning and ripe Experience, was daily within this Realm exercised by a great Multitude of ignorant Persons, of whom the greater Part had no Manner of Insight in the same, nor in any other Kind of Learning. Some also can read no Letters on the Book. So far forth that common Artificers, as Smiths, Weavers, and Women, boldly and accustomedly took upon them great Cures, and Things of great Difficulty, in the which they partly used Sorceries and Witchcraft, and partly applied such Medicines unto the Diseased, as were very noisome, and nothing meet therefore; to the high Displeasure of God, &c. and Destruction of many of the King's liege People.

*The first Charter granted to the Physicians by K. Hen. VIII.* Yet was there no Society or College of such Men, directed by, and circumscribed within Laws and Orders, and formed into a Corporation, till the tenth of Henry VIII. when that King granted a Charter, dated the twenty-third of September at Westminster, to incorporate certain Physicians in one Body, and perpetual Commonalty or Fellowship of the Faculty of Physick; and to have a perpetual Succession, and a common Seal; and to chuse yearly a President, to oversee, rule, and govern the said Fellowship in all Men of the same Faculty. By Virtue whereof they were enabled to purchase and possess, in Fee and Perpetuity, Lands, Tenements, and Rents, and any other Possession; that they might implead and be impleaded; that they might make Statutes and Ordinances for the wholesome Government and Correction of the College, and of all Persons practising Physick within seven Miles of the City; and, within that Compass, none to

practise, as well as in the City, unless first allowed by the President and Fellowship, upon Pain of Forfeiture of five Pounds for every Month; that four be chosen yearly by the President and College, who shall have the Supervising, Search, Examination, and Government of all the Physicians of the City, and Suburbs within seven Miles; and to punish them for their Offences, in not performing, making, and neglecting their Medicines and Receipts, and that by Fines, Amerciaments, and Imprisonments: That neither the President, nor any of the Members of this College, be summoned, or put in any Assizes, Juries, Inquests, &c.

And that the first Movers and Procurers of so good a Fellowship, for the Safety of the Lives of Men, may be preserved, and the Causes that moved the King to grant it may be known, they are both signified to us in the said King's Letters Patents; wherein it appeareth, that the Suit was made by John Chambre, Thomas Linacre, and Fernandes de Victoria, all the King's Physicians; and three other Physicians, namely, Nicholas Halliwell, John Francis, and Robert Yarly; and chiefly by the Intercession of Cardinal Wolsey, Lord Chancellor. And the Causes that inclined the King appeared in the Preamble to the said Letters Patents, beginning thus:

*Cum Regii Officii nostri munus arbitremur, Ditionis nostrae Hominum felicitati omni ratione consulere, id autem vel imprimis fore, si improborum Conatibus tempestive occurramus, &c.* That is, "Since we esteem it a Part of our Royal Office, by all Means, to consult the Happiness of such as are under our Jurisdiction, and that the Way to do it will especially be, if we seasonably put a Stop to the Endeavours of evil Men; we have thought it highly necessary to restrain the Boldness of some wicked People, who shall profess Physick more for their own Covetousness than out of any good Conscience; whence many Inconveniences may arise to the ignorant and credulous common Sort: Therefore, partly imitating the Example of well-instituted Cities in Italy, and in many other Nations, partly moved by the Request of certain grave Men, &c."

This Charter they who were the chief Procurers got confirmed and ratified by Act of Parliament, Anno 14 Henry VIII, upon this Consideration, as the Act ran: "For the making the said Corporation meritorious, and very good for the Commonwealth of this Realm, it was necessary to provide, that no Person of the said Politick Body and Commonalty be suffered to exercise Physick, but only those Persons that be profound, sad, and discreet, groundly learned, and deeply studied in Physick; and for the enlarging of further Articles for the said Commonwealth to be had and made."

In the thirty-second of Henry VIII. by another Act of Parliament, they were exempted from keeping Watch and Ward, and from being chosen Constables, or in other Offices, within the City and Suburbs, as they had many Times before been compelled, to their great Fatigation and Unquieting, and to the Peril of their Patients.

*The Procurers and Cause of this Chart.*

*Confirmed by Act of Parliament*

*An Act for the Physicians, 32 Hen. VIII.*



tients. By the same Act, four Physicians were to be chosen yearly to search the Apothecaries Wares, Drugs, and Stuff.

1 Mary. Queen Mary, Anno 1, confirmed the College's Charter.

7 Eliz. Queen Elizabeth gave them a Charter, dated at Westminster the fourth of February, Anno Regni 7, to take yearly, for ever, one, two, three, or four human Bodies, to dissect or anatomize, having been condemned and dead.

Names of the College Members, An. 1575. This College of Physicians, in the Year 1575, that is an hundred and eighty Years ago, consisted of these Members, as I have it from an authentick Paper sent to Court: A very few, in Comparison of the Number that now maketh it up.

The Names of the Physicians of the College of London, Anno 1575.

Dr. Sinnings, President; Dr. Cawdwell, Dr. Good, Dr. Atflow, Dr. Smith, Oxon, Dr. Gyfford, Dr. Fryer, Dr. Wootton, Dr. Travers of West-Chester, Dr. Huicke, Dr. Masters, Dr. Foster, Candidatus; Dr. Walker, Dr. Smith, Cantab. Dr. Baronsdale, Dr. Spiringe, a Stranger, Candid.

Strangers of the College.

Dr. Julio, Dr. Martyn Corymbanck, Mr. Hector, Dr. Lopes.

The Electors, which are perpetual Officers of the College, were these:

Dr. Huicke, Dr. Masters, Dr. Sinnings, Dr. Good, Dr. Cawdwell, Dr. Atflow, Dr. Walker, Dr. Smith, Oxonien.

Disorders in the College about this Time. The College consisted for the most Part, about this Time and before, of such as were Favourers of Popery, and were guilty of divers Disorders: This Account whereof was sent up, viz.

Presidents. Caius, Sinnings, Cawdwell, Atflow, who was chosen also the second Time after his Troubles. " That the Presidents, Censors, Electors, and " other their Officers, were not sworn to the " Queen's Majesty at their Admission, as in " other Corporations they were; whereby it " came to pass, that Papists continually had occupied the chief Rooms.

" That Men, expelled \* their Universities for " Religion, by this Means had, from Time to " Time, been received into the College, and " thereby advanced in their Credit.

" That either they did wholly repel †, or not " without much Importunity admit, any whom " they thought to be well affected towards the " true Religion now received.

" That such as had gone beyond the Seas § to " take the Degree of a Doctor, because they " would avoid the Oath of Supremacy, ministered according to the Statute in our Universities, had shortly, upon their Return, " been admitted, without any Oath ministered " unto them.

" That such as had been imprisoned for Religion, and other great Matters, had kept " themselves in Office at their own Pleasures, " contrary to the College Statutes and their " Oaths; and detained in their Hands the College Goods, disdaining to make any Account " of the same.

Clement. " That some of the Electors, who had fled for " Religion out of the Realm, had been kept in

" their Offices, and stoutly defended as chief " Members of the College, being at Lovain until " they died, that other honest, true Subjects " might be kept out of the same Rooms.

" That they made private Conventicles of a " few, to bring to pass their Purposes and Elections; which ought, by the College Statutes, " to be done on Quarter-Days only, and the " whole Company being thereunto called.

" That the College Statutes were generally unperfect, and partly Popish."

These Things being declared and complained of to the Council, by some well-affected in the Year 1575, Reformation of them was earnestly desired.

The City would, now and then, not taking Notice of their Customs and Privileges, lay common Burdens and Duties upon them, as upon other Inhabitants of the City. This made the College once to petition the Queen's Council, that, according to their antient Customs and Privileges, they might be relieved of what was laid upon them: And, upon their humble Petition, it was then signified to the Lord-Mayor and his Company, that the College should be no more molested in the Premises. Yet, in the Year 1596, the like Molestation towards them was attempted again: And now they applied to the Privy Council again, that, by their honourable Favours, they might be protected, and that it might stand with their good Pleasures, that it might be signified to the Lord-Mayor and Bench of Aldermen, that, as ever heretofore they had been discharged, so now, at this present likewise, they, and the Society of the College of Physicians, might be forborne. This was dated on the fourth of February, 1596. Signed, The President and Society of the College of Physicians of London.

King James I. granted the College his Charter, dated October 8, Anno Regni 15.

And King Charles II. granted them a Royal Charter, March 26, Anno Regni 15.

This College, according to the Power granted them by these and other their Charters, have called before them, that is, the President, or, in his Absence, the Vice-President and the Censors, the Surgeons, Apothecaries, and other Persons that have practised Physick without their Allowance; and have sometimes warned them to forbear, and sometimes imposed pecuniary Penalties or Imprisonment upon them. For they may convene any Physician or Practiser before them, and examine them concerning their Skill in the Faculty of Physick; and if they shall not appear to their Summons, or appearing refuse to answer, or to be examined, the College may assess a Penalty or Fine upon them, for every Default of Appearance, or Refusal to answer; the Fine, for one Default, not exceeding forty Shillings: Or, if any administer unwholesome and noisome Medicines, he may be fined according to their Discretions, not exceeding ten Pounds; or Imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen Days, unless for Non-payment of Fine, when it shall be lawful to detain them in Prison till it be paid.

And there have been divers notable Suits commenced between the College and other unlicensed

The last Election held by Atflow, Sinnings, Cawdwell, Good, and Smith.

Their Privileges infringed by the City.

K. James and King Charles's Charters.

Practisers punished by them.



Suits between the College and other Practisers.

Practisers of Physick, and some of them such as have been made Doctors of Physick in the Universities; as *Edmund Gardiner*, *Dr. Bonham*, one *Butler*, one *Huybert*, and others; the Pleadings whereof are set down in a Book, intituled, *The Royal College of Physicians*, and an Historical Account of the College's Proceedings, &c. set forth by *Dr. Charles Goodal*, Fellow of the said College, Anno 1684.

The Powers and Privileges of the College.

Upon a Complaint made, about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, by *Jenkins* and *Read*, against the College, which had used some Punishment towards them for evil Practice of Physick, and exercising that Art without their Licence, after a long and careful Hearing on both Parts, *Popham*, Lord Chief Justice, in the Year 1602, gave his Judgment, the Sum of which was in these Particulars: I. That there was no sufficient Licence without the College Seal. II. That no Surgeon, as a Surgeon, might practise Physick, no, not for any Disease, though it was the great Pox. III. That the Authority of the College was strong and sufficient to commit to Prison. IV. That the Censure of the College, rising from lesser Mulcts to greater, was equal and reasonable. V. That it were fit to set to Physicians Bills the Day of the Month, and the Patient's Name. VI. That the Lord Chief Justice could not bail or deliver the College's Prisoner, but was obliged by Law to deliver him up to the College's Censure. VII. That a Freeman of *London* might lawfully be imprisoned by the College. VIII. That no Man, though never so learned a Physician or Doctor, might practise in *London*, or within seven Miles, without the College's Licence.

Dr. Isaac Schomberg.

*Aprilis tertio*, 1747. *Dr. Isaac Schomberg* appeared, and being entered, as he said, at *Cambridge*, hoped to be indulged till he had his Degree from thence.

He was answered, That, unless he came and submitted to be examined, he should be prohibited to practise.

*Junii quinto*, 1747. Ordered, That *Mr. Isaac Schomberg's* Behaviour to the Censors be represented to the College, for their Directions thereupon.

*Junii 25*, 1747. Then *Mr. Isaac Schomberg's* Behaviour to the Censors was, by their Order, represented to the College for their Direction upon it.

Ordered, That *Mr. Isaac Schomberg* be forbid Practice, till he shall have given proper Satisfaction to the President and Censors.

On *July 25*, 1747, the President and Censors came to a Resolution to forbid *Mr. Isaac Schomberg* the Practice of Physick, because he would not submit to be examined; and ordered, that a Statute or Statutes, forbidding, under a Penalty, any Member of the College to meet or consult with any Person prohibited from Practice, be drawn up by the present Censors, Treasurer, and Register, and reported to the College; and the following Notice was ordered to be sent to *Mr. Schomberg*.

*Junii 25*, 1747. College of Physicians.

" Sir,

" The Statutes of our College justly deeming  
" all Persons ignorant and unqualified for the  
" Practice of Physick, who, after sufficient Sum-

" mons, do not appear to take their Examination before the Censors of the College, according to the Laws of the Land:

" And you having been duly summoned to appear before the Censors; and having refused to submit to be examined by them: The President and College think it their Duty towards their Country and its Laws; to interdict and prohibit you the Practice of Physick; and they do accordingly prohibit and interdict you from exhibiting any Medicines; or giving your Advice to any sick People, for any Fee or Reward, within the City of *London*, or seven Miles about; as you will answer the contrary in his Majesty's Courts of Justice, according to the Laws of the Land in such Case provided.

By Order of the College.

To Mr. Isaac Schomberg.

GEORGE EDWARDS, Beadle.

On the twelfth of *October*, 1747, *Mr. Mead* read the Draught of a new Statute, forbidding any Member of the College to meet or consult, in any Case of Physick, with Persons prohibited from Practice: Which Statute was ordered to be engrossed, in order to be read at the next College Meeting.

*April 4*, 1748, the following Statute, prohibiting any Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate, to consult, in any Case of Physick, with Persons prohibited by the College from the Practice thereof, was read the second Time, and approved by the Majority of the College.

*A Statute against consulting with any Person prohibited to practise Physick.*

" That we may, as much as in us lies, answer  
" the good Ends and laudable Purposes of our  
" Institution, and the Privileges and Powers  
" granted to us by the Royal Charter, and confirmed by several Acts of Parliament, for preventing the great Mischiefs which often happen  
" to the Health of his Majesty's Subjects, and  
" the Dishonour arising to the Profession of Physick by Empiricks and unskilful Persons, who  
" take upon them to practise Physick in the City  
" of *London*, or the Suburbs thereof, or seven  
" Miles Circuit of the same, and refuse or are not  
" qualified to undergo an Examination by the  
" President and Censors of this College, touching  
" their Skill and Knowledge in Medicines, and  
" the Practice of Physick:

" We do ordain and order, that if the President  
" shall at any Time inform the College, at any  
" of their solemn or greater Meetings, ordinary  
" or extraordinary, that any Person practising  
" Physick, within the Limits aforesaid, hath been  
" duly summoned to attend the President and  
" Censors, to be examined by them touching his  
" Skill and Knowledge in the Practice of Physick,  
" and hath refused or neglected to attend according to such Summons, or attending hath refused to submit to be examined, according to  
" the Form and Manner of Examination prescribed by the Statutes of their College, or,  
" having been examined, hath been adjudged, by  
" the President and Censors, not sufficiently  
" learned and qualified to practise Physick; and  
" that the President and Censors have for any of  
" the



“ the said Reasons prohibited such Person to practise Physick within the Limits aforesaid; then, and in such Case, no Fellow, Candidate or Licentiate of this College, at any Time after such Information so given to the College by the President, shall in any wise meet in Consultations, for the Cure of any Disease, with any Person so prohibited to practise; and that if any Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate of this College shall, after such Information so given, in any wise meet in Consultation; for the Cure of any Disease, with any Person so prohibited, every such Fellow, Candidate and Licentiate, being convicted thereof before the President and Censors of this College; for the Time being, shall, for such his Meeting, forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of this College, for the Time being, for the Use of the College; the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain for the first Offence; and if such Fellow, Candidate or Licentiate shall, after such Conviction, offend again in the like Manner, and be thereof convicted in the Manner aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay to the said Treasurer, for the Use of the College, the Sum of ten Pounds, of such lawful Money as aforesaid; and if such Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate shall refuse or neglect to pay either of the said Sums or Forfeitures within the Space of three Calendar Months next after Notice in Writing of such his respective Conviction, given to, or left for him, at his then Dwelling-house, or most usual Place of Abode, by the Beadle of this College for the Time being; or if such Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate shall, after such second Conviction, offend a third Time in like Manner, and be thereof convicted in the Manner aforesaid, then, and in either of the said last-mentioned Cases, he shall be expelled this College, and shall not be restored to be a Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate of this College, until he shall have paid to the Treasurer of this College for the Time being, for the Use of the College, all such Sum or Sums of Money, as such Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate shall have forfeited by Virtue of this Statute.

“ We do further ordain and order; That every Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate of this College, who shall in any wise meet in Consultation, for the Cure of any Disease, with any Person; who by Virtue of this Statute shall be expelled the College, shall incur and be subject to the same or the like respective Forfeitures and Penalties as are above-mentioned.

“ And, for the better putting this Statute in Execution, we do ordain and order, That, when and as often as any Person or Persons shall, by Virtue of this Statute, be expelled this College, Notice thereof in Writing, specifying the Name or Names of such Person or Persons, signed by the Beadle of this College for the Time being, shall be given to, or left for every Fellow, Candidate or Licentiate, at his Dwelling-house, or usual Place of Abode.”

Ordered, That the College Seal be put to the said Statute next *Comitia majora*.

After this Dr. *Isaac Schomberg*, having taken his Degree of Doctor in Physick at *Cambridge*, applied for Leave to be examined: But, after several

Meetings and his third Examination, the Doctor was rejected; nor could he afterwards, though sought with the greatest Submission, prevail with the Censors to admit him a Fellow; because he at first had talked in a high Strain, demanded it as a Matter of Right, and threatened to compel them to it by applying to the Courts of Law or Equity, and actually moved the Court of *Chancery* to that End.

The Officers of the Royal College of Physicians are, a President, eight Electors, four Censors, a Register and a Treasurer, annually chosen the first Week in *October*.

*The Royal College of Physicians, established 1523.*

*Those marked thus † are Fellows of the Royal Society.*

#### F E L L O W S.

Dr. *Thomas Reeve*, President, Throgmorton-street.

Dr. *Gideon Harvey*, Elect. Med. Reg. ad Turrin, Petty-France, Westminster.

Dr. *William Barrowby*, Isle of Wight.

Sir *Edward Hulse*, Bart. Elect. Med. Reg. Golden-square.

† Dr. *William Stukely*, Queen's-square.

Dr. *William Wasey*, Elect. Gerrard-street, St. Anne's.

Dr. *Ralph Bourchier*, Ormond-street.

† Sir *William Browne*, Elect. Queen's-square.

† Dr. *Edward Wilmot*, Med. Reg. Jermin-street.

† Dr. *Robert Nesbitt*, Elect. Amen-corner.

Dr. *William Woodford*, Reg. Prof. Med. Oxon. Bath.

Dr. *John Newington*, Greenwich.

Dr. *Matthew Lee*, Low-layton.

† Dr. *Frank Nicholls*, Med. Reg. Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

Dr. *Pelham Johnston*, Cloysters, Westminster.

Dr. *Mat. Clarke*, Mincing-lane.

Dr. *Robert Hopwood*, Manchester.

† Dr. *Benjamin Hoadly*, Med. Reg. ad Famil. Charles-street, St. James's-square.

Dr. *Ambrose Dawson*, Elect. Grosvenor-street.

Dr. *Joseph Letherland*, Aldetmanbury.

Dr. *William Battie*, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Dr. *Russel Plumptre*, Reg. Prof. Med. Cantab.

† Dr. *James Huxley*, Elect. and Censor, Great Russell-street.

Dr. *Matthew Morley*, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

† Dr. *Charles Chauncy*, Austin-Friars.

Dr. *Thomas Addams*, Bow-lane.

Dr. *Thomas Lawrence*, Register, Essex-street.

Dr. *Edmund Crynes*, Nottingham.

† Dr. *Charles Feake*, Censor, Gray's-Inn.

† Dr. *William Heberden*, Cecil-street.

† Dr. *Edward Milward*, Hammer-smith.

Dr. *William Cox*, Clarges-street.

† Dr. *John Thomas Bart.*, Buckingham-street, York-buildings.

† Dr. *Robert Taylor*, Albemarle-street.

Dr. *William Nisbet*, (Med. Reg. Extraord.) Island of Antigua.

Dr. *Richard Conyers*, Soho-square.

Dr. *William Pitcairn*, Pater-noster-Row.

† Dr. *Robert Watson*, Cecil-street.

Dr. *John Monro*, Censor, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

† Dr. *Anthony Aske*, Litchfield-street, St. Anne's Soho.

Dr. *N. Alcock*, Oxford.

Dr. *Peter*



Dr. *Peter Shaw*, Med. Reg. Pall-mall.  
 † Dr. *Thomas Wilbrham*, Cenfor and Treafurer,  
 Queen-ftreet, Weftminfter.  
 Dr. *William Schaw*, Great Ruffel-ftreet, Bloomf-  
 bury.  
 Dr. *Mark Akenfide*, Southampton-ftreet, Bloomf-  
 bury.  
 † Dr. *Nicholas Munckly*, Clement's-lane, Lombard-  
 ftreet.  
 Dr. *Thomas Wharton*, King's Arms, Coleman-  
 ftreet.  
 Dr. *Edward Milner*, Aylsford-Hall near Maid-  
 ftone.

## C A N D I D A T E.

Dr. *H. Hinckley*, King-ftreet, Cheapfide.

## L I C E N T I A T E S.

Dr. *Charles Jernegan*, Golden-square.  
 † Sir *Richard Manningham*, Jermin-ftreet.  
 Dr. *Mushey Teale*, Maidftone.  
 † Dr. *Jacob a Castro Sarmiento*, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.  
 Dr. *Nicholas Robinson*, Hatton-garden.  
 Dr. *Samuel Pye*, Mile-end.  
 Dr. *Francis Douce*, Hackney.  
 Dr. *John Eaton*, College-hill.  
 Dr. *William Clark*, Bradford, Wilts.  
 Dr. *Michael Connel*, Burlington-ftreet.  
 † Dr. *Theoph. Lobb*, Bagnio-court, Newgate-ftreet.  
 † Dr. *Edward Hody*, Hanover-ftreet by Hanover-  
 fquare.  
 † Mr. *Benjamin Bosanquet*, Hatton-garden.  
 Dr. *John Fothergill*, White-Hart-court, Grace-  
 church-ftreet.  
 Dr. *Peter Canvane*, Ifland of St. Kit's.  
 Dr. *Moses Griffith*, Mincing-lane.  
 Dr. *Daniel Cox*, Catherine-ftreet, Covent-garden.  
 Dr. *Charles Morton*, Leicefter-fields.  
 † Dr. *James Parsons*, Red-lion-square.  
 Dr. *Herman Heinekin*, Queen-ftreet, Cheapfide.  
 † Dr. *Richard Brockleby*, Broad-ftreet Buildings.  
 Dr. *George Lamont*, Green-ftreet, Leicefter-fields.  
 Dr. *Francis-Philip Duval*, Poland-ftreet.  
 Dr. *Philip de la Cour*, Bury-ftreet.  
 Dr. *Samuel Jebb*, Stratford.  
 Mr. *James Dargent*, Broad-ftreet, Soho.  
 Dr. *Daniel-Peter Layard*, Huntington.  
 Dr. *Robert Pate*, Union-court, Broad-ftreet.  
 Dr. *Ed. Archer*, Hatton-garden.  
 Dr. *Richard Jebb*, Parliament-ftreet.  
 Dr. *Andrew Didier*, Dean-ftreet.

St. Paul's  
School.

(2.) St. Paul's School, fuate on the Eaft Side  
 of St. Paul's Church-yard, was built and well en-  
 dowed by an excellent, pious and learned Clergy-  
 man, Dr. *John Colet*, King Henry the VIIIth's  
 eftimated Chaplain, Dean of St. Paul's, the only  
 furviving Son of Sir Henry Colet, Knt. Citizen  
 and Mercer of London, and twice Lord-Mayor  
 of the faid City. This School was founded, and  
 a Master for it provided, in the Year 1509, for  
 one hundred fifty-three Children to be taught  
 freely. And fuch was his generous and liberal  
 Mind, that he fettled his whole Patrimony upon  
 it in his Life-time.

The Ordi-  
nances of  
St. Paul's  
School.

Ex Chart.  
Societat.  
Merceror.  
London.

The primary Inftitution, Ordinances, Appoint-  
 ments and Documents of this School may be ga-  
 thered from an old Statute Book, wrote by the  
 Founder's own Hand, and by him delivered to  
 Lilly; which is thus infcribed: *Hunc libellum ego*

Johannes Colet tradidi manibus magistri Lillii,  
 XVIII die Junii, Anno Dom. MCCCCXVIII.  
 It begins, *Johannis Coleti Fundatoris ſcholæ manu  
 ſua propria prologus.* “ John Colet, Son of Henry  
 “ Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, defiring nothing  
 “ more than Education, and bringing up Chil-  
 “ dren in good Manners and Literature, in the  
 “ Year of our Lord 1512 built a School [not  
 “ fully finished till that Year] at the Eaft End  
 “ of St. Paul's Church, for 155 Boys, to be  
 “ taught free in the fame.

“ And ordained there a Master, a Sur-Master,  
 “ and a Chaplain, with fufficient and perpetual  
 “ Stipends ever to endure; and ſet Patrons, De-  
 “ fenders, Governors and Rulers of the fame  
 “ School, the moſt honeſt and faithful Fellow-  
 “ ſhip of the *Mercers* of London.

“ And, for becauſe nothing can continue long  
 “ and endure in good Order without Laws and  
 “ Statutes, I, the ſaid John Colet, have expreſſed  
 “ my Mind, what I would ſhould be truly and  
 “ diligently obſerved and kept of the ſaid Maſter,  
 “ Sur-Maſter and Chaplain, and of the *Mercers*,  
 “ Governors of the School: That in this Book  
 “ may appear to what Intent I founded this  
 “ School.”

Then follow his Ordinances: “ That he found-  
 “ ed the School in the Honour of *Chriſt Jeſu* in  
 “ *pueritia*, and of his bleſſed Mother *Mary*.  
 “ That the high Maſter ſhould be choſen by the  
 “ Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the *Mercers*. That  
 “ he be a Man whole in Body, honeſt, virtuous,  
 “ and learned in good and clean *Latin* Litera-  
 “ ture, as alſo in *Greek*, if ſuch might be gotten;  
 “ a wedded Man, a ſingle Man, or a Prieſt that  
 “ hath no Benefice with Cure or Service. His  
 “ Wages to be a Mark a Week, and a Livery-  
 “ Gown of four Nobles delivered in Cloth. His  
 “ Lodgings to be free; and to have the Tene-  
 “ ment of *Stebbonkith* to reſort unto. That the  
 “ Sur-Maſter be verſed in Learning, and well  
 “ lettered, to teach under the Maſter; either  
 “ ſingle Man, wedded, or Prieſt that hath no  
 “ Benefice with Cure or Service: To be whole in  
 “ Body. The high Maſter to chuſe him, as the  
 “ Room ſhall be void; and to be confirmed by  
 “ the Surveyors of the School. Lodgings to be  
 “ aſſigned him in the *Old Change*. His Wages  
 “ to be fix Shillings and eight Pence *per* Week,  
 “ and a Livery-Gown of four Nobles delivered in  
 “ Cloth. That there ſhall be in the School a  
 “ Prieſt daily, as he could, to ſing Maſs in the  
 “ Chapel of the School, and to pray for the Chil-  
 “ dren to proſper in good Life and in good Let-  
 “ ters. That he was to be ſome honeſt, good  
 “ and virtuous Man. To be choſen by the War-  
 “ dens and Aſſiſtants of the *Mercery*. To learn  
 “ himſelf, or, if learned, to help to teach the  
 “ School, if it ſeemed convenient to the high  
 “ Maſter. To have no Benefice with Cure of  
 “ Souls, nor no other Office or Occupation. To  
 “ teach the Children the Catechiſm, and In-  
 “ ſtruction of the Articles of Faith and the ten  
 “ Commandments in *Engliſh*. His Wages to be  
 “ 8*l.* by the Year, and a Livery-Gown of 26*s.*  
 “ 8*d.* delivered in Cloth. His Chamber and  
 “ Lodging to be in the new Houſe in the *Old*  
 “ *Change*, or the Maſter's Lodging.

The Ordi-  
nances for  
the high  
Maſter;

Sur-Maſ-  
ter;

For the  
Chaplain,

“ Chil-



For the Children. “Children of all Nations and Countries in-  
“differently to be taught, to the Number of 153.  
“The Master to admit these Children as they be  
“offered; but first to see that they can say the  
“Catechism, and also read and write competent-  
“ly; and to pay 4*d.* for writing their Name:  
“Which Money the poor Scholar that swept the  
“School was to have. Thrice a Day, *viz.* Morn-  
“ing, Noon, and Evening, prostrate to say the  
“Prayers contained in a Table in the School. No  
“Tallow Candles, but only Wax to be used.  
“No Meat, Drink, or Bottles, to be brought;  
“nor no Breakfasts nor Drinkings in the Time  
“of Learning. That the Scholars use no Cock-  
“fighting, nor Riding about of Victory, nor  
“Disputing at *St. Bartholomew’s*; which are but  
“foolish Babbling and Loss of Time. That  
“they have no Remedies [*i. e.* Play-Days beg-  
“ged] except the King, an Archbishop, or a  
“Bishop, present in his own Person, desired it.  
Child-Bishop Sermon at St. Paul’s. “The Children every *Childermas* Day to go to  
“*Paul’s* Church, and hear the Child-Bishop Ser-  
“mon, and after to be at the high Mass, and  
“each offer a Penny to the Child-Bishop; and  
“with them the Masters and Surveyors of the  
“School. In general Processions, when warned,  
“they shall go two and two together soberly;  
“and not sing out, but say devoutly seven Psalms  
“with the Litany. That if any Child admitted  
“here go to any other School to learn there,  
“such Child for no Man’s Suit be again received  
“into the School.  
What Authors to be read. “To be taught always in good Literature both  
“*Latin* and *Greek*, and good Authors, such as  
“have the very *Roman* Eloquence joined with  
“Wisdom; especially Christian Authors, that  
“wrote their Wisdom with clean and chaste *La-  
“tin*, either in Verse or Prose. But, above all,  
“the Catechism in *English*; after that the Acci-  
“dence. Then *Institutum Christiani hominis*, which  
“*Erasmus* made at my [*i. e.* *Colet’s*] Request;  
“the *Copia Verborum* of the same Author. Then  
“other Christian Authors; as *Lactantius*, *Pru-  
“dentius*, and *Proba*; *Sedulius*, *Juvencus*, and *Bap-  
“tista Mantuanus*; and such other as shall be  
“thought convenient for the true *Latin* Speech.  
The Mercers Company Governors of the School. “The honourable Company of *Mercers* of  
“*London* to have all the Charge, and Care, and  
“Rule of the School. They to chuse every  
“Year of their Company two honest, substantial  
“Men to be the Surveyors of the School, who,  
“in the Name of the whole Fellowship, should  
“take all the Care and Business of the School for  
“that Year. They to come into the School six  
“Days before *Christmas*, and so many Days be-  
“fore *Easter*, *St. John Baptist*, and *Michaelmas*;  
“and pay the Masters and Chaplains their quar-  
“terly Wages; and at the latter End of the  
“Year their Liveries in Cloth. And once in the  
“Year to give up their Accounts to the Master,  
“Wardens, and Assistants; and that to be about  
“*Candlemas*, three Days before, or three Days af-  
“ter. Then a little Dinner to be made; and  
“to call to Account the receiving of all the  
“Estate of the School: And the Master Warden  
“to receive a Noble, the two other Wardens five  
“Shillings; the Surveyors two Shillings; and  
“for their riding to visit the Lands 11*s.* the  
“Clerk of the *Mercery* 3*s.* 4*d.* with some other  
No. 79.

“Gifts. That which was spared that Day in  
“Rewards and Charges to be put into the Trea-  
“sury of the School. What remained to be  
“given to the Fellowship of the *Mercery*, to the  
“maintaining and repairing all belonging to the  
“School from Time to Time. The Surplusage,  
“above Repairs and Casualties, to be put into a  
“Coffer of Iron, given by *Colet*, standing in their  
“Hall. And there, from Year to Year, to re-  
“main apart by itself, that it might appear how  
“the School of itself maintained itself. And at  
“length, over and above the whole Livelihood,  
“if the said School grow to any further Charge  
“to the *Mercery*, that then also it might appear,  
“to the Laud, and Praise, and Mercy of the said  
“Fellowship.  
“*Lastly*, That he left it to the said Company  
“to add and diminish to and from this his Book,  
“and to supply it in every Default, and also to  
“declare in it, as Time, Place, and just Occa-  
“sion should require.”  
The Book concludes with the ordinary Charges Annual Charges of the School.  
paid out yearly, *viz.*

|                                                                                          | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| To the high Master at 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per Week                                  | 34        | 13        | 04        |
| To the middle Master 26 Marks                                                            | 17        | 06        | 08        |
| To the Priest                                                                            | 08        | 00        | 00        |
| Their Liveries                                                                           | 04        | 00        | 00        |
| The Supervisors and Surveyors                                                            | 04        | 00        | 00        |
| For visiting of Lands                                                                    | 04        | 00        | 00        |
| The Clerk                                                                                | 00        | 03        | 04        |
| The Master Warden                                                                        | 00        | 05        | 00        |
| The Steward                                                                              | 00        | 02        | 00        |
| To Bailiffs                                                                              | 00        | 02        | 00        |
| The Costs of the Dinner                                                                  | 01        | 06        | 08        |
| The Officer of the <i>Mercery</i> , Ren-ter of the School                                | 01        | 00        | 00        |
| For his Gown                                                                             | 01        | 03        | 00        |
|                                                                                          | 76        | 02        | 00        |
| There resteth to the Reparations, Suits, Casualties, and all other Charges extraordinary | 38        | 06        | 3½        |
|                                                                                          | 114       | 08        | 3½        |

To all this *John Colet* subscribed his Hand thus: *Joannes Coletus fundator novæ scholæ manna mea propria.*  
But now the Rents and Incomes of this School, by the good Husbandry and Faithfulness of the Company of *Mercers*, are greatly advanced. So that the Salaries of the Masters are more than doubled; and many Exhibitions, some of ten Pounds, and some of six Pounds odd Money, are granted forth towards the Maintenance of the Scholars that go away from the School to the Universities, payable for seven Years, if they tarry so long there.  
As soon as *Colet* had built his School, he provided a Book for his young Scholars, which he called, *An Introduction of the Parts of speaking for Children and young Beginners into Latin Speech*; which is the Ground and first Draught of that Book we now commonly call *The Accidence*. By this Introduction he put the first Rudiments into an easier and apter Method for learning than any was before: And this he recommended in a prefatory Epistle to *William Lilly*, the Master, to  
11 D teach



teach it the Children, dated the Calends of August, 1509, viz. in these Words:

Johannes Coletus suo Lilio salutem.

Accipe, optime ac literatissime Lili, libellum puerilis Institutionis: in quo quidem eadem quæ fuerunt ab aliis tradita, ratione & ordine paulo, ni fallor, commodiore digessimus. Idque fecimus, ut Elementa Grammatices, et felicius influerent in puerorum animos, & tenacius inhaerent. Tuum erit, qui primus es hujus novæ Pauli Scholæ Præceptor, his rudimentis diligenter exercere pueros nostros, deinceps ad majora profecturos. Nihil enim æque mihi cordi est in præsentia, quam parvuli Christi quamplurimam apud te proficiant, cum literatura, tum bonis moribus. Ad quod si eniteris, & Jesum puerorum præsidem tibi tuo studio demereberis, & me plane felicem reddideris. Vale. Ex Aedibus meis Calend. August. Anno millesimo quingentesimo nono.

Procures Erasmus's Book, De Copia, for his School.

And near about this Time, or not long after, he procured, from his Friend Erasmus Roterodamus, another Book for his School, namely, that intitled, *De Copia Verborum*. For which he promised the said Erasmus, while he was once walking with him in his Garden, fifteen Angels as a Gratuity. And no question Erasmus was well pleased to contribute something to such a Foundation, which he himself took Occasion sometimes to commend and extol; as he did in a Letter to Colet, Anno 1512, in these Words: *Ludum literarium longe pulcherrimum ac magnificentissimum instituiti; ubi sub electissimis ac probatissimis præceptoribus Britannica Pubes rudibus statim annis simul & Christum & optimas inbiberet literas; i. e.* "You have erected a most beautiful and noble School, where, under the choicest and most approved Masters, the English Youth might, soon after their Childhood, imbibe both Christ and the best Learning."

Construction of the eight Parts of Speech.

In the Year 1513 Colet sent Lilly another Book for the School, of the *Construction of the eight Parts of Speech*: Which was done by Erasmus also, upon the earnest Suggestion of Colet, being nothing but the Emendations of, and Additions to such a Work first done by Lilly. This was nothing but the Grounds of our *Latin Syntaxis*. This Book he also introduced with a *Latin Epistle*, viz.

Johannes Coletus, Decanus Sancti Pauli, Gulielmo Lilio ad Divum Paulum Ludi Moderatori primario, S. D.

Which Colet recommends to Lilly to teach in his School.

Haud aliter mihi videor affectus in novam hanc scholam nostram, Lili charissime, quam in unicum filium pater; in quem non solum gaudet universam suam substantiam transfundere, verum etiam sua viscera, si liceat, cupit impertiri. Nam ut huic est parum genuisse, nisi eundem diligenti Educatione ad bonam frugem provexerit, ita meo animo non satis est, quod Ludum hunc institui, hoc est, genui, quodque in sumpto patrimonio universo vivus etiam ac superstes solidam hæreditatem cessi, nisi modis omnibus dem operam, ut piis moribus & bonis literis diligenter educatus ad maturam frugem adolescat. Proinde libellum hunc de constructione octo partium orationis ad te mitto, pusillum quidem, sed non pusillum utilitatis allaturum nostræ publi, si diligenter abs te fuerit traditus.

Scis in præceptis breviter placere Flacco: Cujus sententiam ipse vehementer approbo. Porro, si qua præterea erunt digna cognitu, tuarum partium erit, ut incident in prælegendis autoribus, adnotare. Bene vale: Domini nostri MDXIII.

This Book *De Constructione* went some Time under Erasmus's Name; yet Erasmus declined to have it reckoned his, as being Lilly's Groundwork. And Lilly, on the other hand, modestly refused to have himself made the Author, after such considerable Changes and Improvements made by Erasmus, who, in the Year 1515, wrote a Preface before this Book, now commonly called, *The Syntaxis*, wherein he publicly disowned it to be his, out of Respect to Lilly; concluding with these Words: *Verum hæc mihi præfari visum est, ne posthac quisquam ut meum amplectatur; i. e.* "But this I thought good to preface, that none hereafter might take the Book as mine."

Colet also framed a short Catechism in English for the Youth of his School, which he obliged all to learn; and was used in those Times to be bound up at the Beginning of the *Accidence*. It consisted of the Articles of the Christian Faith, the Doctrine of the seven Sacraments, an Explanation of the Love of God, of our own selves, and of our Neighbours; and, lastly, divers short Precepts for a good Life. To which he joined in Latin the Apostles Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the *Ave Maria*, and two short Prayers; one to the Virgin Mary, and the other to Jesus the Guardian of the School. And if the superstitious Parts of this Catechism had been laid aside, and the rest, which is very pious, had been retained for the Use of the School, it would, in my Opinion, have been very well done, and the Founder's Will more complied with.

The pious Founder dedicated this his School to the Child Jesus, who sat among the Doctors at twelve Years old, as the great and compassionate Patron of the Children here to be educated. This Part of the Founder's Epitaph shews:

*Quique Scholam struxit celebrem cognomine JESU.*

So that the true Name of this School is Jesus's School, rather than Paul's School; but the Saint hath robbed his Master of his Title.

The Founder delighted in Inscriptions and Motto's, which he appointed to be set up in several Parts and Places of the School, as short and pithy Intimations of his Mind and Intentions, which were all there remaining before the great Fire. Over the Windows on the Outside toward the Street were these Words engraven in great Capital Letters: *SCHOLA CATECHIZATIONIS PUERORUM IN CHRISTI OPT. MAX. FIDE ET BONIS LITERIS*. Over the School Door, *INGREDERE UT PROFICIAS*. Upon each Window, on the Inside, were to be read these Words painted on the Glass: *AUT DOCE, AUT DISCE, AUT DECEDE*, suggesting both to Scholar and Teacher their Duty or Doom; which I remember the upper Master, in my Time, used often to inculcate upon such Scholars as were idle or negligent, "Either learn, or be gone."

In the *Vestibulum* was this Inscription in Capitals upon the Wall, shewing for what End and Purpose

Colet's Catechism for his School.

Inscriptions upon the School.

The Vestibulum.



Purpose this Apartment was intended: HOC VESTIBULO CATECHIZENTUR PUERI IN FIDE, MORIBUSQUE CHRISTIANIS, NEQUE NON PRIMIS GRAMMATICES RUDIMENTIS INSTITUANTUR, PRIUS-QUAM AD PROXIMAM HUIUS SCHOLÆ CLASSEM ADMITTANTUR. In another Place of this *Vestibulum* was engraven, PUE-  
RITIÆ CHRISTIANÆ JOH. COLLET, DEC. Scti. PAULI, HANC SCHOLAM POSUIT: Denoting how qualified, viz. with Christian Knowledge and Manners, it was the Founder's Will those should be, that were to be Scholars here. Over the Door, entering out of the *Vestibulum* into the School-Room, this Verse:

Mente  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Velis,} \\ \text{Possis,} \\ \text{Adsis,} \end{array} \right\} \text{ hac Lege recludor.}$

The School-Room.

In the School-Room, over the Door, was this Inscription: PUERI IN HAC SCHOLA GRATIS ERUDIENDI C.L.III. TANTUM, AD NUMERUM SEDIUM. Underneath which, since the rebuilding of the School by the *Mercers*, for ever grateful Remembrance, were these Lines added, composed, I conjecture, by Mr. *Crumleholm*, then the worthy Master:

*Quod Faustum sit et Felix.*

“ Ad seræ Posteritatis Imitationem, Æternita-  
“ tem Famæ suæ: Post luctuosam Urbis *Lond-*  
“ *niensis* deflagrationem cIdo Idc LXVI, amplissima  
“ MERCERORUM Societas Fidem Fundatori  
“ MAKAPITHHTΩ datam sanctissimè perfol-  
“ vens, Scholam hanc de integro extruendam in-  
“ staurandamque curavit: Perfecitq; Dno. RI-  
“ CHARDO FORD Equite, Urbis Præfecto,  
“ Custode verò, totiusq; Negotii assiduo diligen-  
“ tissimoque Procuratore, Dno. ROBERTO  
“ WARE.

*Dignos laude Viros Musa vetat mori.*

At the upper End of the School, facing to the Door, was a decent *Cathedra* or Chair placed, somewhat advanced, for the high Master to sit in when he pleased, and to teach and dictate there. And over it was a lively Effigy, and of exquisite Art, of the Head of Dr. *Colet*, cut, as it seemed, either in Stone or Wood; and, over the Head, in Capitals, DEO OPT. MAX. TRINO ET UNI JOHANNES COLETUS DEC. Scti. PAULI LONDIN. HANC SCHOLAM POSUIT. On which Figure an excellent Poet, and once a Scholar of this School, made these Verses:

“ Eloquio juvenes ubi *Lillius* ille polivit,  
“ In Statuâ spiras, magne *Colets*, tuâ.  
“ Quam si *Praxiteles* fecisset magnus, & ille  
“ Forsitan æquâset, non superâset opus.  
“ Hac salvâ Statuâ, divina Forma *Coleti*  
“ Temporibus longis non peritura manet.”

But this Figure was destroyed with the School in the great Fire, yet was afterwards found in the Rubbish by a curious Man, and Searcher into the City Antiquities, who observed that it was cast and hollow by a curious Art now lost.

This School, burnt down in the common Calamity by Fire, Anno 1666, was built up again much after the same Manner and Proportion as it

was before, together with the Library, and an House added on the South End thereof for the second Master; whose Dwelling before, and from the first Founding of the School, was in the *Old Change*, adjoining to the said School. This House hath a very handsome Front, answerable to the high Master's House at the North End of the School; on which is engraven, ÆDES PRÆ-CEPTORIS GRAMMATICES.

The School-House is large and spacious. It consisteth of eight Classes, or Forms; in the first whereof Children learn their Rudiments; and so, according to their Proficiency, are advanced unto the other Forms, till they rise to the Eighth. Whence, being commonly made perfect Gram-  
marians, good Orators and Poets, well instruct-  
ed in *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew*, and sometimes in other oriental Languages, they remove to the Universities; and many of them enjoy Exhibi-  
tions, some of ten Pounds a Year for seven Years, if they tarry so long, towards their Main-  
tenance there. The School is governed and taught by two Masters, viz. an High-master and a Sur-master, and a Chaplain; whose customary Office was to read the *Latin* Prayers in the School, framed for the peculiar Use thereof, and to in-  
struct the Children of the two first Forms in the Elements of the *Latin* Tongue, and also in the Catechism and Christian Manners; for which there is a Room, called the *Vestibulum*, being the Anti-room to the School, where the Youth are to be initiated into the Grounds and Principles of Christian Knowledge, as a good and proper In-  
troduction into other human Learning.

The present Masters and Chaplain are, Mr. *Thick-  
ness*, High-Master; the Rev. Mr. *Tillotson*, Sur-Mas-  
ter; and the Rev. Mr. *Ely*, Chaplain, or Usher.

(3.) The *Grey-friars* within *Newgate*, and St. *Bar-  
tholomew's* Hospital, belonging antiently to the Priory of St. *Bartholomew's* hard by, together with St. *Nicholas* and St. *Edwen*, two neighbour-  
ing Parishes, were obtained by the City of King *Henry VIII.* in the 38th Year of his Reign; all which that King granted to the City for the Re-  
lieving and Succouring of their Poor, one of the last good Acts that King did before his Death: And in the beginning of *January*, in the latter End of which Month King *Henry* died, *Ridley*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, declared, at St. *Paul's* Cross, this Gift of the King before the People, and his charitable End therein.

The King did, in the same Year, grant the City the Hospital of *Bethlehem*, or *Bedlam*. He also then founded two Churches out of those two religious Houses, the one to be called *Christ-  
church* out of the *Grey-friars*, and the other, *Little St. Bartholomew's*, out of the Hospital of that Name, with competent Salaries for the re-  
spective Vicars and Ministers.

And, as the King had founded Churches on these Places, so, according to that his Grant, it lay upon the City to establish here a standing Provision for the Poor. And, accordingly, some Part of the Scite of the *Grey-friars* they pur-  
posed for a large Hospital for poor fatherless Children, here to be decently maintained, and piously brought up, and fitted for Trades and Callings: But it was not before five or six Years after the King's Grant, viz. Anno 1552, the Lord-  
Mayor

Christ's  
Hospital.  
St. Bar-  
tholomew's.

Bethle-  
hem Hos-  
pital.

Christ-  
church  
Hospital,  
for Chil-  
dren, when  
founded.

Mr. Bag-  
ford.

Burnt and  
rebuilt.



Mayor and Citizens fell upon the Reparation and Fitting-up of the *Friars* for the Reception of the Children: And they effected it the same Year, and called it *Christ-church* Hospital; so that in the Month of *September* they took in near 400 Orphans, and cloathed them in Ruffet; but ever after they wore blue Cloth Coats; whence it is commonly called, *The Blue-coat* Hospital: Their Habit being, now, a long Coat of blue warm Cloth, close to the Arms and the Body, hanging loose to their Heels, girt about their Waist with a red Leather Girdle, buckled, a loose Petticoat, underneath, of yellow Cloth, (of late Years the Boys are allowed Breeches) a round thrum Cap, tied with a red Band; yellow Stockings, and black low-heeled Shoes, their Hair cut close, their Locks short.

Their  
Habit.

Christ's  
Hospital.

In the Year 1552, began the preparing of the *Grey-friars* House, for the poor fatherless Children; and, in the Month of *November*, the Children were taken into the same, to the Number of almost four hundred. On *Christmas-day*, in the Afternoon, while the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen rode to *St. Paul's*, the Children of *Christ's* Hospital stood from *St. Laurence's-lane* End in *Cheap*, towards *St. Paul's*, all in one Livery of ruffet Cotton, three hundred and forty in Number; and the *Easter* following they were in Blue, and so have continued ever since.

What further I have read and understood, concerning the first Beginning and Erection of this famous Hospital, followeth, according to the Original Copy, set down by Mr. *Richard Grafton*.

Ex R.  
Grafton.

Dr. Ridley  
preached,  
before  
King Ed-  
ward VI.  
Mercy and  
Charity.

Doctor *Ridley*, then Bishop of *London*, came and preached before the King's Majesty at *Westminster*: In which Sermon, he made a fruitful and godly Exhortation to the Rich, to be merciful unto the Poor, and also to move such as were in Authority, to travel, by some charitable Ways and Means, to comfort and relieve them: Whereupon, the King's Majesty, being a Prince of such Towardness and Virtue, for his Years, as *England* before never brought forth; and being also so well retained and brought up in all godly Knowledge, as well by his dear Uncle the late \* Protector, as also by his virtuous Schoolmasters; was so careful of the good Government of the Realm, and chiefly to do and prefer such Things as most especially touched the Honour of Almighty God; and understanding, that a great Number of poor People did swarm in this Realm, and chiefly in the City of *London*, and that no good Order was taken for them, did suddenly, and of himself, send to the said Bishop, as soon as his Sermon was ended, willing him not to depart, until that he had spoken with him. And this that I now write, was the very Report of the said Bishop *Ridley*, who, according to the King's Command, gave his Attendance: And, as soon as the King's Majesty was at Leisure, he called for him, and caused him to come unto him in a great Gallery at *Westminster*, where, to his Knowledge, and the King likewise told him so, there were present no more Persons than they two; and, therefore, made him sit down in one Chair, and he himself in another, which, as it seemed, were, before the Coming of the Bishop, there purposely set, and caused the Bishop, in Spite

of his Teeth, to be covered; and then entered Communication with him in this Manner:

First, giving him hearty Thanks for his Sermon and good Exhortation, he therein rehearsed such special Things as he had noted, and that so many, that the Bishop said,

"Truly, truly," for that commonly was his Oath, "I could never have thought that Excellency to have been in his Grace, but that I beheld and heard it in him."

At the last, the King's Majesty much commended him for his Exhortation for the Relief of the Poor.

"But, my Lord, quoth he, you willed such as are in Authority to be careful thereof, and to devise some good Order for their Relief. Wherein, I think, you mean me, for I am in highest Place, and therefore am the first that must make Answer unto God for my Negligence, if I should not be careful therein; knowing it to be the express Commandment of Almighty God to have Compassion of his poor and needy Members, for whom we must make an Account unto him. And truly, my Lord, I am, before all Things else, most willing to travel that Way; and I doubting nothing of your long and approved Wisdom and Learning, who having such good Zeal, as wisheth Help unto them; but also that you have had some Conference with others, what Ways are best to be taken therein, the which I am desirous to understand; and therefore I pray you to say your Mind."

The Bishop, thinking least of that Matter, and being amazed to hear the Wisdom and earnest Zeal of the King, was, as he said himself, so astonished, that he could not tell what to say. But, after some Pause, said, that he thought, at this present, for some Entrance to be had, it were good to practise with the City of *London*; because the Number of the Poor there are very great, and the Citizens also are many and wise; and he doubted not but that they were also both pitiful and merciful; as the Mayor and his Brethren, and other the Worshipful of the said City. And that, if it would please the King's Majesty to direct his gracious Letters unto the Mayor of *London*, willing him to call in such Assistants as he should think meet, to consult of this Matter, for some Order to be taken therein; he doubted not but Good would follow thereon. And he himself promised the King to be one himself, that should earnestly assist therein.

The King, forthwith, not only granted his Letter, but made the Bishop tarry until the same was written, and his Hand and Signet set thereto; and commanded the Bishop, not only to deliver the said Letter himself, but also to signify unto the Mayor, that it was the King's especial Request and express Commandment, that the Mayor should assist therein; and, as soon as he might conveniently, give him Knowledge how far he proceeded therein. The Bishop was so joyous of receiving of this Letter, and that now he had Occasion to assist in so good a Matter, wherein he was marvellous zealous, that nothing could have more pleased and delighted him. Wherefore the same Night he came to the Mayor of *London*, who was then Sir *R. Dobbs*, Knt. and delivered the King's Letter; and shewed his Message with Effect.

King Ed-  
ward's  
Discourse  
with Bi-  
shop Rid-  
ley.

A most vir-  
tuous and  
noble Say-  
ing of K.  
Edward  
to Bish-  
op Ridley.

The Citi-  
zens of  
London  
moved to be  
Assistants  
in this  
charitable  
Action.

The King's  
Letter sent  
by the Bi-  
shop to the  
Lord-  
Mayor of  
London.



*The Readiness of the Lord-Mayor to prefer this good Deed.*

The Lord-Mayor not only joyously received this Letter, but with all Speed agreed to set forward the Matter; for he also favoured it very much. And the next Day, being *Monday*, he desired the Bishop of *London* to dine with him; and, against that Time, the Mayor promised to send for such Men, as he thought meetest to talk of this Matter; and so he did. He sent first for two Aldermen, and six Commoners; and afterwards more were appointed, to the Number of twenty-four. In the End, after sundry Meetings, (for, by the Means and good Diligence of the Bishop, it was well followed) they agreed upon a Book they had devised; wherein first they considered on nine especial Kinds and Sorts of poor People; and those they brought into these three Degrees:

#### Three Degrees of Poor.

1. The Poor by Impotency.
2. The Poor by Casualty.
3. Thriftless Poor.

1. The Poor by Impotency are also divided into three Kinds; that is to say,

1. The Fatherless poor Man's Child.
2. The Aged, Blind, and Lame.
3. The diseased Person by Leprosy, Dropsy, &c.

2. The Poor by Casualty are likewise of three Kinds; that is to say,

1. The wounded Soldier.
2. The decayed Householder.
3. The visited with any grievous Disease.

3. The Thriftless Poor are three Kinds in like Manner; that is to say,

1. The Rioter, that consumeth all.
2. The Vagabond, that will abide in no Place.
3. The idle Person, as Strumpets, and others.

For these Sorts of Poor, three several Houses were provided: First, for the Innocent and Fatherless, which is the Beggar's Child, and is indeed the Seed and Breeder of Beggary, they provided the House that was the late *Grey-friars* in *London*; and called it by the Name of *Christ's Hospital*; where poor Children are trained up in the Knowledge of God, and some virtuous Exercises, to the Overthrow of Beggary.

For the second Degree, were provided the Hospitals of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, and *St. Bartholomew* in *West Smithfield*, where are continually, at least, two hundred diseased Persons; which are not only there lodged and cured, but also fed and nourished.

For the third Degree, they provided *Bridewell*, where the Vagabond and idle Strumpet are chastised, and compelled to labour, to the Overthrow of the vicious Life of Idleness.

They provided also for the honest decayed Householder, that he should be relieved at Home, at his House, and in the Parish where he dwelled, by a weekly Relief and Pension. And in like Manner they provided for the Leper, to keep him out of the City, from Clapping of Dishes and Ringing of Bells, to the great Trouble of the Citizens, and also to the dangerous Infection of many; that they should be relieved at Home, at their Houses, by several Pensions.

No. 79.

Now, after this good Order taken, and the Citizens, by such Means as were devised, willing to further the same, the Report thereof was made to the King's Majesty; and his Grace, for the Advancement thereof, was not only willing to grant such as should be Overseers and Governors of the said Houses a Corporation, and Authority for the Government of them; but also required that he might be accounted as the chief Founder and Patron thereof.

And, for the Furtherance of the said Work, and continual Maintenance of the same, he, of his mere Mercy and Goodness, granted, that whereas, before, certain Lands were given to the Maintaining of the House of the *Savoy*, founded by King *Henry VII.* for the Lodging of Pilgrims and Strangers; and that the same was now made but a Lodging for Loiterers, Vagabonds, and Strumpets, that lay all Day in the Fields, and at Night were harboured there; which was rather the Maintenance of Beggary, than any Relief to the Poor; he gave the same Lands, being first surrendered by the Master and Fellows there, which Lands were of the yearly Value of 600 *l.* unto the City of *London*, for the Maintenance of the Foundation aforesaid.

And, for a further Relief, a Petition being made to the King's Majesty, for a Licence to take in Mortmain, or otherwise, without Licence, Lands to a certain yearly Value; and a Space left in the Patent, for his Grace to put in what Sum it would please him: He, looking on the void Place, called for Pen and Ink, and with his own Hand wrote this Sum, 4000 Marks by the Year; and then said, in the Hearing of his Council, "Lord, I yield thee most hearty Thanks, that thou hast given me Life, thus long, to finish this Work to the Glory of thy Name." After which Foundation established, he lived not above two Days; whose Life would have been wished equal to the Patriarchs, if it had pleased God so to have prolonged it.

There was one Act of Benevolence of King *Edward* expressed to this Hospital, of his founding, that was somewhat remarkable; which was his granting hereunto all the Church Linen, formerly used in the publick religious Worship in the Churches of *London*: For, the King having appointed Commissioners to take a View of all the Goods belonging to the Churches in and about *London*, great Quantities of linen Vestures and Cloth were found in the same, and more, a great deal, than there was Need of, now, in the Celebration of the reformed Divine Worship. Wherefore, the King wrote to *Ridley*, Bishop of *London*, one of his said Commissioners, and a great Instrument of this Foundation: "That towards the Relief of those poor Orphans and others, charitably brought and gathered together by his loving Subjects, the Citizens, to his new Hospital of *Christ-Church*, the same Linen should be delivered to the Governors for their Use, thinking, as he added, that any Thing therein bestowed, to be to the Relief and Sustentation of the Temple of God, who inhabited in those poor People: Yet leaving to every Church necessary Linen Vesture, as should serve to the publick Use and Ministry

II E

*The King acquainted with the City's Furtherance.*

*King Edward VI. Founder of the Hospital in London.*

*The Savoy Lands surrendered to the King, and given to the City of London.*

*The Words of a blessed King.*

*Church Linen given to the Hospital. Regist. Ridley.*

*The first Beginning of Christ's Hospital.*

*The first Beginning of St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*

*The first Beginning of Bridewell.*

*Relief for decayed Householders and Lepers.*



“within the said Churches, according to the  
“present Usage.”

What Monies were raised by the noble Christian Benevolence of the Citizens, upon King Edward's Encouragement :

Sir William Chester and John Calthrop, Draper, Benefactors.

By Example of the charitable Act of this virtuous young King, Sir William Chester, Knt. and Alderman of London, and John Calthrop, Citizen and Draper of the same City, at their own proper Costs and Charges, made the Brick Walls and Way on the back Side, which leadeth from the said new Hospital, unto the Hospital of St. Bartholomew; and also covered and vaulted the Town-ditch, from Aldersgate to Newgate; which before was very loathsome, and infectious to the said Hospital.

Richard Castel, Shoemaker, The Cock of Westminster, a Benefactor.

This Hospital being thus erected, and put into good Order, there was one Richard Castel, alias Casteller, Shoemaker, dwelling in Westminster, a Man who was very assiduous in his Faculty, with his own Hands; and such an one as was named, The Cock of Westminster, because both Winter and Summer he was at Work before four of the Clock in the Morning; this Man thus truly and painfully labouring for his Living, God blessed and increased his Labours so abundantly, that he purchased Lands and Tenements at Westminster, to the yearly Value of 44 l. and, having no Child, with the Consent of his Wife, who survived him, and was a virtuous good Woman, gave the same Lands wholly to Christ's Hospital aforesaid, to the Relief of the innocent and fatherless Children; and for the Succour of the Miserable, Sore and Sick, harboured in the other Hospitals about London.

A Mathematical School founded here by King Charles II.

Besides this first Royal Founder King Edward, Christ-Church Hospital hath of late enjoyed another Royal Founder, viz. King Charles II. who founded a Mathematical School and Ward, lying on the West Part of the Hospital, for the Instruction of forty Boys in the Mathematicks, especially in that Part of it that respects Navigation; and liberally endowed it with one thousand Pounds a Year, paid out of the Exchequer for seven Years for the Founding thereof.

The Qualification of the Mathematical Master.

The Mathematical Master at Christ's Hospital, by the Constitution of the House, must be thus qualified; he must be a sober, discreet, and diligent Person, of good Life, a good Scholar, very well understanding the Latin and Greek Languages, a very good Mathematician, well knowing and ready in the Theory and Practice of all its Parts; to the End Boys may be furthered in the Latin Tongue, and the Master able to answer Strangers, if Need be; and that they and others may find his Abilities to Satisfaction.

The Scholars to be put forth to Masters of Ships.

And, by the Constitution, ten are to be put forth yearly Apprentices to Masters of Ships; to the End that they may be fit in Time to do Service in the Navy Royal, and ten more to be received into their Rooms. These Youths, who are chosen out of the rest of the Bluecoat Boys, are to be the most acute, and of the readiest Wits, that they may be fit for Mathematical Studies.

Badge of these Boys.

These, as a Badge of Distinction, wear on their Breasts fastened to their Coats, a Plate of Silver, with some Figures engraven, the Dye whereof is kept in the Tower, where they are all stamped. The chief Figures are three liberal Sciences,

viz. Arithmetick, with a Scroll of Accounts in one Hand, and laying her other Hand upon a Bluecoat Boy's Head, having his Cap under his Arm. The next Figure representeth Geometry, with a Triangle in her Hand. The third Astronomy, with a Quadrant in one Hand, and a Sphere in the other. There is also the Figure of a Ship or two under Sail, with a Wind from Heaven, blowing as it were upon it a prosperous Gale. There are also in the Clouds two Angels, one of them a Mercury; and these Words wrote round, declaring the Royal Founder, and the Year when this School commenced, viz. *Auspicio Caroli Secundi Regis, 1673.* This Badge they wear constantly, not only in the Hospital, and about the Town, but when they are put forth; which when seen secureth them from being pressed. But they will sometimes put it into their Pockets, as not caring to own the Place of their Education; for which, when it is discovered, they are reprimanded.

And here it must not be omitted, for perpetual Memory, to remark the first Occasion of instituting this most useful Mathematical School, founded in this Hospital. It was accidental, and owing in great Measure to Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. and Alderman, and some time Lord-Mayor of the City, who, as the setting up of such a Discipline in this Hospital first came into his Mind, so he was very instrumental and active in bringing it to that Success it afterwards came to, by his moving it so seasonably to the Lord Clifford, then Lord High Treasurer; who as effectually propounded it to the King. Sir Robert was then made a Governor of the said House, and Sir Jonas Moor, Samuel Pepys, Esq; and several other Persons, known to be Friends and Favourers of the Mathematics, were called into the Government, for the better managing and settling this new Royal School.

The Beginning and Occasion of this Mathematical School.

King Charles II. the Royal Founder, was pleased farther to make a Grant for the Sum of for to place out ten of the Mathematick Boys Apprentices to Masters of Ships, wherein he reserved the last Year of their Time to his Service. This Sir Robert Clayton believed Mr. Pepys was the chief Instrument to procure.

The King's other Bounty to this School.

The Governors did afterwards repair an old Ward over the North Cloisters, to be appropriated for other forty Boys to be taught Mathematicks, as the King's Boys are; but to wear a distinct Badge from them, as belonging to another Foundation; namely, the old Foundation.

Another Ward of Mathematical Boys preparing.

There have been sometimes a thousand poor Children, and more, maintained here, at one Time.

The Number of Children here provided for.

But now to relate some further Particulars of the State of this Hospital; as the Rooms and Apartments, the Schools, the Masters and Mistresses, the Governors, and Officers, the Provisions for their Maintenance, the good Order and Government, the Expences and the Benefactors.

The State of this House.

There is a great and spacious Hall well built, where the Boys dine and sup. It was built after the great Fire by Sir John Frederick, Alderman of London, and cost him 5000 l. In this Hall at the upper End is a large Picture, that covereth all the Wall of the North End, and stretcheth on the

The Hall.



the East and West Walls, representing King *James II.* but intended for King *Charles II.* had he lived but a little longer, sitting there, and his Nobles, and the Governors, and Treasurer, and others in great Numbers standing about him, with the Pictures of King *Edward VI.* and King *Charles II.* as Founders, drawn half Way, painted as hanging up in the same Table. And there is a particular Representation of the Mathematical School; it is done by *Vario*, and reckoned worth 1000 *l.* There is likewise at the other End of this Hall a large Picture more antient of King *Edward VI.* the first Founder, delivering his Royal Charter for this Hospital to the Mayor, who kneeleth with the Aldermen behind him; a Bishop, which we suppose is *Ridley*, with many others standing about; an antient and a fine Piece: Nor must we forget the fine Piece of the Pool of *Bethesda*, very large, and painted in a masterly Stile by Mr. *Hogarth*.

In this Hall is a good Organ, that oftentimes plays, when the Boys also sing their Psalms or Anthems on *Sundays* and other special Days.

There are eight Wards where the Children's Beds are, and where they lodge and harbour: In each of these Wards are harboured above fifty odd, one with another.

The Girls have a Ward also by themselves, which is situated passing out of the great Hall on the East. It is fair and handsome, and, indeed, the best Ward of all. It was built at the Cost of Mr. *John Morice* and Sir *Robert Clayton*, the former giving 1000 *l.* the other much more. Mr. *Thomas Firmin*, Girdler, that charitable Citizen in his Time, took upon him the Care of the Building, and was supplied with Money from them, yet, concealing their Names according to their Desire, mentioning no more concerning them in this good Work, but only that two charitable Citizens were at the Charge of it. There is a Statue set up in the Common Hall for Sir *Robert Clayton*, as his Memory deserveth to be perpetuated for his singular Charity towards other Hospitals, as well as this.

But take a more particular Account of this Building, from one who had it from the Relation of Sir *Robert* himself, and how the Builders came to be known. Sir *Robert* had had a very great Fit of Sickness in the Year 1675, and, being restored to a good State of Health, did think fit to make an Acknowledgment to God for this Mercy by some publick good Work: And, consulting with the said Mr. *Firmin* upon that Subject, he proposed something should be done for *Christ's Hospital*, which since the great Fire had been but little restored hitherto from its Ruins; and excited him particularly to build the Girls Ward there; the doing of which was computed at 2000 *l.* Cost. Mr. *Morice*, Sir *Robert's* Partner, was contented to give one Half thereof. And Mr. *Firmin* was employed in the Care and Managery, with a strict Injunction given him, that their Names should not be discovered. This was not all that was intended: For Sir *Robert* then designed, that the Children of the House should be better fitted for common and ordinary Trades, than by the Methods then taken they were; and did project several Rooms under the Wards for several Trades; where the Children, not engaged

in Mathematicks, should spend some of their Time in honest Callings, that might be useful to the House and the Publick too, according to some Models he had procured of Hospitals from abroad. While this Work was carrying on, it was found convenient to make this a double Ward, however, at first, designed only for a single one; and the Stair-case to be set within the Cloisters to serve both. This augmented the Charge, at first proposed, to near double the Sum; and Mr. *Morice*, Sir *Robert's* Partner, was now dead, so that the whole Burthen now lay on him. While this Work was in Hand, having privately viewed it, he intended something further, which would have cost 500 *l.* more.

But it most unseasonably happened at this Time, that Feuds and Factions grew high among the Citizens, which ended, at last, in the depriving them of their Charter. And then was this most liberal and publick-spirited Citizen and Magistrate put out both of the Government of the City, and of this Hospital, with many other worthy Citizens, and so the good Work unhappily stopped. But Mr. *Firmin* soon took the Opportunity to let the remaining Governors understand, what a Piece of Ingratitude this was, shewing them, in some Zeal, that he that was thus discharged, was the very Man that had highly deserved of the House in this expensive Building, by whose whole Charges it had, for divers Years, been carried on; whereby the Founder of this Ward came to be, at length, known, which, otherwise, might have been concealed to this Day.

Another Ward there is, being a convenient Ward apart by itself for the Sick, where they that fall into any Distempers are removed, and due Care taken of them.

Of the antient Buildings remaining, there is an old Cloister of the *Grey-friars*, and was Part of the old Priory. It serves for a Thoroughfare, and a Place of Recreation for the Boys, especially in rainy Weather: But, being gone to Decay, it was repaired, by the Direction of that excellent Architect, Sir *Christopher Wren*, Knight.

For Schools, there are these: A Grammar School, a Mathematical School, a Writing School, and a School for the Girls, where they learn to read, to sew, and to mark.

The Grammar School is antient; the other more modern, and set up since the great Fire.

The Writing School is a very fair Structure, at the End of the great Hall, lofty and airy; founded by Sir *John Moore*, Knight, some time one of the Aldermen of the City, and President of of this House. It containeth long Writing-boards, sufficient for 300 Boys to sit and write at. It cost the nobly-minded Builder, they say, 5000 *l.* whose Statue, in white Marble, at full Proportion is placed at the upper End, with this Inscription:

Anno Dom. 1694.

*This Writing School, and stately Building, was begun, and completely finished, at the sole Charge of Sir John Moore, Knt. and Lord-Mayor of the City, in the Year MDCLXXXI; now President of this House; he having been otherwise a liberal Benefactor to the same.*

It



It resteth upon Columns, and is built, below, into Tenements and Shops, which they let out; there being seven in all.

The  
Masters.

The Masters of these Schools are four, viz. A Grammar Master, who hath also an Usher to assist him; a Mathematical Master, and a Writing Master, who have 100 *l. per Annum*, each, for their Salaries, besides Houses.

There are also two School-Mistresses that teach the Girls, who also have sufficient Salaries, and Houses to dwell in.

The Grammar Master hath also an Addition of 20 *l.* yearly, for Catechising the Boys; and his Usher 50 *l.* a Year besides.

A Draw-  
ing Master.

*Christ's* Hospital is lately further improved, by entertaining a Master to teach the Boys Drawing. Some Skill in which Art is so very useful to many, or most mechanical Trades; as, besides Painters, those of Seamen, Carpenters, Joiners, Plumbers, Carvers, Masons, Bricklayers, &c.

Now for the Governors and Officers of this great Hospital.

Governors.

The Governors are many, and commonly Persons that have been Masters or Wardens of their Companies, or Men of Estates, or from whom there are Expectations of Charity. Out of these, one is President, and he commonly is some antient Alderman that hath passed the Chair; and another is Treasurer, who takes Care of the Affairs of the whole House, and of the Revenues, and therefore is commonly resident, and hath a good House to dwell in, but without any Salary: And such an one is chosen by the Governors for this great Trust, who is of Note for his Abilities, Integrity, and Charity: And according to the Repute he hath, so the Hospital usually flourisheth, and the Benefactions come in plentifully.

Treasurer.

The present Treasurer is *Philip Scarth*, Esq.

Every Governor, when he is admitted into this Society, hath this Charge solemnly given him, in the Presence of the President, or Treasurer, and other Governors assembled in Court:

“ *Worshipful,*

The Govern-  
nor's  
Charge.

“ The Cause of your Repair hither at this present is, to give you Knowledge, that you are elected and appointed, by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to the Office, Charge, and Governance of *Christ's* Hospital.

“ And, therefore, this is to require you, and every of you, that you endeavour yourselves, with all your Wisdom and Power, faithfully and diligently to serve in this Vocation and Calling, which is an Office of high Trust and Worship: For ye are called to be the faithful Distributors and Disposers of the Goods of Almighty God to his poor and needy Members. In the which Office and Calling if you shall be found negligent and unfaithful, ye shall not only declare yourselves to be the most unthankful and unworthy Servants of Almighty God; being put in Trust to see the Relief and Succour of his poor and needy Flock; but also ye shall shew yourselves to be very notable and great Enemies to that Work, which most highly doth advance and beautify the Commonwealth of this Realm, and chiefly of this City of London.

“ These are therefore to require you, and every of you, that ye here promise before God, and this Assembly of your Fellow-Governors, faithfully to travail in this your Office and Calling, that this Work may have its Perfection, and that the needy Number committed to your Charge be diligently and wholsomely provided for, as you will answer before God, at the Hour and Time when you and we shall stand before him, to render an Account of our Doings. And, promising this to do, you shall be now admitted into this Company and Fellowship.”

Besides the chief Governors, they have divers Officers that receive Salaries, viz. four Clerks, a Steward, a Matron; for every Ward, a Nurse and her Maid; a Porter and four Beadles.

They have also three Servants, which they call Street-men, that see to the well Government of the Carts of London.

They have also certain Clerks for *Blackwell-Hall*, whence are certain Duties coming to the House.

As for the Provision for this great Family, the Drink is supplied by two Beer-Brewers, and the Bread by three Bakers.

Provisions.

There are two of the Governors that are called Almoners, who, for a Month, or more, take Care to buy and lay in Butchers Meat, that is, Beef and Mutton; the Steward attending them.

Almoners.

The Butcher receiveth, upon an Average, 50 *l.* every Month.

And after this Manner the Children fare daily: They have, every Morning, for their Breakfast, Bread and Beer, at half an Hour past six in the Morning, in the Summer Time; and at half an Hour past seven in the Winter. On *Sundays* they have boiled Beef and Pottage for their Dinners; and for their Suppers, Bread and Butter. On other Days, their Fare, as it is thrifty, so it is sufficient.

Their daily  
Fare.

On *Mondays* Milk-pottage, *Tuesdays* roast Mutton, *Wednesdays* Rice-milk, *Thursdays* boiled Beef and Broth, *Fridays* boiled Mutton and Broth, and on *Saturdays* Pease-pottage.

Their Supper is Bread and Cheese, or Butter for those that cannot eat Cheese.

They have roast Beef about twelve Days in the Year, by the Kindness of several Benefactors; who have left, some 3 *l.* some 50 *s. per Annum*, for that End and Purpose.

Their Bread, formerly, was very coarse and brown; but, by the Care and Order of Mr. *Breerwood*, a late Treasurer, it was changed, and is very good wheaten Bread: And, when it was first brought into the Hall in the Bread-baskets, the poor Children's Hearts rejoiced, and they gave a great Shout, praying God to bless their good Treasurer.

Their  
Bread.

The good Orders of this numerous House are also much to be commended. Omitting the rest, I shall relate the Custom on the *Lord's-Days*, which bringeth Multitudes of People, both of the City and Court, thither, to behold.

Their good  
Orders.

As soon as the Boys come from Church on *Sundays* in the Afternoon, they repair into their several Wards, where they read Chapters in the Bible until the Supper-bell rings, which is at six o'Clock; then they go into the great Hall to Supper.

On Sun-  
days.



per. All being come in, one Boy appointed goeth up into a Pulpit there placed, and readeth a Chapter, being the second Lesson for the Day. After that, he reads likewise several good Collects, or short Prayers, composed, or ordered to be composed, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of *London*, being all suitable to the Occasion: As, for all States of Men; and Thanks for their Benefactors; and Prayers for their Foundation. At the End of every Prayer all the Boys cry *Amen*, that makes a very melodious Sound. The Boy that readeth is one of the uppermost, and designed for the University. The Prayers being done, a Psalm is named by the Boy; and all sing, with a good Organ, that is placed in the said great Hall. That done, the said Boy, in the Pulpit, craves a Blessing upon their Supper; and then all the Boys and Girls, that were standing round in their Order before, go quietly each to their Tables, and take their Places, which they know, without any Noise. Then certain of the Boys, in their Turns, some bring Bread in their Baskets, ready cut in good Pieces; and others, Trenchers; and others, small Beer; of which they have as much as they please. Then are brought, in several wooden Platters, Butter cut out into reasonable Pieces, and the Nurses distribute them to each Boy. Supper being done, which is not long, the former Boy goes up into the Pulpit again, and gives Thanks; and then sets a Psalm, and all the Boys sing well with the Organ. This done, they all, in very quiet and good Order, retire from the Hall to their several Wards, the Nurses of each Ward going before their respective Ward; and one of the Boys, in each Ward, carrying the Bread-Basket upon his Shoulder, another the Table-Cloth; and so the Hall is presently cleared: And the Nurses and Boys, as they pass along by the Treasurer, make their Obeisance. When they are thus retired to their several Wards, the Nurses hear them all read Chapters out of the Bible; and then they sing some Psalm again, and, soon after, they all go to Bed.

The Children are catechised on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays* in the Grammar-School.

And, that these poor Children may be cared for in Sicknefs as well as in Health, there is a convenient Apartment, by itself, for such to be kept in; which contains a Room for the Lodging of the Sick, a Kitchen for dressing their Diet, and preparing such Food or Physick as is needful for them; and a Consultation Chamber, where the Physician, Apothecary, or Surgeon meet, to confer upon the Patients Distempers and Cures; together with other Places convenient. There is a Nurse proper to this Ward; and they had a Physician, who was, formerly, the very learned and well-deserving Dr. *Sloane*, late Sir *Hans Sloane*, Baronet, now Dr. *Robinson*, an Apothecary, and a Surgeon; who commonly come two or three Times a Week, or oftener, as there is Occasion for them. And in such a good State of Health was this Hospital, that, in the Month of *July*, Anno 1704, when I was there, there were but five Lads in this Ward, and they then pretty well.

Besides the Children that are maintained within the Walls of this Hospital, there are consider-

able Numbers belonging to it, which are sent out and provided for in the Country, viz. at *Ware* and *Hertford*, in *Hertfordshire*: And they are of the least and youngest Sort, and afterwards brought home to *London*. At each Place is a Schoolmaster, to teach the Children to read, with a Salary of 50 *l.* each

At *Ware* is a fine Building, like a College, making a large Quadrangle, for Boys, containing a School-house and a Master's House, and thirteen Houses for Nurseries to keep the Children. Sir *Jonathon Raymond*, Knight, some time Alderman of *London*, bought and gave them a Field near adjoining, to recreate themselves and to play in. In the Summer of the Year 1704, fifty-seven Boys, and more, were going thither; eighty Children being then kept there.

At *Hertford* are also a School-house, and a Master's House, and twenty Houses more, each with two Rooms on a Floor, and Gardens belonging. Hither were sent, in the Year 1704, ninety-six Boys, and some Girls; which Girls were sent thither for Air, because not well; so that, divers Years ago, an hundred Children were kept at *Hertford*.

This Hospital expends 12 or 1300 *l.* a Year in Salaries to Officers, Clerks and Servants; and the Foundation hath such a Reputation, and the Estate belonging to it is so well employed, and so justly managed, and used to the real Intents of it, and the Government of it so good and regular, that many have been encouraged to be frank Benefactors to it: And seldom Men of Estate in the City die, but they leave it very good Legacies, whether in Sums of Money, or in Houses and Lands. But some have been extraordinary in their Bounty: As Mr. *Stone*, of *Skillingthorp* in *Lincolnshire*, left an Estate there, of about 500 *l.* a Year, for the proper Use of this Place; yet leaving many Charities for the Hospital first to pay out.

Mr. Garraway left an Estate to it, near *Arun-*  
*del* in *Suffex*, of above 700 *l.* a Year; whose Pic-  
ture, in grateful Memory of him, is set up in the  
great Hall by Mr. Treasurer.

One Mr. Bacon gave a considerable Estate in Reversion, in Case of the Death of two Relations.

So that their yearly Revenue, in Houses and Lands, as it ought to be, to satisfy such vast Charges; so, Thanks be to God for Persons well disposed to this charitable Foundation, is considerably great: And, by the Bounty of the City, to increase the wealthy Estate thereof, it hath allowed this House the Benefit of looking after and licensing the Carts of *London*; the whole Care and Ordering whereof belongs to it. There are 420 Carts allowed in the City, each of which pays a certain small Sum for sealing.

They have also a Duty of about three Farthings upon every Cloth brought to *Blackwell-Hall*, allowed them by Acts of Common-Council; and they keep Clerks there to receive it.

*Christ-Church* Hospital, was seasonably relieved, in the Year 1718, with these Legacies :

|                        |   |   |     |
|------------------------|---|---|-----|
| Dame Sarah Prichard    | — | — | 100 |
| Mr. Paul Jervis, Gent. | — | — | 100 |
| Sir Edward Wills, Knt. | — | — | 100 |

11 F

*Children  
of Christ's  
Hospital at  
Ware and  
Hertford*

Expenses,  
Manufactures,  
and  
Revenues.

*Revenues  
belonging  
to this  
Hospital.*

*Benefac-  
tors in the  
Year 1738.*



Benefac-  
tors.

|                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
|                                      | l.  |
| Samuel Shepherd, Esq; — —            | 100 |
| Sir James Bateman, Knt. and Alderman | 100 |
| Sir John Letbieullier, Knt. — —      | 100 |
| Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. and Alderman | 100 |
| Mrs. Jane Elliot — —                 | 100 |
| Mrs. Sarah Rudyerd — —               | 100 |
| William Nutt, Esq; — —               | 50  |
| Mr. William Bridges — —              | 50  |

In the great Room, above Stairs, where the Governors usually meet, there hang round it the Pictures of the Royal Founder, and divers other chief Benefactors; viz. at the upper End of the Room,

King Edward VI. the Founder of this Hospital.

King Charles II. on his right Hand, who founded the Mathematical School.

King James II. on his left Hand.

Then follow the rest, with the Inscription under each of them :

Sir Richard Dobbs, Knt. Mayor, Anno 1552.  
*Christ's Hospital erected was, a passing Deed of Pity,  
 What Time Sir Richard Dobbs was Mayor of this  
 [most famous City,  
 Who careful was in Government, and furthered much  
 [the same;  
 Also a Benefactor good, and joyed to see it frame.  
 Whose Picture here his Friends have set, to put each  
 [Wight in mind  
 To imitate his virtuous Deeds, as God bath us af-  
 [sign'd.*

Dame Mary Ramsey, Widow of Sir Thomas Ramsey, Knt. and President; a most munificent Benefactor to this Hospital, and other Places, Anno 1599.

Thomas Barnes, Esq; Citizen and Haberdasher, Anno 1667; a bountiful Benefactor to this Hospital.

Erasmus Smith, Esq; in the Year 1666, and afterwards, was a very bountiful and liberal Benefactor to this Foundation.

Sir John Leman, Knt. and President of this Hospital; a very bountiful Benefactor, Anno 1632.

Sir Thomas Viner, Knt. and President of this Hospital, Anno 1658; a worthy Benefactor, when living, and at his Decease.

Mr. Richard Young, Citizen of London, and some Time of Roxwell in Essex, Anno 1661, was a worthy Benefactor to this Hospital.

Daniel Colwall, Esq; one of the Governors, Anno 1667, a living Benefactor; and at his Decease, 1690, was extraordinarily liberal and charitable to this Hospital.

Sir Christopher Clitherow, Knt. and President of this Hospital, 1641; a Benefactor.

Sir John Moore, Knt. and President, Anno 1684; a liberal Benefactor to this Hospital on several Accounts; and in building the new Writing-School at the West End of the Town-Ditch, finished Anno 1695, when living.

Sir John Frederick, Knt. and President, Anno 1662, to the Year 1684, was a very liberal and bountiful Benefactor, besides his extraordinary Charges in rebuilding the great Hall in this Hospital.

Sir Wolfstone Dixey, Knt. and President; a worthy Benefactor to this Hospital in the Year 1593.

John Morrise, Esq; in the Year 1670, a Benefactor in repairing the Cloisters; and since very liberal towards building the Girls Ward over the South Cloister in this Hospital.

Mr. Thomas Stretchley, Gent. Anno 1682, gave certain Lands to this Hospital, besides the Reversion of a considerable Estate.

Henry Stone, of Skellingthorp in the County of Lincoln, Esq; a most munificent Benefactor to this Hospital; who died in June, 1693.

William Garway, of Ford, in the Rape of Arundel, in the County of Sussex, Esq; a very munificent Benefactor to this Hospital; he died Anno 1701.

Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. and Alderman, and some Time Lord-Mayor of this City, who built the Ward for the Girls, Anno 1682, and was otherwise a good Benefactor to this Hospital; he died in the Year 1707.

*The State of Christ's Hospital, Anno 1754.*

Children put forth Apprentices, and discharged out of Christ's Hospital, the Year last past, one hundred and seventy-seven; ten whereof, being instructed in the Mathematicks and Navigation, were placed forth Apprentices to Commanders of Ships out of the Mathematical School, founded by his late Majesty King Charles II.

Children buried the Year last past, none.

Children now remaining under the Care and Charge of the said Hospital, which are kept in the House, and at Nurse elsewhere, seven hundred and ninety.

That the Revenue of the Hospital having greatly suffered by several dreadful Fires in and about London, and otherwise; and the Governors having been at vast Expence for accommodating poor Orphans, in purchasing and building of convenient Houses or Nurseries at Hertford and Ware for their Reception, and in maintaining of Masters, Ushers, and other proper Officers there: And the sick Ward in the said Hospital having, by Length of Time, become ruinous, and in great Danger of falling, hath unavoidably occasioned the rebuilding the same, which hath been finished at a very great Expence of the Money of the said Hospital: And the annual Increase of Children having made it absolutely necessary for the Governors to engage in the new Building of two additional Wards for the said Children's Reception; which said Buildings have been likewise finished at the like Charge and Expence of the said Hospital: And the Hospital's Revenue, without casual Benefactions, being not sufficient to defray the Charge of maintaining so large a Number of Children as they do, together with the great Expence of the said new Buildings; it is therefore to be hoped and wished for, that, in Regard to a Work so charitable, useful, and commendable, being for the Relief of necessitous Orphans and Infants, the Advancement of the Christian Religion, and the Good of the Kingdom, all charitable and worthy good Christians will readily and liberally contribute to the Support and Encouragement of so good and pious a Work.

*The Names of the President, Treasurer, and Officers belonging to this Hospital.*

Sir John Barnard, Knt. Alderman and President.  
 Philip Scarth, Esq; Treasurer.

Dr.



Dr. *Nicholas Robinson*, Physician.  
 Mr. *John Bowden*, chief Clerk.  
 Mr. *John Keely*, under Clerk and Receiver.  
 Mr. *Walter Wall*, Surgeon.  
*Edward Roberts*, Apothecary.  
*Richard March*, Wardrobe-keeper and Assistant Clerk.  
 Mr. *John Ashton*, Steward.  
*James Hodson*, F. R. S. Master of the Royal Mathematical School.  
*J. Robertson*, F. R. S. Assistant Mathematical Master.  
 Rev. *James Townley*, A. M. Grammar-master.  
 Rev. *James Penn*, A. M. Under Grammar-master.  
 Mr. *Thomas Smith*, Writing-master.  
 Mr. *John Young*, Musick-master.  
 Mr. *Alexander Cozens*, Drawing-master.  
 Mr. *Thomas Maurice*, School-master at *Hertford*.  
 Mr. *George Hathaway*, School-master at *Ware*.  
 Mrs. *Anne Castle*, Matron.  
 Mrs. *Susan Lucas*, Girls School-mistress.

ed by King *Edward I.* as noted before in *Cheap Ward*.

(3.) In *Silver-street*, at the South End of *Monkswell-street*, there stood Lord *Windsor's* House in 1603; it was built of Stone and Timber, and was in antient Days called *Nevel's - Inn*, belonging to the *Nevels*. In the 19th of *Richard II.* it was found, by Inquisition of a Jury, that *Elizabeth Nevel* died seized of a great Messuage in the Parish of *St. Olave* in *Monkswell-street* in *London*, holden of the King in free Burgage, which she held of the Gift of *John Nevel*, of *Raby*, her Husband; and that *John Latimer* was next Son and Heir to the said *Elizabeth*.

This House was called *Nevel's-Inn*, and possessed by that noble Family until the Time of *Henry VI.* in the 4th of whose Reign *Rafe Nevel*, Earl of *Westmoreland*, died, seized of that Messuage in the Parish of *St. Olave*, in *Farringdon Ward*; *London*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, begotten on *Jane*, his Wife; and of another Messuage, called *Le Erbor*, in *Dowgate Ward*; both held in Burgage, as the City of *London* was held.

(4.) *St. James's Hermitage in the Wall*. See before *Lamb's Chapel*.

(5.) There was, of old Time, a proper Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas*, whereof the *Flesh-market* in *Newgate-street* took the Name, and was called *St. Nicholas Shambles*; situate at the South-East Corner of *Butcherhall-lane*.

There was anciently a Lane or Passage from *Vedest-lane*, now *Foster-lane*, to *Great St. Martin's* Church on one Part; and to this Church of *St. Nicholas Shambles* on the other; but one *William de Luda*, some Time Dean of *St. Martin's*, stopped it up: Whereupon, at an Inquisition made in *Edward Ild's* Reign, for Purprestures and Annoyances in the City, the King's Justices sitting at the *Tower*, the Jury presented this, and that it was to the Damage of the King and the Commonalty of the City: But *Richard de Ellesfield*, then Dean of *St. Martin's*, came in and shewed, that he held the said Lane stopped up by Virtue of a Licence from King *Edward I.* and that by Letters Patents which he produced.

This Church, with the Tenements and Ornaments, was, by *Henry VIII.* given to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City towards the Maintenance of the new Parish-Church, then to be erected in the late dissolved Church of the *Greyfriars*; so was this Church dissolved and pulled down: In Place whereof, and of the Church-yard, many fair Houses are now built, in a Court, with a Well, &c. in the Midst whereof the Church stood.

(6.) Near to the North-West Corner of *Newgate-street* stood a Convent and Church of *Greyfriars*, or *Friars minors*.

The first of this Order of Friars in *England*, nine in Number, arrived at *Dover*, out of *Italy*, in the Year 1224, the 8th Year of the Reign of King *Henry III.* being of the Order of the *Franciscans*, or *Friars minors*: Five of them, being Priests, remained at *Canterbury*; the other four, being Laymen, came to *London*, and were lodged at the *Preaching-friars* in *Holborn* for the Space of fifteen Days: And then they hired a House in *Cornhill* of *John Trevers*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*. They built there little Cells, wherein they

(17.) On the North Side of *St. Paul's Church-yard* is a fair House, called, *The Chapter - House*, belonging to *St. Paul's*. And here the Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury* used to sit to consult about ecclesiastical Matters, and to frame Canons for the better and more orderly Government and Peace of the Church. The Clergy whereof, consisting of an Upper and Lower House, are called by the King's Writ, whensoever the Parliament sits; and are prorogued and dismissed by his Authority. Thus, *Anno 1718*, after a Prorogation of this Synod by Authority of the King's Writ and Licence, "Full, free and lawful Power was given to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the rest of the Bishops of the Province, or the greater Number of them; and the rest of the Clergy of this present Convocation, that is, the Lower House, or the greater Number of them; from Time to Time, during this present Parliament, to propose, confer, treat, debate, consult, and agree of, and upon such Canons, &c. as they shall think necessary, fit and convenient, for the Honour and Service of God, the Good and Quiet of the Church, and the Government thereof, as by Law established. And, further, they are authorised to set down in Writing, and exhibit to the King, all such Canons and Things, so by them, from Time to Time, agreed upon. Provided always that they be not contrary, nor tend to make any Alteration in the Doctrine, Discipline, or Government of the Church of *England*, as established by any Act of Parliament now in Force."

The Antiquities of this Ward, which have come to our Knowledge, were,

(1.) An Arch or Gate in the narrow Gut or Passage into the South-East End of *St. Paul's Church-yard*; called *St. Augustine's Gate*; because adjoining to *St. Augustine's* Church; and built by *Nicholas Farendon*, Alderman of the Ward, in 1361. As also another Arch or Gate into the said Church-yard from *Cheapside*, on the North End of the *Old Change*.

(2.) The great Cross in *West Cheap-street*, erected

*Windsor-House*.

*Nevil's Inn*.

*Pet. le Neve. Esch. 4 H. VI. n. 17.*

*St. James's in the Wall*.

*A Lane from St. Martin's to St. Nicholas Shambles. St. Nicholas Shambles.*

*Greyfriars*.

*The Foundation of the Greyfriars, and their Benefactors.*



they inhabited : But, shortly after, the Devotion of the Citizens towards them, and the Number of the Friars so increased, that they were by the Citizens removed to a Place in *St. Nicholas Shambles*, which *John Ewin*, Mercer, purchasing a void Piece of Ground, appropriated unto the Commonalty, to the Use of these said Friars ; and himself became a Lay-brother amongst them about the Year 1225.

Divers Citizens seemed herein to join with the said *John Ewin*, and erected there very beautiful Buildings.

*The Building of the Choir.* *William Joyner*, Lord-Mayor of London, in the Year 1239, built the Choir, which cost him 200 *l.* Sterling ; which Choir made Part of the Chancel, as it now standeth.

*The Body of the Church.* *Henry Walleis*, who was likewise Lord-Mayor of London, built the Body of the Church, which afterwards was pulled down, and made as now it is.

\* *Poter*, *Walter Potter* \*, Alderman, the Chapter-house ; and gave divers Vessels of Brass for the Kitchen-Service : Building Places also for sick Persons, besides other Offices.

*The Vestry-house.* *Thomas Felcham* built the Vestry-house.  
*The Dorters and Chambers.* *Gregory Rokefley*, Lord-Mayor of London, built their Dorters and Chambers, and gave Beds to them.

*The Refectory.* *Bartholomew of the Castel* made the Refectory.  
*The Infirmary.* *Peter de Helyland* built the Infirmary, and divers Places for diseased Persons.

*The Study.* *Bevis Bond*, King at Arms, the Study.

*New Church of the Grey-friars.* *Margaret*, Queen, second Wife to *Edward I.* began the Choir of their new Church in the Year 1306 ; to the Building whereof, in her Life-time, she gave 2000 Marks, and 100 Marks by her Testament.

*John Britaine*, Earl of *Richmond*, built the Body of the Church, to the Charges of 300 *l.* and gave many rich Jewels and Ornaments to be used in the same.

*Mary*, Countess of *Pembroke*, 70 *l.*

*Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, bestowed twenty great Beams out of his Forest of *Tunbridge*, and 20 *l.* Sterling.

*Lady Eleanor le Spencer*, *Lady Elizabeth de Brugh*, Sister to *Gilbert de Clare*, gave Sums of Money ; and so did divers Citizens, as *Arnold de Tolinea*, 100 *l.*

*Robert*, Baron *Lisle*, who became a Friar there, 300 *l.*

*Bartholomew de Almaine*, 50 *l.*

Also *Philippe*, Queen, Wife to *Edward III.* gave 62 *l.*

*Isabel*, Queen-Mother to *Edward III.* gave 70 *l.* and so the Work was done within the Space of 21 Years, 1327.

*The Stalls.* This Church, thus furnished with Windows, made at the Charges of divers Persons, the *Lady Margaret Seagrave*, Countess of *Norfolk*, bore the Charges of making the Stalls in the Choir, to the Value of 350 Marks, about the Year 1380. *Richard Whittington*, in the Year 1429, founded the Library, which was in Length one hundred and twenty-nine Feet, and in Breadth thirty-one, all cieled with Wainscot, having twenty-eight Desks, and eight double Settles of Wainscot : Which, in the next Year following, was altogether finished in building ; and within

three Years after furnished with Books, to the Charges of 556 *l.* 10 *s.* whereof *Richard Whittington* bare 400 *l.* the rest was borne by *Dr. Thomas Winchelsey*, a Friar there : And for the writing out of *D. Nicholas de Lira's* Works, in two Volumes, to be chained there, 100 Marks, &c.

The Cieiling of the Choir, at divers Men's Charges, 200 Marks, and the Painting at 50 Marks : Their Conduit-head and Water-course were given them by *William Taylor*, Taylor to *Henry III.* &c.

This whole Church contained, in Length, three hundred Feet, of the Feet of *St. Paul* ; in Breadth, eighty-nine Feet ; and in Height, from the Ground to the Roof, sixty-four Feet two Inches, &c. It was consecrated 1325 ; and, at the general Suppression, was valued at 32 *l.* 19 *s.* surrendered the 12th of November, 1538, the 30th of *Henry VIII.* the Ornaments and Goods being taken to the King's Use. The Church was shut up for a Time, and used as a Store-house for Goods, taken as Prizes from the *French* : But, in the Year 1546, on the 3d of January, it was again set open ; on which Day preached at *Paul's Cross* the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, where he declared the King's Gift thereof to the City for the relieving the Poor ; which Gift was, by Patent of *St. Bartholomew's Spital* in *Smithfield*, valued at 305 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* and surrendered to the King, of the said Church of the *Grey-friars*, and of two Parish-Churches, the one of *St. Nicholas* in the *Shambles*, and the other of *St. Ewin's* in *Newgate-market*, which were to be made one Parish-Church in the said Friars Church : And in Lands he gave, for the Maintenance of the said Church, with Divine Service, Reparations, &c. 500 Marks a Year for ever.

The 13th of January, the 38th of *Henry VIII.* an Agreement was made betwixt the King, the Mayor, and Commonalty of London, dated the 27th of December ; by which the said *Grey-friars* Church, with all the Edifices and Ground, the Fraternity, the Library, the Dorter, and Chapter-house, the great Cloister and the lesser ; Tenements, Gardens, and vacant Grounds ; Lead, Stone, Iron, &c. the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew* in *West-Smithfield*, with the Church of the same ; the Lead, Bells, and Ornaments of the same Hospital, with all the Messuages, Tenements, and Appurtenances ; the Parishes of *St. Nicholas* and of *St. Ewin*, and so much of *St. Sepulchre's* Parish as is within the Gate, called *Newgate*, were made one Parish-Church in the *Grey-friars* Church, and called *Christ's* Church, founded by King *Henry VIII.*

The Vicar of *Christ's* Church was to have 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a Year : The Vicar of *St. Bartholomew's*, 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* The Visitor of *Newgate*, being a Priest, 10 *l.* and the other five Priests in *Christ's* Church, ministering the Sacraments and Sacramentals, to have 8 *l.* a-piece : Two Clerks, 6 *l.* each : A Sexton, 4 *l.* Moreover, he gave to them the Hospital of *Bethlehem*, with the Laver of Brass in the Cloister, by Estimation eighteen Feet in Length ; and the Water-course of Lead, to the Friar-house belonging, containing by Estimation, in Length, eighteen Acres.

In this *Grey-friars* there was a stinking Dungeon, of what Antiquity I cannot tell : But, in Queen

Length and Breadth of Grey-friars Church.

Surrendered.

Bishop Ridley.

Grey-friars Church made a Parish-Church. The Mayor and Commonalty of London Parsons of Christ's Church. The Vicar to be at their Appointment.

Salaries to the Vicars.

Bethlehem Hospital.

The Dungeon in the Grey-friars.



Queen Mary's Time, they put in here such as were Vagabonds and idle Persons. The Porter of this Dungeon was one *Ninian*. Here *Thomas Green*, Servant to *John Wayland*, Printer, was brought, and, after some Time, whipped grievously, having the Correction of Thieves and Vagabonds, for a Book called *Anticrist*, that he had assisted at the printing of.

Monuments  
in Christ's  
Church.

The defaced Monuments in this Church were these: First, in the Choir before the Altar, the Monument of the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to *Philip* King of *France*, and Wife to *Edward I.* Foundress of this new Church, 1317.

Four  
Queens  
buried in  
this Church

In the Midst of a Tomb of Alabaster, Queen *Isabel*, Wife to *Edward II.* Daughter to *Philip le Bell*, King of *France*, 1358. And under her Breast lieth the Heart of her Husband.

*Joan* of the Tower, Queen of *Scots*, Wife to *Edward Bruce*, Daughter to *Edward II.* who died in *Hertford* Castle, and was buried by *Isabel*, her Mother, 1632.

In the Lamp laid Sir *William Fitzwarren*, Baron, and *Isabel* his Wife, some Time Queen of the *Isle of Man*.

At the Head of Queen *Margaret* laid *Isabel*, first Daughter to *Edward III.* wedded to the Lord Couse of *France*, afterwards created Earl of *Bedford*.

*Eleanor*, Wife to *John*, Duke of *Brittany*.

In an Arch in the Wall, before the End of the Altar, laid *Beatrix*, Dutcheß of *Brittany*, Daughter to *Henry III.*

And *Eleanor*, Dutcheß of *Buckingham*, 1530. This Lady bequeathed her Heart to be buried in the *Grey-friars* Church in *London*, and her Body in the *White-friars* Church in *Bristol*.

Sir *Robert Lisle*, Baron; the Lady *Lisle*, and *Margaret de Rivers*, Countess of *Devon*, all under one Stone.

MSS. Off.  
Arm. F. 9.

The Heart of *Peter Mountford* laid at the Head of the aforesaid Countess; and the Heart of the Lady *Jane de Serre*, Wife of *Guy de Salines*.

At the Head of *Robert Lisle* laid the Heart of the Lady *Isabel de Averno*.

*Joane de Fenys*, and *Isabel* her Sister.

At the right Side, the Lady *Enforme de Pyfans*.

The Lady *Beatrix Brabazon* laid by her.

*Gregory Rokysle*, Mayor, 1282, by her.

*Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, beheaded in 1329.

*Peter*, Bishop of *Carbon* in *Hungary*, 1331.

Sir *John Devereux*, Knt. 1385.

Before the Entering of the Choir.

*John Claron*, Knt. of *France*.

Sir *Edmund Burnel* at his right Hand.

*John Hastings*, Earl of *Pembroke*, 1389. Slain at a Turnament.

*Margaret*, Daughter to *Thomas Brotherton*, Earl-Marshal: She was Dutcheß of *Norfolk*, and Countess-Marshal, and Lady *Segrave*, 1389.

Here also laid *Joan*, Queen of *Scotland*.

*Richard Havering*, Knt. 1388.

*Robert Trisilian*, Knt. Chief Justice, 1308.

*Geoffry Lucy*, Son to *Geoffry Lucy*.

*John Aubry*, Son to *John*, Mayor of *Norwich*, 1368.

No. 80.

*John Philpot*, Knt. Mayor of *London*; and the Lady *Jane Stamford*, his Wife, 1384.

*John*, Duke of *Bourbon* and *Angue*; Earl of *Claremond*, *Mountpencier*, and Baron *Beangen*, who was taken Prisoner at *Agincourt*; kept Prisoner eighteen Years, and deceased in 1433. He laid at the Side of the aforesaid Queen *Joan*.

Sir *Robert Chalons*, Knt. 1439.

*John Chalons*, his Son.

In the East Wing of the Choir.

*Margery* ———, Gentlewoman; with Queen *Isabel*. And on her right Hand *John Romesey*, her Son.

*Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *John Philpot*, first married to *T. Santlor* \*, Esq; and afterwards to *John Neyland* †, Esq;.

\* Sentler.

† Neland.

Sir *Nicholas Brembar*, Mayor of *London*, buried 1386.

*Elizabeth Nevil*, Wife to *John*, Son and Heir to *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmorland*, and Mother to *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmorland*, and Daughter to *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, 1423.

*Edward Burnel*, Son to the Lord *Burnel*.

In *Albion* Chapel.

*James Fines*, Lord *Sey*, 1450; and *Eleanor*, his Wife, 1452.

*John Smith*, Bishop of *Londaffe*, 1478.

*John*, Baron *Hilton*.

*John*, Baron *Clinton*.

*Richard Hastings*, Knt. Lord of *Willoughby* and *Wells*.

Richard,  
Lord Wil-  
loughby.

This Lord, by Will, bequeathed his Body to lie in the *Grey-friars*, *London*, in the Vestry Chapel there; and gave 20*l.* to have a Tomb: His Will bore Date *March* the 18th; Anno 1501.

*Jane Hastings*, Widow, late Wife of *Richard Hastings*, Lord *Willoughby*, by her Will, bearing Date *March* 19, 1504, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the *Friars minors* Church within *Newgate*, *London*, in the Vault there purposely made for her said Husband and her. She willed that six Priests should pray for her, &c. Whereof one Priest shall sing for ever in the Monastery of *Mountgrace*, another at the Chantry founded by her Father, in his Parish-Church of *North-Allerton*. Which Will was proved 1505.

Lady Jane  
Hastings.

*Thomas Burder* \*, Esq; beheaded in 1477.

\* Burdet.

*John Viand*, by him.

Lord *Lisle*.

*Robert Lisle*, Son and Heir to the Lord *Lisle*.

Sir *John Lovetoh*, Knt. And at his Feet Dame *Margaret*, his Wife.

*Walter Bever*.

In our Lady's Chapel.

*John Gifers*, of *London*, Knt. and Lord-Mayor.

*Humphry Stafford*, Esq; of *Worcestershire*, 1486.

*Robert Bartram*, Baron of † *Bothell*.

† Rothale.

Sir *Ralph Barons*, Knt.

*William Apleton*, Knt.

*Reynold de Cambrey*, Knt.

*Thomas Beaumont*, Son and Heir to *Henry* Lord *Beaumont*.

*Adam de Howton*, Knt. 1417.

*Bartholomew Caster*, Knt. of *London*.

*Reinfrede Arundel*, Knt. 1468.

*Thomas Covil*, Esq; 1422.

11 G

Dame



Dame Yde Seagrave, Wife of Hugh Peache.

Adam Harcourt. ——— Langley, of ———

Knt. Walter ———, and Barre, of Hereford.

Dame Margaret Golybrough. Alys Kingeston,  
Daughter of the Lord John St. John.

Sir James Fenys, Lord Say in Gwynes. His  
Wife, Daughter of Crond ———.

Dame Petronyl, Wife of Sir Hugh Halsman. La-  
dy Huse, her Sister, Wife of Sir Henry Huse, of  
Suffex. Dame Elizabeth Morley.

Sir Perjyval Bourbon, Bastard of Bourbon. Dame  
Isabel, Wife of Roger Chanoyes, Baron. Dame  
Jane Newmarsh. Thomas Glocester, and Anne, his  
Wife. Margaret Othal, Wife of Sir William  
Othal, and Daughter of the Lord Willoughby.

Sir John Boteler, Knt.

In the Apostles Chapel.

Walter Blunt, Knight of the Garter, and Lord  
Mountjoy, Treasurer of England, Son and Heir to  
F. Blunt, Knt. Treasurer of Normandy, 1474.

Sir Wal-  
ter Blunt.

This noble Person's last Will bore Date April  
the 8th, 1474; wherein it was his Desire to be bu-  
ried in the Grey-friars, London, according to the  
Advice of his dear and well-beloved Lady and  
Wife Anne, Dutcheß of Bucks. He willed, That  
every Parish-Church within the Hundred of A-  
pultree, wherein he was bred, should have a Vest-  
ment, after the Discretion of his Executors.

Edward Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, his Son and  
Heir, by his Side, 1475.

Alice Blunt, Lady Mountjoy, some Time Wife  
to William Browne, Mayor of London; and Daugh-  
ter to H. Kebel, Mayor, 1521.

William,  
Lord  
Mount-  
joy, his  
last Will.  
Prerog.  
Office.

William Blunt, Knt. Lord Mountjoy, by his  
Will, dated Oct. 13, 1534, willed, if he died in  
London, to be buried in the Grey-friars, in the  
Chapel where his Grandfather and Grandmother,  
his Father, and his Wife Dame Alice, with other  
of his Kindred, lay: Which Alice was Daughter  
of Henry Keble, that lay buried in Aldermay Church  
in London, and was a special Benefactor to the  
Building of the same, to the Value of 2000*l.* and  
above; and had no Stone over him. This he  
took Notice of in his said Will, and willed a Stone  
to be provided to lay over him.

Anne Blunt, Daughter to John Blunt, Knt. Lord  
Mountjoy, 1480.

Sir Allen Cheiny, Knt. and Sir Tho. Greene, Knt.

William Blunt, Esq; Son and Heir to Walter  
Blunt; and Father to Edward, Lord Mountjoy.

James Blunt, Knt. Son to Walter Blunt, Captain  
of Gwynes, 1492.

Elizabeth Blunt, Wife to Robert Curson, Knt.  
1494.

Bartholomew Burwash, and John Burwash, his  
Son.

John Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, Captain of Gwynes  
and Hames, 1485.

Alan Buxball, of London.

Dame Barga de Vaux by his right Hand. And  
by her Dame Elizabeth Burwash, Wife of Sir Bar-  
tholomew. By him Dame Isabel Gillisborough.

Lord Strange; and by him the Countess. Sir  
James Blunt, and Elizabeth his Wife. Joan Sam-  
ford, and John her Son. Thomas Bradbury. Ni-  
cholas Marys.

Thurstan Hatfield. Elizabeth Boulon, Daughter  
of Thomas Blunt, Esq;.

John Dinham, Baron, some Time Treasurer of  
England, Knight of the Garter, 1501.

John Blunt, Knt. 1531.

Rowland Blunt, Esq; 1509.

Robert Bradbury, 1489.

Nicholas Clifton, Knt.

Francis Chape.

Two Sons of Allayne, Lord Cheiny; and John,  
Son and Heir to the same Lord Allayne Cheiny, Knt.

John Robsart, Knight of the Garter, 1450.

Allayne Cheiny, Knt.

Thomas Malory, Knt. 1470.

Thomas Yonge, a Justice of the Bench, 1476.

John Baldwin, Fellow of Gray's-Inn, and Com-  
mon Serjeant of London, 1469.

Walter Wrotsley, Knt. of Warwickshire, 1473.

Stephen Jennings, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor,  
1523.

Thomas à Par, and John Wiltwater, slain at  
Barnet, 1471.

Nicholas Poynes, Esq; 1512.

Robert Elkenton, Knt. 1460.

John Water, alias, York Herald, 1520.

John Moore, alias, Norroy King at Arms, 1491.

George Hopton, Knt. 1489.

Between the Choir and the Altar.

Ralph Spiganel, Knt.

John Moyle, Gent. of Gray's-Inn, 1495.

William Huddy, Knt. 1501.

By the Door underneath the Rood.

John Cobham, a Baron of Kent.

Sir John Mortaine \*, Knt.

\* Mor-  
teyne.

John Deyncourt, Knt. at the End of the second  
Altar, and Margaret his Wife.

John Norbery, Esq; High Treasurer of England,  
in a Tomb of Alabaster.

Henry Norbery, Esq; his Son.

John Southlee, Knt.

Thomas Sackville.

Thomas Lucy, Knt. 1525.

Robert de la Rivar, Son to Mauricius de la Ri-  
var, Lord of Tormerton, 1457.

John Malmayns, Esq; and Thomas Malmayns,  
Knt. Nicholas Malmayns, Knt. and Dame Alice  
Malmayns.

Hugh Aston, Taylor, 1530.

Hugh Parsal, Knt. 1490.

Sir Alexander Kirketon, Knt. &c.

In the Body of the Church.

William Paulet, Esq; of Somersetshire, 1482.

John Moyle, Gent. 1530.

Peter Champion, Esq; 1511.

John Hart, Gent. 1449.

Alice, Lady Hungerford, hanged at Tyburn for  
murdering her Husband, 1523.

Edward Hall, Gent. of Gray's-Inn, 1470.

Richard Churchyard, Gent. Fellow of Gray's-  
Inn, 1498.

John Bramre, Gent. of Gray's-Inn, 1498.

John Mortimer, Knt. beheaded 1423.

Henry Frowike, Alderman.

Reynold Frowike.

Philip Pats, 1518.

William Porter, Serjeant at Arms, 1515.

Thomas Grantham, Gent. 1511.

Edmund Rotbeley, Gent. 1470.

Henry Roston, Gent. of Gray's-Inn, 1485.

Nicholas



*Nicholas Montgomery*, Gent. Son to *John Montgomery*, of *Northamptonshire*, 1485.

\* *Enefeld*. *Sir Bartholomew Emfeld*\*, Knt.

*Sir Barnard St. Peter*, Knt.

*Sir Ralph Sandwicke*, Knt. *Custos* of *London*.

*Sir Andrew Sakeville*, Knt.

*John Treszawall*, Gentleman, and *Taylor* of *London*, 1520.

All these, and five Times as many more, have been buried there, whose Monuments are wholly defaced; some whereof were these that follow:

Under the Bell-house and Ambulatory.

The Lady *Tephina*, Nurse to Queen *Ifabel*; *Simon Guydon*, Esq; of *France*; *William Galys*, Esq; with him his Son *Robert*; by them, *Alice*, Wife of *Geffery Tabelletor*; *John Merwer*; *Sir John Ratmestre*, Knt. and Friar; *Ralph Sprignel*, Knt. *William Hilton*, Esq; *Roger Bainon*, [*Bainton* perhaps] and his Daughter *Ifabel Luther*; and by him laid the Wife of *Nicholas Fulham*; *Thomas Kenyngbam*; *Elizabeth de la Penne*, Daughter of *William Stafford*, Knt. *Henry Werney*, Esq; Item, many of the *Bardolfs* of *Florence*.

Before the Altar, within the Walls.

Before the common Altar, Dame *Agnes Matrovers*; by her, *Lore Clakus*.

Before the Midst of the second Altar, *Margaret Affelky*.

Dame —, Wife of *William de Monte Canisso*, [i. e. *Monchenfy*,] Baron, with her Mother *Idoneab*, wedded to *Sir Hugh de Monte*, Knt.

*John Sudley*, Knt. under the West Wall.

*Sir John Dewrose*, [*Devereaux* perhaps] in the highest Side of the common Altar.

Lady *Beaumont*, Daughter of the Earl of *Oxford*.

*Petronilla*, Wife of *John Norbery*, Esq; *Nicholas Ulfe*; and, at his right Hand, *Richard Gest*, Esq;

In the Chapter-house.

The Lady *Imayne*, of *Huntengfelde*.

In the Body of the Church, between the Pillars.

*William English*; *Sir Henry Enefeld*, by the right Side of *Sir Bartholomew Enefeld*.

In the West Wing of the Church.

*Thomas*, Son of *Thomas Lewkener*; *Simon Garreys*, Esq; *Sir William Pickworth*, Knt.

In the West Wing.

*Sir Richard Punchardon*, Knt. *Sir William Maynard*; *Walter Huddon*, Doctor, &c.

In this Church of the *Grey-friars* there were nine Tombs of *Alabaster* and *Marble*, invironed with *Pallisadoes* of *Iron*, in the Choir; and one Tomb in the Body of the Church, also coped with *Iron*, all pulled down, besides seven Score *Gravestones* of *Marble*, all sold for fifty Pounds, or thereabouts, by *Sir Martin Bowes*, Goldsmith, and Alderman of *London*.

(7.) The King's Exchange for the Receipt of Bullion to be coined was situate in this Ward, near *St. Paul's*, in a Street now called the *Old Exchange*; for *Henry III.* in the sixth Year of his Reign, wrote to the *Sabines* and Men of *Ipri*, that he and his Council had given Prohibition, that none, *Englishmen* or others, should make Change

of Plate, or other Mafs of Silver, but only in his Exchange at *London*, or at *Canterbury*. *Andrew Bokerell* then had to farm the Exchange of *England*, and was Mayor of *London* in the Reign of *Henry III.* *John Somercote* had the keeping of the King's Exchange over all *England*. In the eighth of *Edward I.* *Gregory Rokesley* was Keeper of the said Exchange for the King. In the fifth of *Edward II.* *William Hausted* was Keeper thereof, and, in the eighteenth, *Roger de Frowicke*, &c.

These received the old Stamps or Coining-Irons, from Time to Time, as the same were worn, and delivered new to all the Mints in *England*.

This Street beginneth by *West-cheap* in the North, and runneth down South to *Knightriders-street*, that Part thereof which is called *Old Fijt-street*. But the very Housing and Office of the Exchange and Coinage were about the Midst thereof, South from the East Gate that entereth *St. Paul's Church-yard*; and, on the West Side, in *Baynard's-Castle Ward*.

(8.) *Roger Holmes*, Chancellor and Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, in the Year 1400, founded a Chapel for seven Chaplains, on the North Side of *St. Paul's Church-yard*, dedicated to the Holy Ghost; and a Hall for their Entertainment on the South Side, near to a Carpenter's Yard, in the Parish of *St. Gregory*; which was suppressed in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* and granted to *John Hulson* and *William Pendred*.

Holmes's College.

(9.) In the Parish of *St. Gregory*, near *St. Paul's* also, was a Hall named *Lancaster College*, founded by King *Henry IV.* and the Executors of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*; containing Lodgings, and a common Hall for Charity Priests to officiate in a Chapel on the North Side of the Choir of *St. Paul's*. It was suppressed, and granted, on the ninth of September, in the second of *Edward VI.* to *William Gunter*.

Lancaster College.

(10.) There was, on the North Side of the Church-yard, a large Charnel-house for the Bones of the Dead; and over it a Chapel of an old Foundation, such as followeth:

Charnel-house, with a Chapel.

In the Year 1282, the tenth of *Edward I.* it was agreed, that *Henry Walleis*, Mayor, and the Citizens, for Shops by them built, without the Wall of the Church-yard, should assign to God, and to the Church of *St. Paul*, ten Marks of Rent per Year, for ever, towards the new-building of a Chapel of the blessed Virgin *Mary*; and also to assign five Marks of yearly Rent to a Chaplain, to celebrate there. There were also in this Chapel two Brotherhoods.

One of them was called the Fraternity of *All Souls*, in the Chapel upon the Charnel, founded 1379. This Chapel, in the Reign of *Richard II.* was gone into great Decay; and, from the Time of the Foundation of it, so little had been done in keeping it up, that it became very ruinous, the Windows broken to Pieces, and the Altar full of Filth and Cobwebs; so that none of the Chaplains of divers Chantries, ordained in the same Chapel by Nobles, and Persons of Quality of the City, could sing there for the Souls for whom they were appointed and had Charge, to the great Shame of all the City. Whereupon the most excellent and most benign Lord, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in

Guild of All Souls here.

Certificates of Fraternities, inter Recor. Turr.

A Number of Monuments and 140 Gravestones defaced in this Church.

Old Change.



in a Sermon made by him at *St. Paul's-crofs*, declared the Ruin and Decay of the said Chapel; and, at the Honour of God, and his Mother, and of all Saints in Heaven, and of all Christian Souls, together with a great Pardon to all the Aiders thereof, he occasioned a Fraternity of *All Souls*, in Relief of the said Chapel; for certain good People of the said City, having Consideration of the said Chapel to the Honour of God, &c. ordained a Chaplain to sing for the Souls of all *Christians*, and repaired the Chapel well and honestly, furnishing it with divers Ornaments, Vestments, Chalices, and other Necessaries, to the Honour of God and the holy Church; and that the Chaplains which had Chantries in the said Chapel should return to the said Chapel, and there perform their Service, each one for the Souls for which they were bound; so that three or four Masses might be sung from Day to Day in the said Chapel: And at their Cost the same Chapel was amended and repaired. On these Considerations this Brotherhood of *All Souls* petitioned the Lord Chancellor, in *Richard II's* Days, "That it would please his most noble and sage Reverence, upon the Points before said, and because that, for the Sermon made by their most excellent Father in God the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the said Fraternity had been founded, and so to this Day had been continued, and not otherwise, to have Consideration to the Foundation of the said Fraternity, that it might not be abolished, for God, and for the Souls of their most noble Progenitors, and in the Work of Charity." The Reason of this Supplication was, because, in the twelfth of *Richard II.* an Account of all the Guilds in *London*, and *England* too, if I mistake not, were required to be brought in before the King at the *Chancery*.

The Procession of this Fraternity.

This Fraternity, on the Eve of *All Souls*, met together in the Chapel over the Charnel-house, and their *Placebo* and *Dirige* were said, with the other Orisons, for the Souls of all Faithful departed. On the Day of *All Souls*, at Morning Prayer, when the Bell rung at Seven o'Clock, they came together to the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, near *Aldgate*; and so from that Place, with a slow Pace, they walked to the afore said Chapel, numbering their Prayers as they went along, and their secret Orisons, pouring them out *vultu cordiali*, with a serious Countenance, for the Living and the Dead: And, when they had finished that Journey, they attended one Mass for the Dead, most devoutly; at which Mass the Brothers and Sisters honourably performed Oblations, and so returned home.

Moreover, in the Year 1430, the eighth of *Henry VI.* Licence was granted to *Jenkin Carpenter*, Executor to *Richard Whittington*, to establish, upon the said Charnel, a Chaplain; to have eight Marks per Year.

The Charnel In this Chapel were buried *Robert Barton*, and *Henry Barton*, Mayor, and *Thomas Mirsin*, Mayor, all Skinners; and were entombed with their Images of Alabaster over them, grated or palliaded about with Iron, before the said Chapel; all which was pulled down in the Year 1549. The Bones of the Dead, couched up in a Charnel under the Chapel, were conveyed from thence into *Finsbury-Field*, by Report of him who paid for the

Carriage, amounting to more than one thousand Cart-loads, and there laid on a moorish Ground, which, in a short Time after, being raised by the Soilage of the City, was able to bear three Windmills. The Chapel and Charnel were converted into Dwelling-houses, Warehouses, and Sheds for Stationers, which were built before it, in Place of the Tombs.

Reyne Wolfe. 1000 Cart-loads of dead Mens Bones carried hence.

(11.) Near to the North Side of *St. Paul's* School was, of old Time, a Clochier, or Bell-house, four-square, built of Stone, and in the same a most strong Frame of Timber, with four very large Bells; these were called *Jesus Bells*, and belonged to *Jesus-Chapel*, situate under the Choir of *St. Paul's*. The same had a great Spire of Timber, covered with Lead, with the Image of *St. Paul* on the Top, but was pulled down by *Sir Miles Partridge*, Knt. in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* The common Speech then was, that he set an hundred Pounds upon a Cast at Dice against it, and so won the said Clochier and Bells of the King; and then, causing the Bells to be broken as they hung, the rest was pulled down and broken also. This Man was afterwards executed on *Tower-hill*, for Matters concerning the Duke of *Somerfet*, in the Year 1551, the fifth of *Edward VI.*

A Clochier, with four Bells.

Sir Miles Partridge gains both.

(12.) About the Midst of this Church-yard was a *Pulpit-crofs* of Timber, mounted upon Steps of Stone, and covered with Lead; in which were Sermons preached by learned Divines every Sunday in the Forenoon.

Pulpit-crofs in St. Paul's Church-yard.

In the Year 1259, King *Henry III.* commanded a general Assembly to be made at the *Crofs*; where he, in Person, commanded the Mayor, that, on the next Day following, he should cause to be sworn before the Aldermen every Strippling of twelve Years of Age, or upwards, to be true to the King and his Heirs, Kings of *England*.

Things done at the Crofs.

Also, in the Year 1262 the same King caused to be read, at *St. Paul's-crofs*, a Bull obtained from Pope *Urban IV.* as an Absolution for him, and for all that were sworn to maintain the Articles made in Parliament at *Oxford*.

Also, in the Year 1299, the Dean of *St. Paul's* cursed, at *St. Paul's-crofs*, all those which had searched in the Church of *St. Martin in the Fields* for an Hoard of Gold, &c.

This *Pulpit-crofs* was, by Tempest of Lightning and Thunder, much defaced. *Thomas Kempe*, then Bishop of *London*, new built this Pulpit and *Crofs*.

In foul and rainy Weather these solemn Sermons were preached in a Place called *The Skrowds*; which was, as it seems, by the Side of the Cathedral Church, where was Covering and Shelter. Now, long since, both the *Crofs* and *Skrowds* are disused, and neither of them extant; but the Sermons are preached in the Cathedral itself, though they are still called *St. Paul's-crofs* Sermons. J. S. 1720.

St. Paul's-crofs Sermons.

For the better Maintenance of these *St. Paul's-crofs* Sermons, whither the Court, as well as the Mayor, Aldermen, and chief Citizens, used to resort, many were liberal Benefactors; as *Aylmer*, Bishop of *London*, Countess Dowager of *Shrewsbury*, *Thomas Russel*, *George Bishop*, who gave ten Pounds a Year, &c. And, for further Encouragement of those Preachers, in the Year 1607, the

Provision for St. Paul's-crofs Preachers.

E. Howes. Chron.



the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen then ordered, That every one that should preach there, considering the Journies some of them might take from the Universities, or elsewhere, should, at his Pleasure, be freely entertained for five Days Space, with sweet and convenient Lodging, Fire, Candle, and all other Necessaries, viz. from *Thursday* before their Day of preaching to *Thursday* Morning following. This Provision took good Effect, and this good Custom continued for some Time. And the Bishop of *London*, or his Chaplain, when he sent to any one to preach, did actually signify the Place whither he might repair at his coming up, and be entertained freely. Towards this Charge of the City *George Palin*, a Merchant of *London*, gave two hundred Pounds; that is, towards the bearing of the Charges of such as should from Time to Time come to preach at the *Cross*.

**Pater-noster-row** was so called by the Antients on account of the Number of Stationers or Text-writers that dwelled there, who wrote and sold all Sorts of Books then in Use, namely, *A, B, C*, or *Abcs*, with the *Pater-noster*, *Ave-maria*, *Creed*, *Graces*, &c.

**Pater-noster-makers.** There dwelled also Turners of Beads, and they were called *Pater-noster-makers*; as in a Record, of one *Robert Nikke*, *Pater-noster-maker* and Citizen, in the Reign of *Henry IV.* and so of others.

**Ave-mary-lane.** At the End of this *Pater-noster-row* is *Ave-mary-lane*, so called upon the like Occasion of Text-writers and Bead-makers then dwelling there.

(14.) At the North End of *Ave-mary-lane* was one great House, built of Stone and Timber, of old Time pertaining to *John Duke of Britain*, Earl of *Richmond*, as appeareth by the Records of *Edward II.* Since that, it was *Pembroke's-inn*, near unto *Ludgate*, as belonging to the Earls of *Pembroke* in the Time of *Richard II.* the eighteenth Year, and of *Henry VI.* in the fourteenth Year. It was afterwards called *Burgavenny-house*, and belonged to *Henry* late Lord of *Burgavenny*.

**Esch. 14 H. VI. n. 35. Pet. le Neve.** “*Johan. quæ fuit ux. Willmi de Bellocampo, militis, Dni Bergaveny, tenuit die quo obiit tementum vocat. Pembroke's-inne in Parochia Sti Martini juxta Ludgate, London. de Rege in Cap. in libero Burgagio, remanend. Edwardo Nevil de Bergaveny jure uxoris sue Elisabeth. & heredis Comitiss Wigorn. filii & heredis predicti. Willmi & Johe.*”

But the Worshipful Company of Stationers have since then purchased it, and made it the Hall for the Meeting of their Society.

**Where the Folkmote Court was held, and the Bell-house.** (15.) The Soil of the East Part of *St. Paul's* Church-yard was the Place of the *Folkmote*, and the Bell-house, where a Bell was rung, when they were to be called together to the said antient Court of *Folkmote*. On the West Part of the Church, the Citizens had occasionally other Assemblies, to shew their Arms. Hence we find Complaints made to the King's Justices, in the Reign of *Edward I.* of these Purprestures, viz.

**Purprestures. In Bago Quo War-ranto in the Exche-quer.** “The Ward of *Castle-Baynard* present, That the Dean and Chapter of the Church of *Paul's*, now for ten Years past, have appropriated to themselves and the Church a certain Place of Land of the King's Soil; in which Place the

No. 80.

“Mayor and Commonalty of the City ought and are wont to hold their Court, which is called *Folkmote*; and also another Place, where, for keeping the Peace of our Lord the King, they ought to make Shew of their Arms; which said Place the said Dean and Chapter have inclosed to themselves by a Mud Wall; and also have been the Causes of building Houses in the same Place, and contain in Length thirty Feet, and in Breadth twenty Feet, in some Place, and in some other Place fifteen Feet; and, where it is least, eight Feet; and Master *William de Bray* now holdeth that House.”

And again, *Hamon de Chigwel*, Mayor of the City of *London*, and Commonalty of the same, came and said, “That the foresaid Places, in which it is presented that the foresaid Purprestures are made, are the King's Soil, belonging to the City, and not Sanctuary, nor of the Precinct of the Sanctuary, nor of the Church-yard of the foresaid Church of *St. Paul*; for they say, that the whole Place of the Land on the East Part of the said Church, where now of new they are buried, and where the great Campanile, Bell-house, or Steeple of the said Church is situated, is the Soil and Lay Fee of the King; and that the Citizens of the City have accustomed to hold there, from antient Time, their Court called *Folkmote*, and to enter the said Bell-house to ring the great Bell; by the Ringing and Sound of which the said City ought or are wont to be summoned, and to meet together at the Court aforesaid of *Folkmote*.

“And they say, that all the other Place of Ground on the West Part of the Church, in like Manner, is the Soil and Lay-Fee of our Lord the King, belonging to the City aforesaid; and that in the same the Citizens ought and are accustomed to make their Assembly, together with the Lord of *Baynard-Castle*, to make a View of their Armours, for the Defence of the said City, as often as the Citizens shall see expedient.”

(16.) To what has been said on P. 26, 27, 28, concerning the Prison of *Ludgate*, may be added this Piece of antient History:

Formerly, Debtors that were not able to satisfy their Debts, put themselves into this Prison of *Ludgate* for Shelter from their Creditors; and these were Merchants and Tradesmen that had been driven to Want by Losses at Sea. When King *Philip*, in the Month of *August*, 1554, came first through *London*, these Prisoners were thirty in Number, and owed ten thousand Pounds, but compounded for two thousand Pounds. They presented a well-penned *Latin* Speech to that Prince to redress their Miseries, and by his Royal Generosity to free them: “And the rather, for that that Place was *non Sceleratorum Carcer, sed miserorum Custodia*; i. e. not a Gaol for Villains, but a Place of Restraint for poor, unfortunate Men; and that they were put in there, not by others, but themselves fled thither, and that not out of Fear of Punishment, but in Hopes of better Fortune.” The whole Letter was drawn by the curious Pen of *Roger Ascham*, and is extant among his Epistles, *Lib. 3.*



*A Table of Fees to be taken by the Keeper of Ludgate, and the Turnkeys under him; allowed of and confirmed at a Court of Aldermen, holden on Tuesday the nineteenth Day of January, 1685-6, in the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir Robert Gefrey, Knt, Lord-Mayor of the City of London, as followeth:*

*Fees payable by the Prisoners of Ludgate. Rand. Stracey, Esq;*

*Imprimis,* At the Coming in of every Prisoner, to the Turnkey one Shilling.

To the Officer that goes with him thither two Pence.

To the Keeper, for every Prisoner's Discharge, two Shillings, and no more.

For all Actions or Writs against any Prisoner, twelve Pence only, and not twelve Pence for every Action, or two Shillings and six Pence for every Writ, as formerly he took.

*Item,* That the Keeper finding and providing clean Sheets every Month, for every Bed, such Prisoners that lie therein are to pay to the Chamberlain for washing them every Month, between them, eight Pence *per* Month, and no more; and not each Prisoner that lies therein to pay eight Pence.

The Keeper finding and providing Beds, Bedding, Mats, and Cords, Sheets, Blankets, and Coverlets, the Prisoners are to pay him for the best Lodging, *per* Night, three Pence.

For the second Lodging, *per* Night, two Pence.

For the third or meanest Lodging, *per* Night, one Penny.

But, when the Prisoners find their own Beds and Bedding, which the Keeper is in no Sort to hinder, the Prisoner is only to pay, *per* Week, for Bed-room, three Pence, and no more.

Or, for Chamber-room, four Pence at the most, *per* Week; and not above two to lie in a Bed.

If the Prisoner by his Inability can go no further than a Couch, he is to pay only one Penny *per* Week for Chamber-room, and no more.

And the like for Lamps and Candles, which the Keeper is to provide, one Penny *per* Week, and no more.

The Keeper shall not presume to take any other Fees, upon any Pretence, Demand, or Allowance whatsoever, for Execution-Money, Action-Money, or Writ-Money.

At which said Court it was further ordered, that the present Keeper, and the Keeper of the said Gaol for the Time being, should keep the said Prison of *Ludgate* in good Repair at his own Charge.

*The Charges of Prisoners at their Entrance and Dismission.*

A Freeman of *London*, being arrested by Action entered in either of the Compters, may refuse to go thither, and require to be carried immediately to *Ludgate*; but the Officers will extort from him four or five Shillings, as their Fee for carrying him thither, though their Due is but two Pence.

When he is brought to *Ludgate*, the Turnkey enters his Name and Addition in a Book kept for that Purpose, for which Entry the Prisoner pays one Shilling and two Pence: After which

the Chamberlain furnishes him with a Lodging, at the Rate of one Penny, two Pence, or three Pence *per* Night, and he pays the Chamberlain also one Shilling and six Pence for Sheets: But, before he goes to Rest, his Fellow-Prisoners demand four Shillings for Garnish; for Non-payment whereof, his Cloaths are privately taken from him in the Night, and not returned until he has raised the Money the next Day. The Steward demands one Shilling and six Pence of him for Coals, Candles, and for the Use of the House; and, if he desire Liberty to go abroad, it must be either with a Keeper, or upon giving good Security to return at Night. If he goes out with a Keeper he must pay two Shillings and six Pence to the Head Turnkey, and one Shilling and six Pence to the Keeper who attends him; and one Shilling to the Keeper, and as much to the Turnkey, every Day he goes abroad afterwards. A Bond also is given for the Payment of his Lodging to the Master-keeper, for which the Turnkey takes at least five Shillings as his Fee.

If the Prisoner pays the Debt, and discharges all other Actions against him in either Compter, he pays these Fees upon his Dismission: Two Shillings to the Master-keeper, one Shilling and two Pence to the Turnkey, one Shilling for every Action entered against him, and, if he is charged in Execution, two Shillings and six Pence for every Action against him. These Fees and his Lodging sometimes amount to as much as the Debt.

(17.) At the North-West Extremity of this Ward stands *Newgate*, of which on Page 25. To this Account we may add, it is a large Prison, and made very strong, the better to secure such Sort of Criminals which too much fill it; insomuch that the Debtors are crowded amongst them, except they have large Purfes to be in the *Press-yard*, which is a Place for the better Sort, or such as can well gratify the Keeper's extravagant Demands. And it is great Pity that many an honest Man, that, through Misfortunes in the World, hath contracted Debts more than he can pay, should be confined to such a Place, among such ill People, and to hear their Cursings and Blasphemies, and that no other Prison is provided for them. It appears that *Newgate* was a Prison for the Nobility and great Officers of State, and not the *Tower*, so lately as the Year 1457. The Gate, being very much damaged by the Fire in 1666, was afterwards strongly rebuilt of Stone, and continues to be the County Gaol for *Middlesex* as well as *London*. The West Side of the Gate is adorned with three Ranges of Pilasters and their Entablements, of the *Tuscan* Order. Over the lowest is a circular Pediment, and above it the King's Arms. The Intercolumns are four Niches, with as many Figures as large as Life: One of these, representing *Liberty*, has carved on her Hat the Word *Libertas*, and the Figure of a Cat lying at her Feet, alluding to the Figure of Sir *Richard Whittington*, a former Founder, who is reported to have made the first Step to his good Fortune by a Cat. The Inside of the Gate also is adorned with a Range of Pilasters, with Entablements as the other; and, in three Niches, are the Figures of *Justice*, *Mercy*, and *Truth*: But, however

*Newgate.*

*The Press-yard.*



however ornamental this Prison may be without, it is a dismal Place within. The Prisoners are sometimes packed so close together, and the Air so corrupted by their Stench and Nastiness, that it occasions a Disease called the *Gaol-Distemper*, of which they die by Dozens, and Cart-loads of them are carried out and thrown into a Pit in the Church-yard of *Christ-Church*, without Ceremony; and so infectious is this Distemper, that several Judges, Jurymen, and Lawyers, &c. have taken it of the Prisoners, when they have been brought to the *Old-Baily* to be tried, and died soon after; of which we have had an Instance within these seven Years: And to this wretched Place innocent People are sometimes sent, and loaded with Irons before their Trial, not to secure them, but to extort Money from them by a merciless Gaoler; for, if they have Money to bribe him, they may have the Irons as light as they please. The City have been so good lately as to introduce a Ventilator on the Top of *Newgate*, to expel the foul Air, and introduce fresh, to preserve the Prisoners Health; and the Prisoners are many of them kept in distant and more airy Prisons, till within a few Days before their Trials. Sweet Herbs also are strewed in the Court and the Passages to it, to prevent Infection; and the Snuffing up Vinegar, it is said, is the most likely Way to preserve the Healths of those that are obliged to attend such Trials. It were to be wished we imitated the *Chinese*, who allow Prisoners Field-room enough to preserve their Healths, and follow their Trades for the Support of their Families, till they are convicted.

*Newgate*, considered as a Prison; is a Structure of more Cost and Beauty than was necessary, because the Sumptuousness of the Outside but aggravates the Misery of the Wretches within; but, as a Gate to such a City as *London*, it might have received considerable Additions, both of Design and Execution, and abundantly answered the Cost in the Reputation of Building. The Gate of a City, which is erected rather for Ornament than Use, ought to be in the Stile of the antient Triumphant Arches; and it must be allowed, that hardly any Kind of Building allowed of more Beauty and Perfection.

(18.) The Antiquity, &c. of *Black-friars* may be collected from the following History: This Order some Time had their House in *Old-borne*, where they remained for the Space of fifty-five Years: And then, in the Year 1276, *Gregory Rocksfley*, Mayor, and the Barons of this City, granted and gave to *Robert Kikwarby*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, two Lanes or Ways next the Street of *Baynard's-Castle*, and also the Tower of *Mount-fichit*, to be destroyed; in the Place of which the said *Robert* built the late new Church of the *Black-friars*, and placed them therein. King *Edward I.* and *Eleanor* his Wife, were great Benefactors thereunto\*. This was a large Church, and richly furnished with Ornaments; wherein divers Parliaments, and other great Meetings, have been holden; namely, in the Year 1450, the twenty-eighth of *Henry VI.* a Parliament was begun at *Westminster*, and adjourned to the *Black-friars* in *London*, and from thence to *Leicester*.

In the Year 1522, the Emperor *Charles V.* was lodged there.

In the Year 1524, the fifteenth of *April*, a Parliament was begun at the *Black-friars*, wherein was demanded a Subsidy of eight hundred thousand Pounds; to be raised of Goods and Lands, four Shillings in every Pound; and in the End was granted two Shillings in the Pound, of their Goods and Lands that were worth twenty Pounds, or might dispend twenty Pounds by the Year, and so upwards, to be paid in two Years.

This Parliament was adjourned to *Westminster*, amongst the black Monks, and ended in the King's Palace there, the fourteenth of *August*, at Nine o'Clock at Night, and was therefore called the *Black Parliament*.

In the Year 1529, Cardinal *Campeius*, the Legate, with Cardinal *Wolsey*, sat at the said *Black-friars*; where before them, as Legates and Judges, was brought in Question the King's Marriage with Queen *Catharine*, as to be unlawful; before whom the King and Queen were cited and summoned to appear, &c.

The same Year, in the Month of *October*, began a Parliament in the *Black-friars*, in the which Cardinal *Wolsey* was condemned in the Premunire.

This House, valued at one hundred and four Pounds fifteen Shillings and five Pence, was surrendered the twelfth of *November*, the thirtieth of *Henry VIII.*

King *Edward VI.* in the fourth of his Reign, of his special Favour, granted to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, Knt. the whole House, Site or Circuit, Compass, and Precinct, of the late Friar-Precachers within the City of *London*, and divers other Lands and Tenements in *London*. The Patent was dated the twelfth of *March*; the yearly Value being reckoned at nineteen Pounds. But the Hall, and the Site of the Prior's Lodgings, within the Precinct of *Black-friars*, was sold, in the first of King *Edward VI.* to Sir *Francis Brian*, Knt. being valued at forty Shillings per Ann.

In this House of the Friar-Precachers of *London*, the antient Kings of this Land had their Records and Charters kept, as well as at the Tower of *London*, and other Castles in *England*; as appears by this Patent following, of the sixteenth of *Edward II.*

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Sal. Sciatis quod assignavimus dilectos Clericos nostros *Robertum de Iloton*, & *Thomam de Sibberp*, ad scrutand. arraiand. & recto ordine ponend. Chartas nos- tras de *Pontefraeto*, *Tutbury* & *Tennebrug*, [i. e. *Tunbridge*,] existentes; necnon illas que de no- vo venerunt, & sunt in Custodia Custodis Tur- ris n'ræ *London*. & etiam oia illa [scripta] que sunt in Domo Frum' Prædicatorum infra Civi- tat. *London*. In cujus Testimonium Rex apud *Alderwerck* xxiv Julii.

"Et mandatum est Custodibus & Constabu- lariis Castrorum prædictor. ac Priori Ordinis Frum' Prædicator. *London*: quod ipsos *Robertum* & *Thomam* Castra Turrim & domum doctor' Frum' ex causa prædict. ingredi permittant."

In Queen *Elizabeth's* Time this *Black-friars* was much inhabited by Noblemen and Gentlemen, as before. For the Spaciousness of it, Parliaments often sat there, and noble Personages were there harboured.

Parliament at the Black-friars, called the Black Parliament.

Campeius and Wolsey, Cardinals, sit here.

The Site and House of Black-friars granted to Cawarden.

Book of Sales.

The Records kept here.

Black-friars inhabited by Persons of Quality.

In

Black-friars.

Mayor and Barons of this City.

\* Nay, the reputed Founders.



*A Contest  
with the  
City about  
the Liberty  
of the Friars*

In the Year 1586, the City and the Owners of Black and White-friars in London had a great Contest. The Cause was tried before the Lords Chief Justices. The City claimed the Liberties of both these Friars, upon such Arguments as these, which their Council urged: That the Precincts of the said Friars were in London, and therefore claimed the like Liberty in them as in the rest of the City; and that divers Felons, for Felonies within the two Precincts, were, in the Friars Times, indicted, arraigned, and tried in London. They claimed now to have from her Majesty all Waifs, Strays, Felons Goods, Amerciaments, Escheats, &c. the Execution of all Proccesses, the Expulsion of all Foreigners; the Assize of Bread, Beer, Ale, and Wine; the Wardmote-Quest, and such other Jurisdctions as they had within the rest of the City. But the Counsel against the City answered these Allegations, and produced some other Proofs for the better Confirmation of the said Liberties. They denied not the Friars to be in London, but they affirmed them to be not of London, no more than St. Martin's-le-Grand, Creechburch, St. Bartholomew's, &c.

But to understand the Pretences on both Sides, as they were pleaded by the Council of each, take this authentick Abstract, drawn by the Council on the Behalf of the Liberties of the Friars:

*An Abstract of the Matters shewed before the Lords Chief Justices by the Council of the City, whereby they claim the Liberties of the Black and White-friars: With the Answer of our Council to their Allegations, and some other Proofs found since, for the better Confirmation of the said Liberties.*

*An Abstract  
of the Pre-  
tences on  
both Sides.*

"Some Precedents they shewed, that the Precincts of the said Black and White-friars were in London, and therefore they claimed the like Liberties in them as in the rest of the City.

"Wee denie not the Friars to be in London; but we do affirme they be not of London, no more than St. Martin's-le-Grand, Creechburch, St. Bartholomew's, St. Ellen's, Paul's Church-yard, where the Preaching-Place ys, Salisbury-court, the Great Wardrobe, Sir Thomas Heneage's House in Bevis-Marks, and divers other Places in London: In all which Places the Citizens of London, while the Houses of Religion were in being, nor since, had not, nor used, any such Liberties or Jurisdiction, as they do in the rest of the Citie.

"It was also shewed by some of their Precedents, that divers Felons, for Felonies within the said two Precincts, were, in the Friars Time, indyted, arrayned, and tryed in London.

"It myght be, that they were apprehended in London, with the Things stolen abowte them; the contrarie whereof was not shewed; and then ought they to be arraigned within the Citie. Besides, the same Felons were arraigned by the King's special Commission, *Ad inquirendum*, &c. *tam infra Libertates, quam extra, infra Civitat.* London. & Com. Middlesex. And so the Immunitie of the said Precincts thereby not impeached.

"The Citizens claim now to have from her Majesty all Waifes, Strayes, Felons Goods, Amerciaments, Escheats, &c. the Execution of all Proccesses, the Expulsion of all Foreigners, the Assize of Bread, Beere, Ale, and Wyne, the Wardmote Quest, and such other Jurisdctions as they have within the rest of the Citie.

"For these Matters there were no Precedents shewed, nor no sufficient Proof made. Wherefore we are humbly to beseech your Honours, that the Citizens of London may be enjoined to shew auntient Precedents, to prove, that, in the Friars Time, they did execute the said pretended Jurisdiction, for the Execution of Proccesses, and had Waifes, Strayes, Felons, Fugitives, and outlawed Mens Goods, and other Things claimed by them in Generalitie; and that they may deliver unto your Honours true Copies of the said Precedents: And that the learned Counsell of the said Inhabitants may have a Sight of the Records and the said Precedents, with the Matters precedent and subsequent; whereto they will aunswer sufficientlie in Writing, for Preservation of her Majesty's Title in and to the Premisses, enjoyed by her Highness, and her Majesty's Progenitors, by the Space of forty Years, and more, against the Citizens of London, by Force of the Act of Parliament, made Anno 31 Henry VIII. which gave to his Grace the same Precincts, in the same Plight, Manner, and Forme, and as ample and largelie, as the Friars enjoyed the same; which then were exempt from the Jurisdiction of London, and, being now invested in her Royal Majesty, cannot be taken away without Graunt from herself. But, allowing their chief Objection, which hath not been proved, that the Precincts aforesaid were Parcel of the Citie, before the Foundation of the same; yet after, and at the Tyme of the Standing of the same Howses, the said Precincts were exempt Places from the Jurisdiction of the Citizens; and most of the Tenements within the Precincts were at that Tyme inhabited by Foreigners, that kept open Shop in the same: And the said Precincts were and be still nightlelie shut with Gates from the Citie, so that the Watch of the Citie could not enter into the same; which would not have been suffered, yf the Citizens of London had any such Jurisdiction, as they now pretend. Her Majesty may lose ten thousand Pounds in a Day by Lands within the said Precincts, which may escheat to her; which yf the Citie will have, it is Reason the Citie should give her Majesty a good Fyne for it. Beside, yf London should at any Tyme rebell, her Majesty should lose two Places of Strength to bestow her Force in their own Bosome, to annoy them; which now by Walls ys shut from them, and she hath by keeping the Liberties. They pretend to wyn Favour to their Cause, that they seek their Liberties onelie for Reformation of Disorders, when Gaine ys the Mark they shoot at.

"But the Black-friars, for good Order of Government, may be a Lanthorne to al the Citie, as shall be plainlie proved, and is now inhabited by Noblemen and Gentlemen.

"The



“ The Burthen ys great alreadie of the Govern-  
 “ ment of the Citie, born by such as for the most  
 “ Part are unlearned; as their late hard Dealing  
 “ with *Bedlam*, and many other Examples, may  
 “ declare. And therefore we pray most humbly  
 “ your Lordships, that they may not be further  
 “ troubled with us; submitting ourselves most  
 “ willinglie to be reformed and ordered by your  
 “ Honours Discretion, as most upright Judges,  
 “ free from Affection and Partialitie: And in  
 “ respect, that, when the Howses were dissolved,  
 “ the Records of them were lost and imbesiled,  
 “ which should give Light to our Interest; if yt  
 “ shall please your Honours to appoint some of  
 “ your Counsell to see their Records, we dowbt  
 “ not to fynd Matter out of their own Graunts to  
 “ preserve our Title, and overthrow their injuri-  
 “ ous Claime.

“ 1. *Robert Kilwerbie*, Cardinal, surrendered  
 “ unto King *Edward I.* the Scite of *Baynard's-*  
 “ *Castle* in *London*; whereupon the said *Edward*  
 “ did graunt the Graunt of the same to the  
 “ *Friars-Preachers* to build the Church there,  
 “ &c. and also graunted it *in liberam & puram*  
 “ *Eleemosynam*.

“ 2. The *Black-friars* founded the seventh of  
 “ *Edward I.*

“ 3. *Thomas de Busting*, of *London*, surrendered  
 “ unto King *Edward I.* a Messuage next to *Bay-*  
 “ *nard's-Castle*; the which the said King *Edward*  
 “ graunted to the Prior, to the enlarging of the  
 “ said *Baynard's-Castle*, to hold of the said King  
 “ *Edward* and his Heirs.

“ 4. King *Edward I.* did graunt to the *Friars-*  
 “ *Preachers*, that they might bring their Conduit-  
 “ Water thorowe *Smythefield* unto their Howse at  
 “ *Baynard's-Castle*.

“ 5. King *Edward I.* did graunt unto the  
 “ Prior all the Tenements, &c. with Howses  
 “ thereon built, that came unto him by the Sur-  
 “ rendour of *Will. Dale*, to the enlarging of their  
 “ Howses.

“ 6. King *Edward I.* did graunt unto the Prior,  
 “ that he should hold all the Tenements within  
 “ the Precincts bounding to the same, to him and  
 “ to his Successors.

“ 7. King *Edward II.* did graunt unto the  
 “ Prior a Messuage called *Okeborne*, in the Ward  
 “ of *Baynard's-Castle*, to the enlarging of their  
 “ Howse, with a Confirmation of all the former  
 “ Graunts unto them. And further graunting  
 “ unto the Prior and Convent, that they and  
 “ their Successors should be discharged of Tenths,  
 “ Fifteenths, Subsidies, Quotas, Tallages, or o-  
 “ ther Burthens whatsoever, graunted, or to be  
 “ graunted, to the Clergie or Commons, &c.

“ 8. An Exemplification of an Indenture made  
 “ in *French*, between the Maier of *London* and  
 “ the Prior, in *Henry III's* Time.

“ 9. The same incorporated by Parliament, in  
 “ the fifth of *Henry VI.*

“ 10. In 1484 *John Alford*, of the *Black-friars*,  
 “ was executed for Felonie; whose Goods the She-  
 “ riff of *London* would have had, but the Prior  
 “ answered the same to the Lord of *S. Johnes*, of  
 “ whom the Scite was holden, and who did make  
 “ the Bridge at the *Thames*.

“ 11. In the twenty-second of *Henry VIII.*  
 “ ten Sergeants would have served a Writ

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“ on six Priests in the *Black-friars*, and were  
 “ resisted.

“ 12. The Prior was by Law constrained to  
 “ pave the Streets without the Wall joining to  
 “ the Precinct; whereupon a Cage being set  
 “ up by the Citie, he pulled it down, saying,  
 “ *That, since the Citie forced me to pave the*  
 “ *Place, they shall set no Cage there on my*  
 “ *Ground*.

“ 13. Sir *John Portynarie* reported, in his Life,  
 “ that, immediatly after the Dissolution, the  
 “ Maier pretended a Title to the Liberties; but  
 “ King *Henry VIII.* informed thereof, sent to him  
 “ to desist from meddling with the Liberties, say-  
 “ ing, *He was as well hable to keep the Liberties as*  
 “ *the Friars were*. And so the Maier no further  
 “ meddled, and Sir *John Portynarie* had the Keyes  
 “ of the Gates delivered to him, and a Fee for  
 “ keeping the same.

“ 14. The Maier's Officers arrested no Person  
 “ within the Precinct in the *Friars* Time.

“ 15. The fowre Gates, enclosing the Precinct  
 “ with Walls, were in the *Friars* Tyme, and  
 “ sithence to this present, kept shut from the Citie  
 “ by a Porter.

“ 16. Malefactors found within the *Friars* were  
 “ examyned by Sir *Will. Kingston*, and others of  
 “ the Precinct, and not otherwise.

“ 17. The Precinct never entred by the Citie,  
 “ nor Watch there kept.

“ 18. Rogues, and such like, punished in the  
 “ Prior's Stocks, at his Commandment.

“ 19. The Precinct inhabited by Artificers not  
 “ free, using their Arts without Controlment.

“ 20. Carpenters, Masons, &c. have been  
 “ fetched out of the Countrie, and worked there  
 “ without Impeachment.

“ 21. The Inhabitants never charged with any  
 “ Imposition to the Citie.

“ 22. If any be slaine there, the Coroner of the  
 “ Verge inquired the *Deodands*; which the Lord  
 “ of *S. Johnes* have.

“ 23. In King *Edward VI's* Tyme, five Citi-  
 “ zens, committing a Riott within the Verge  
 “ within the *Friars*, were indicted before Sir *Ni-*  
 “ *colas Hare*, then Justice of the same: And the  
 “ Maier then calling a Sessions to enquire thereof  
 “ in the Citie, was, by two several Letters from  
 “ the Council, inhibited to deal therein, to the in-  
 “ fringing of the King's Liberties: Whereupon  
 “ he desisted.

“ 24. In Queen *Marie's* Tyme the Maier  
 “ sought the Liberties by Act of Parliament; but  
 “ was rejected upon Argument, and not brought  
 “ to the Question.

“ 25. The Felons Goods, Waifes, Blood-  
 “ sheds, Fynes, Forfeitures, Amerciaments,  
 “ and Eschets, are still due to her Majesty;  
 “ which she should lose, yf the Citie enjoy the  
 “ Liberties.

“ 26. All *Friars*, and other Spiritual Pre-  
 “ cincts, were privileged from Temporal Juris-  
 “ diction thro' the Realme, by divers Statutes of  
 “ this Realme.

“ 27. All Castles privileged; and the *Black-*  
 “ *friars* was the Scite of *Baynard's-Castle*.

“ 28. Divers Statutes, confirming the Liber-  
 “ ties of Religious Howses, especiallie in the twen-  
 “ ty-eight of *Henry VIII. cap. 16.*

11 I

“ 29. All



" 29. All Liberties of suppressed Houses  
" vested in the King, by the Statutes of 31 Hen.  
VIII. ca. 13. Hen. VIII. ca. 20.

" 30. Larger Liberties, then are now claimed,  
" allowed, in King Edward VI's Time, to Robert  
" Fitz-Waters, for the Black and White-friars.  
" Which was since the Liberties granted to the  
" City.

" 31. The Black-friars were of the Fee of St.  
" Johnes, and thereby greatlie privileged."

*Notes and Articles for Maintenance of the antient Li-  
berties and Privileges of the late dissolved Black-  
friars, near Ludgate, in London.*

John Al-  
forde  
executed at  
Tyburn.

" 1. First, it appeareth, that on the twenty-  
" fifth Day of November, 1484, John Alforde,  
" Shoemaker, dwelling within the Black-friars in  
" London, was apprehended, and put to Death, at  
" Tyburn, for Felony; Thomas Newland, alias Nor-  
" land, and William Martin, then being Sheriffs of  
" London; who sought to have had the Goods of  
" the said Felon. But the Prior of the said Black-  
" friars withstood them, and possessed the same  
" Goods to the Use of the Lord of St. John's,  
" of whom the said Friars were then holden.

The  
Bridge at  
the Black-  
friars.

" 2. Item, The Lord of St. John's hath usually  
" made the Bridge at the Thames, adjoining to  
" the said Friars, and not the City of Lon-  
" don, &c.

Incorporat-  
ing of the  
Prior and  
Convent.

" 3. Item, The Prior and Convent were in-  
" corporated by Act of Parliament, in the Time  
" of King Henry VI. whereby they might pre-  
" scribe, and did always use and keep the Liberty  
" inviolately, and clearly exempted from the  
" Citizens.

No Arrest  
within the  
Friars  
Precinct.

" 4. Item, The Precinct hath always been of  
" such Liberties, as that no Man hath been arrest-  
" ed within the same by any of the Sheriffs Of-  
" ficers. And if, at any Time, any Officer of  
" the City hath taken upon him to execute within  
" the four Gates, he was rescued by the Friars  
" and Inhabitants of Antiquity.

Foreigners  
traded in  
the Pre-  
cinct freely.

" 5. Item, At all Times there have dwelt  
" within the Precinct divers and many Persons,  
" not free; and yet they have used their Occupa-  
" tions there, without Controlment of the City  
" and Citizens.

Craftsmen  
come out of  
the Coun-  
try.

" 6. Item, Always at sundry Times, of long  
" Continuance, divers and many Carpenters, Ma-  
" sons, and such like, have been sent out of the  
" Country, and have wrought within the Precinct  
" aforesaid; which is not sufferable within the  
" Liberties of the City, by their own Customs  
" and Ordinances.

The Inqui-  
ry after  
the Death  
of any one  
slain, by  
the Coro-  
ner of the  
Verge.

" 7. Item, Upon the View of any Person slain,  
" the Coroner of the Verge did always make In-  
" quiry thereof. And the *Deodand* is due to the  
" Lord of St. John's, and not to the City. But  
" now to the Queen's Highness due by Law, E-  
" quity, and good Conscience; whose right and  
" lawful Title the Owners and Inhabitants of the  
" said exempted Place and Precinct do seek with  
" their Bodies and Goods to defend and maintain,  
" against all pretended Title and Claim of the Ci-  
" tizens. Notwithstanding, divers of the said Pre-  
" cinct and Liberty have been greatly vexed and  
" troubled with often Imprisonments within the  
" Compters of the City.

" 8. Item, The Inhabitants within the said Pre-

cinets were never charged to watch or ward, *Freedom  
from  
Watching,  
&c.*  
" or to be within the Compass of any Imposition;  
" such as the Citizens are used and accustomed  
" unto by their Laws.

" 9. Item, In the Time of King Edward VI. *A Riot  
committed  
in the  
Black-  
friars.*  
" Sir Andrew Jude then being Mayor, there was  
" a Riot committed in the Black-friars, in the  
" House of one Master Lucas, by one Crouchman  
" of the City, and other Persons with him. The  
" Force whereof was soon overwayed by Sir Tho-  
" mas Saunders and Sir Henry Jerningham, Knights,  
" Mr. William More, with other Gentlemen  
" inhabiting in the said Friars; and the Parties by  
" Pursuit were twice indicted in the *Marshalsea*  
" Court holden in Southwark; Sir Nicholas Hare  
" then being Steward, and sitting at the Doing  
" thereof. After which Time, the said Crouchman,  
" with other Confederates with him, sought to in-  
" dict the said Gentleman, by an especial Sessions  
" in the said City: For Stay whereof, the Lords  
" of the King's Privy Council, understanding the  
" lewd Practices of the said Crouchman, and others,  
" and that the Lord-Mayor had nothing to do  
" within the Precinct, wrote their Letters unto the  
" said Sir Andrew Jude, then Mayor, willing him  
" not to disturb the said Gentleman for the said  
" Fact, to the Infringing the Liberties of the  
" said Friars: The said Sir Thomas Saunders and  
" Master William Moore being Bearers of the said  
" Letters to the said Lord-Mayor; who, upon  
" Deliberation, made Answer to the said Bearers  
" by Word of Mouth, That, forasmuch as there  
" was a Complaint made to him of a Riot com-  
" mitted within the City, he must needs, within  
" one Month after, inquire by Sessions of the  
" same; which, he said, could not be prejudi-  
" cial to them, being out of the Jurisdiction of  
" the City: For that the same should be *Non*  
" *coram Judice*, and yet they discharged of the  
" Peril of the Statute. And so they proceeded  
" with the said Letters. Whereupon, the said  
" Sir Thomas and Master William Moore making  
" Report of their Success with the Mayor to  
" the Lords of the Council, they wrote eftsoones  
" other Letters to the said Mayor, but of  
" such Force, touching the Premises, which were  
" also carried by the said Sir Thomas and Mr.  
" Moore. Whereupon, the said Mayor stayed  
" from any further Proceeding therein, or any  
" other, &c.

Letters  
from the  
Council to  
the Lord-  
Mayor.

" 10. Item, That in Queen Mary's Time, the *A Bill put  
into the  
Parlia-  
ment-  
House.*  
" Counsel of the City put a Bill into the Par-  
" liament-House, seeking by the same to have  
" the Liberties of the said Friars: Which Bill,  
" with all their Surmises, was so utterly reject-  
" ed, that their Bill never came to the Question;  
" but was so suppressed, by Argument openly in  
" the same House.

" 11. Item, The Liberties granted to Master *Cawar-  
den's Let-  
ters Pa-  
tents.*  
" Cawarden, by Letters Patents of King Edward  
" VI. the Goods of Felons therein not granted,  
" and so due to the Queen's Majesty: Whose  
" Right and Title the City hath not had, nor can  
" be suffered to enjoy, according to their Seeking;  
" by the only Resistance of the said Owners and  
" Inhabitants within the Liberty and Precinct,  
" clearly exempted from the City, by Metes and  
" Bounds on every Side.

" 12. Item,



*Walls and Gates belonging to the Precinct.*

“ 12. *Item*, The said Precinct hath always been  
“ shut up and kept by Walls and Gates. So as  
“ there was no Egrefs that Way, but by Licence  
“ of the Porters, who were maintained and placed  
“ by the Owners of the said *Friars*, and Liberties  
“ of the same; by especial and general Words,  
“ granted by Letters Patents under the great Seal  
“ of *England*, to divers Owners and Freeholders  
“ there of the *Queen’s* Majesty. And in especial,  
“ above all other, to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, Knt.  
“ deceased, in his Letters Patents dated the 12th  
“ Day of *May*, in the 4th Year of King *Edward*  
“ VI. in as large, ample, and full Manner, and  
“ with as many pithy and effectual Words, as ever  
“ were read or seen in any Patent, made for  
“ Grant of Liberties of any Place exempted, as  
“ by the same Patent more largely appeareth.  
“ The true Copy whereof is annexed to these  
“ Articles, by the Delivery of Master *Moore*,  
“ true Owner of the most Part of the said Li-  
“ berties.

*The Curate of St. Peter’s in Cornhill, his Affirmation.*

“ 13. *Item*, That *James Norrice*, Curate of St.  
“ *Peter’s* in *Cornhill*, being some Time one of the  
“ *Friars* and Brethren of the *Black-friars* afore-  
“ said, near *Ludgate*, in *London*, faith and affirm-  
“ eth, That one *Robert Struddell*, late Prior of  
“ the said *Friars*, was, by Order of Law, con-  
“ strained to pave the high Street adjoining round  
“ about the Channel Walls, from the *Fleur de*  
“ *Lis*, towards the Hill at *Creed-lane* End. And  
“ a Cage at that Time standing on that Side the  
“ Street, adjoining to the foresaid Wall, within  
“ the Parish of St. *Andrew*; which Cage was  
“ plucked down by the said Prior, and not since  
“ set up again; the Prior aforesaid saying, Seeing  
“ they of the City cause me to pave all this Side  
“ of the Street next my Wall, they shall have no  
“ Cage of others standing on my Ground, against  
“ mine own Wall. And so the City never builded  
“ Cage on that Side after.

*The Liberties of the Precinct in the Prior’s Days.*

“ 14. *Item*, Moreover, the said Master *Norrice*  
“ faith, That the Liberties of the *Black-friars*, in  
“ the said Prior’s Days, were such, that the Lord-  
“ Mayor of the City of *London*, nor the Sheriffs,  
“ did arrest any Man within the said Liberty for  
“ any Thing, as free, as he well remembreth, in  
“ all his Time.

*Four Gates belonging to the Friars and Porters.*

“ 15. *Item*, He remembreth, that four Gates  
“ were shut in, during the *Friars* Time, by the  
“ Commandment of the Prior: And one Father  
“ *Seager* being then Porter, appointed by the said  
“ late Prior, *Robert Struddell*, with others after  
“ him, at the Appointment of other Priors then  
“ succeeding; and not by the Mayor of *London*,  
“ nor any other.”

*An Order made for Black-friars, An. 1497, Purchase Mayor.*

But yet it is certain the Citizens struggled long  
with *Black-friars*, moved by the many Inconve-  
niencies they suffered by the pretended Freedom  
of the Place: Injuring such as had served their  
Times to Trades, by being underfold by these  
Tradesmen that here inhabited, and injuring Buy-  
ers by selling bad Commodities; whereof there  
was no Remedy; no City-Searchers, whether the  
Commodities made and sold here were good, be-  
ing admitted within the Liberties of the *Friars*.  
Here also, oftentimes, Harbour was given to Fel-  
lons; and Malefactors took Shelter here; so that  
an Order was moved and begun, *Purchase* Mayor,  
about the Year 1497, for Remedy of this. And,

no Good coming of it, the Commons in a Com-  
mon Council petitioned the Mayor, Sir *John Pet-*  
*cival*, the next Year, for encouraging the said Or-  
der, and calling into Question such as opposed it.  
Which Petition ran in these Words:

“ Also, for the Reformacyon of the Myschef  
“ growng to the Cyte, by going to *Friars*, please  
“ that my Lord-Mayr, Aldyrmen, and Common  
“ Counsayle to provyde, that the Ordre moved  
“ and begonne before *M. Purchase*, late Mayr,  
“ and other of his Predecessours, may be put in  
“ Effecte. That such Persones, which were dif-  
“ fyculte agaynst the said Ordre, be callyd afore  
“ my Lord-Mayr, and Aldyrmen, to be reform-  
“ ed by theyr wyse Exhortacyons, under suche  
“ Fourme, as such obstynate Persones be not  
“ noted above all other, as Brokers and De-  
“ stroyers of the Common-Wele. And, yf the  
“ sayd Persones wyl not be conformable in thys  
“ Partye to leve the *Fryers*, that then yt may  
“ please my Lord-Mayr and Aldyrmen to cal a  
“ Common-Counsayle, and, by theyr Autorite,  
“ to appoynte certayne Persones, with the Coun-  
“ sayle, to sue to the Kyngy’s Grace for a Dyf-  
“ pensacyon of the Act of Parlament, late made  
“ to the contrarye.”

*The Saying of Thomas Ulverston, alias Wolver-*  
*ston, of Garlickhithe, Officer to the Vintners of*  
*London, and some Time a Friar of the Black-*  
*friars. Taken before me Sir Thomas Saunders,*  
*Knt. the thirtieth Day of May, A. D. 1562.*

“ 16. *Item*, He faith, he hath heard say many  
“ Times, among the *Friars* and others, that  
“ Master *Peacocke* of *London*, and his Predecef-  
“ sors, had never Door into the *Black-friars* out  
“ of his House, but by Fine and Agreement  
“ made for the same, long before his Time of  
“ Remembrance.

“ 17. *Item*, He faith, that the Porters of the  
“ *Friars* always kept their four Gates, Time out  
“ of Mind, by the Appointment of the Prior and  
“ Convent, clear exempted from the City. And,  
“ when the Porters perceived any suspected Per-  
“ sons, or Malefactors, within the Limits of the  
“ *Friars*, they declared it to the Prior, who forth-  
“ with commanded them to take the Aid of the  
“ honest Inhabitants within the *Friars*, to make  
“ Search and Watch for the Apprehension of such  
“ lewd Persons: Which, so found, were always  
“ examined by Sir *William Kingston*, Knt. and other  
“ good Men there inhabiting within the *Friars*,  
“ at the Porter’s Desire, and not otherwise.

“ 18. *Item*, He never heard, nor did know, in  
“ all his Time, any Search or Watch to be made,  
“ within the Precinct of the *Friars*, by any Watch-  
“ man or Constable of the City; who could never  
“ come within any of the *Friars* Gates, but by  
“ the Porter’s Licence of the same *Friars*.

“ 19. *Item*, He faith, That the Prior and Con-  
“ vent did once pave the Streets, by his Time,  
“ from the *Friars* Turngate, unto the *Fleur de*  
“ *Lis*, along by the Wall, to the Channel of the  
“ same Street. But, as for pulling down of any  
“ Cage, he doth not well remember.

“ 20. *Item*, He faith, if any Vagabond, or any  
“ Drunkard, or misordered Person, were taken  
“ culpable within the Precinct of the *Friars*, they  
“ were always punished in the *Friars* Stocks against  
“ the

*Commons*  
*Petition*  
*against*  
*Black-*  
*Friars.*

*Book of*  
*old Custs*  
*F. 1. b.*

*Of other*  
*Men’s*  
*Doors into*  
*the Black-*  
*fryare.*

*How the*  
*Porters of*  
*the Friars*  
*kept their*  
*four Gates*

*No Search*  
*or Watch*  
*within the*  
*Precinct,*  
*&c.*

*Paving the*  
*Street by*  
*the Prior*  
*and Con-*  
*vent.*

*For punish-*  
*ing dysor-*  
*dered Per-*  
*sons.*



Against  
claiming  
the Liber-  
ties of  
Black-  
friars.

“ the Church Door, by the Prior’s Command  
“ ment ; and not by the Lord-Mayor’s, or Sheriffs  
“ of London.

“ 21. Item, Sir John Portenary, Knt. inhabiting  
“ within the late Black-friars, near Ludgate, in  
“ London, about thirty Years past, doth well re-  
“ member, that, after the Suppression of the said  
“ Black-friars, the Lord-Mayor of London would  
“ have entered into the said Black-friars, and  
“ claimed the Liberties of the same. For the  
“ which, the Lord Cobham, the Lord Zanche,  
“ Sir Thomas Cheiney, Sir William Kingston,  
“ Sir Francis Brian, Knights, with many other  
“ Worshipful Gentlemen, then being Inhabi-  
“ tants within the Liberties and Precinct of the  
“ said late Black friars, denied the Lord-Mayor  
“ and Citizens Entrance, and would not permit  
“ nor suffer them, or any of them, to enter within  
“ the same. And, shortly after, Sir Francis Bri-  
“ an and Sir Thomas Cheiney moved the King’s  
“ Majesty, then being King Henry VIII. how  
“ the said Mayor and Citizens would have entered  
“ into the said Friars. And then the King’s Ma-  
“ jesty said unto them these Words following: Are  
“ not we as able to keep our Privileges and Liber-  
“ ties, as the Friars did keep their Privileges al-  
“ ways before Time, free from the City? Where-  
“ upon, they all, by one Consent and Agreement,  
“ sent the said Lord Mayor Word of the King’s  
“ Majesty’s Answer and Pleasure therein. Where-  
“ upon the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen were satisf-  
“ fied; and would no further proceed upon the  
“ King’s Right and Title of Liberties; as then  
“ they promised and affirmed by the Mouth of the  
“ Recorder, being sent by the Mayor to the Wor-  
“ shipful of the said Friars. And the said Sir John  
“ Portenary further saith, That, after the said Fri-  
“ ars were suppress’d, the Lord Cromwell, Vicar Ge-  
“ neral, caused to be delivered unto the said Sir  
“ John Portenary the Keys of all the said Friars,  
“ safely to keep them from the said City; and  
“ to provide, that all within the said Liberty  
“ should be in Safety and Safeguard. The  
“ which Keys were afterward delivered by the  
“ said Sir John Portenary to the Hands of Dr.  
“ Layton and Dr. Wendie, they being Visitors  
“ there. For the which, the said Sir John Porte-  
“ nary had a certain Reward paid unto him by  
“ the Lord North, then being Chancellor of the  
“ Augmentation Court. All which Matter the said  
“ Sir John Portenary will depose to be most cer-  
“ tain and true, as he will answer at the  
“ dreadful Day of Judgment upon his Soul.

Two Alder-  
men enter  
into the  
Liberties  
of the  
Black-  
friars.

“ 22. Item, Be it in Remembrance perpetual,  
“ for infallible Truth, that one Alexander Avenon,  
“ being Sheriff of London, and one other, be-  
“ ing Alderman of the Ward of Faringdon in-  
“ fra, came and entered very stoutly into the  
“ Liberty of the Black-friars near Ludgate, the  
“ 15th Day of May, 1562, to carry away all the  
“ Hosiers and Taylors, to come to the Guild-  
“ ball in London, according to the Queen’s new  
“ Proclamation. Which Hosiers and Taylors  
“ denied to go with the said Sheriff, affirming  
“ and saying, That they had put in Bonds, be-  
“ fore their Coming, to the Lord Cobham, and  
“ to Sir Thomas Saunders Knt. two of the Queen’s  
“ Justices of the Peace within the said Liberty,  
“ being within the Verge, and exempted from

“ the City of London, according to the Queen’s  
“ Proclamation. And thereupon, one John Brad-  
“ ford, being Constable of the same exempted  
“ Place, and within the Liberty of the said  
“ Queen’s Verge, caused the four Porters of the  
“ said Friars to shut all the Gates; which being  
“ perceived by the said Sheriff and Aldermen,  
“ the said Sheriff commanded the Gates to be  
“ opened; whereunto the said Constable of the  
“ Friars said, That they should not be opened,  
“ before the Justices Pleasure of the Friars were  
“ known. And then the Sheriff of London said,  
“ That he was of greater Authority than the  
“ Justices were: The Constable affirming him so  
“ to be within the City of London, but not with-  
“ in the Precinct of the Liberty of the Black-  
“ friars. For the Constable said, that he had  
“ greater Power and Authority there than the  
“ Sheriff had. Which being heard, and scant  
“ well digested by them; fearing further Incon-  
“ venience to arise thereupon, as by sudden Chang-  
“ ing of their grieved Countenance was plainly  
“ declared, the said Sheriff and Alderman, with  
“ gentle Language, desired the Constable to open  
“ the Gates quietly, and suffer them to pass thence:  
“ Which he did at their gentle Request and In-  
“ treaty. And so they departed out of the Li-  
“ berty of the Black-friars, by the Porters Com-  
“ mandment, and gave to the Porters, for open-  
“ ing the Gates, Money.

“ People of St. Martin’s, as well Strangers as  
“ others, in the open high Street, marvelling  
“ and wondering at the said Sheriff’s and Alder-  
“ man’s Inclosure within the said Friars Gates:  
“ On the Morrow after, being the 16th Day of  
“ May, 1562, one Hardford, being Constable of  
“ St. Martin’s Parish within Ludgate, in the high  
“ Street there, took one [Gilbert] Trethern, a  
“ Hosier and Taylor, dwelling in the said Friars,  
“ and carried him to the Lord-Mayor of Lon-  
“ don, who by and by, without Delay, or any  
“ further Speech, commanded the said Gilbert  
“ to the Compter in London. Whereupon the said  
“ Sir Thomas Saunders, as one of the Justices of  
“ the said Liberty, went to the Earl of Arundel,  
“ Lord Steward to the Queen’s most Honour-  
“ able Household, declaring the whole Circum-  
“ stance of the said Sheriff and Alderman’s En-  
“ terprize; and obtained a Token to the Lord-  
“ Mayor, no further to enter the said Liberty  
“ within the Verge; until by Law, or the Privy  
“ Council’s Judgment, the Question moved were  
“ determined, concerning the Infringing of the  
“ said antient Liberty. All this was spoken in  
“ the Presence of Peter Baugh, Lewis Rawbone,  
“ and divers other Strangers. In Witness and  
“ Probation whereof, the said Sir Thomas hath  
“ subscribed his Name, with divers others here-  
“ under written, which were present.

“ 23. Item, Be it had in perpetual Memory, for  
“ a continual perfect Declaration of the Truth,  
“ whereunto all Matters of Variance and Contro-  
“ versy should be referred and advanced; and not  
“ the Sparks of Truth to be hidden, as a Candle  
“ bearing perfect Light, under a Bushel, and so  
“ washed away in the flowing Waters of un-  
“ mindful Oblivion; which, among all good  
“ Christian Men, is at all Times, and in all Ages,  
“ to be rejected, and not to be embraced; but  
“ rather

What en-  
sued upon  
this usi-  
ness in the  
Black-  
friars.

A further  
Testimony  
concerning  
one Robert  
Flowers  
Taylor and  
Hosier, in  
the same  
Precinct of  
Black-  
friars.



“ rather to be buried in the Bottom of the Earth,  
“ never to rise again.

“ In Consideration whereof, by these Presents,  
“ it is, for an infallible Truth, to be holden with  
“ all Men, which shall hear or see this present  
“ Writing: That *Robert Flower*, Taylor and Ho-  
“ fier, dwelling within the Precinct and Liberties  
“ of the late *Black-friars*, near *Ludgate*, in *London*,  
“ was, by Commandment of the whole Bench of  
“ Aldermen, committed into one of the *Compters*  
“ of *London*, the 20th Day of *May*, 1582; for  
“ that the same *Robert Flower* refused to be bound,  
“ according to Order taken, from the making  
“ of monstrous great Hofen, according to the  
“ Queen’s Proclamation in that Behalf; because  
“ the said *Robert Flower* had, amongst other Per-  
“ sons, put in Bonds before the Honourable War-  
“ den of the five Ports and *Sir Thomas Saun-*  
“ *ders*, Knt. Justices within the Liberty of the  
“ Queen’s Verge. After which revealed and  
“ known to the Honourable Earl of *Arundel*,  
“ Lord Steward of the Queen’s most Honour-  
“ able Household; who caused the Knight Mar-  
“ shal to go to the said Lord-Mayor, requiring  
“ the Deliverance of the said Prisoner. The Lord-  
“ Mayor, being sickly, made Answer, that he  
“ knew nothing thereof; but desired him to speak  
“ with Mr. Recorder: Who made Answer, that  
“ the said Imprisonment was done by the whole  
“ Bench of Aldermen; and he, as one particular  
“ Person, could not deliver the Prisoner until the  
“ next Court Day, which could not be till two  
“ Days after, to the great Charges and Hindrance  
“ of the said Prisoner.

“ Whereupon the Lord Steward sent for Ma-  
“ ster *Cholmeley*, he being then Recorder of *Lon-*  
“ *don*, and commanded him to deliver the Pri-  
“ soner; or else he would imprison the Mayor of  
“ *London*, and the said Recorder, and the fattest  
“ Alderman in the City, which he could get  
“ within the Verge. And declared, that the Queen’s  
“ Liberties and Franchises should not be over-  
“ come by the Lord-Mayor and Bench of Al-  
“ dermen, so long as he was Officer; with many  
“ other Words against the Citizens, which were  
“ too long to write. Adding further, that the  
“ Mayor did not meddle with *St. Martin’s* being  
“ within the City, and a Parcel of *Westminster*  
“ Deanery: Much less should he meddle with the  
“ said Liberty of the *Friars*, bounded out by the  
“ Walls and Gates from the City; being in the  
“ County of *Middlesex*, and not within the City.  
“ And so commanded the Recorder to send home  
“ the Prisoner unto the Liberty presently; which  
“ was so done accordingly; promising that, if  
“ the Lord-Mayor could declare or shew any good  
“ Title, whereby to break the Liberty, the Queen’s  
“ learned Counsel should answer him and them  
“ therein. And then the Recorder said, he never  
“ heard, before that Time, that the Lord Steward  
“ did claim the Precinct of the said *Black-friars*  
“ to be within the Liberty of the Queen’s Verge.  
“ Out of which Jurisdiction the City of *London*  
“ is exempted by the Statute of 32 *Henry VIII.*  
“ *cap. 2.* Under Colour of which Statute, the  
“ Mayor would bring the said *Friars* to be in  
“ *London*; which, in all the *Friars* Time, was free-  
“ ly exempted.

“ All the which Matter was debated in the Pre-  
No. 81.

“ fence of *Sir Thomas Saunders*, Knt. Master *Ro-*  
“ *bert Hopton*, one of the Knight Marshals, and  
“ Mr. *Bromley*, under Steward of the *Marshalsea*,  
“ the Day and Year above written.

“ 24. Item, That in Queen *Mary’s* Time, or *at Mar-*  
“ King *Edward’s* Time, her Brother, there was *tion on the*  
“ a Man slain within the said Precinct of the *land*  
“ *Black-friars*. And the Goods of him that was *of Black-*  
“ supposed to do the Deed were stayed within *friars.*  
“ the said *Friars*, and an Inventory taken by  
“ the next Justice of Peace within the Verge,  
“ *Roger Cholmeley*, Knt. by the Commandment of  
“ *Sir Thomas Cheyney*, Knt. And afterward, one  
“ Master *Garrard*, and the Recorder of *London*,  
“ came unto the said *Sir Thomas Cheyney’s* House,  
“ within the same Precinct, and would have made  
“ an Inventory of the Goods of the Party Of-  
“ fender aforesaid, now deceased. But the said  
“ *Sir Thomas Cheyney* would not permit nor suffer  
“ them so to do; for that he had made Stay of  
“ the same Goods for the Queen before, if it  
“ were lawfully found that the said Party had  
“ slain the Man dead. Which afterward was  
“ otherwise found, by a Quest of twelve Men,  
“ sitting *super visum corporis* of the Dead, by the  
“ Coroner of the Verge, within the said Liberty;  
“ where the Mayor of *London* and Bench of Al-  
“ dermen have not to do, nor intermit with the  
“ Inhabitants thereof. Because the whole *Friars*  
“ Liberties, and Franchises of the same, were  
“ freely given unto King *Henry VIII.* by Act of  
“ Parliament. Whereby the Lord-Mayor of  
“ *London*, and Bench of Aldermen, are clearly  
“ barred and secluded from the *Friars* Liberties,  
“ and the Inhabitants thereof franchised, and clean  
“ exempted from all the Citizens, and their Im-  
“ positions or other Taxations.”

Add to the rest this Testimony following:

*The true Copy of the Vicar of Bromley’s Letter,*  
*in Kent, sent to Master Thomas Walsingham,*  
*of Scadborough, in the said County, Esquire:*  
*Who sent the same Letter to Sir Thomas Saun-*  
*ders, Knt. he being also one of the Queen’s Justi-*  
*ces of the Peace in the said County, to examine*  
*the several Particulars therein, concerning the Li-*  
*berties of the said Friars, &c.*

“ Right Worshipful, you shall understand that  
“ I have received your kind Letter; according  
“ whereunto, these are to satisfy your Mind, that  
“ I was dwelling in the *Black-friars* four or five  
“ Years; and came thither from *Oxford*, where  
“ I had been a Student of Divinity. I was also  
“ Curate of the Parish within the *Black-friars*,  
“ called *St. Agnes*. We had within us a Porter,  
“ who did shut all the Gates every Night, at nine  
“ of the Clock in the Winter, and at ten of the  
“ Clock in the Summer. No Sheriff, Bailiff, or  
“ Constable, nor yet the Mayor of *London*, took  
“ Interest there at any Time; nor foreign Porters  
“ had to do within our Privilege. And the *Friars*  
“ did pave both within the Turn-gate and with-  
“ out, unto *St. Andrew’s* Church, down by the  
“ great Garden Wall. And without the Turngate  
“ there was a Cage, pulled down by the Prior in my  
“ Time, which was set up by the Lord-Mayor of  
“ *London*. The Inhabitants within the *Friars* ne-  
“ ver watched; neither the Constable of *St. Mar-*  
“ *tin’s* Parish warned any Watch there, neither  
“ came

*This Vicar*  
*of Brom-*  
*ley dwelt*  
*formerly*  
*in the*  
*Black-*  
*friars.*



"came within the Gates after the Hour appointed, at any Time. The Sheriffs of London had no Felons Goods there, neither did arrest any Person within the Precinct of the House. As for Bakers and Brewers that belonged to the House, they be dead."

Black-friars will not pay to the Must-ers.

Among other Privileges *Black-friars* and the other exempt Places claimed, one among the rest was, That they would not contribute to the Musters, when the Militia was raised in the City; as it was in the Year 1585, Sir *Tho. Pullison*, Mayor; who was therefore obliged to make a Complaint to the Court thereof; praying, that, by their Authority, *Black-friars*, and the other privileged Places, might also bear their Burthen in Musters, as well as other Inhabitants of the City. Adverting the Lord Treasurer, "That whereas the *Black-friars*, *St. Martin's*, *White-friars*, and other exempt Places, were appointed to be contributory to this Charge, they refused to be taxed, and would not yield to pay any Thing, unless they had Direction from the Lord Treasurer, or other the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council, for the Doing thereof: Wherefore, and for that the Service fell out to be of far greater Charge than was expected, he humbly besought his Lordship's Order and Commandment to those exempt Places, for Contribution."

The antient Church belonging to the *Black-friars*, London, was, before the Dissolution of Religious Houses by King *Henry VIII.* one of the most spacious and fair Churches in London. But the Friars being put out, the Church, together with other fair Buildings, was utterly demolished.

#### INTERMENTS.

There were buried, in the antient Church, *Margaret Queen of Scots* \*.

*Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*, translated from their old Church by *Old Bourne*.

*Robert de Attabeto* †, Earl of *Bellimon*.

Dame *Isabel*, Wife to Sir *Roger Bygot*, Earl Marshal.

*William* and Dame *Jane Huse*, Children to Dame *Ellis*, Countess of *Arundel*. And by them lieth Dame *Ellis*, Daughter to the Earl of *Warren*, and afterwards Countess of *Arundel*.

Dame *Ide*, Wife to Sir *Walter* ———, Daughter to the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*.

*Richard de Brewes*.

By the Lady ———, laid Dame *Jone*, Daughter of *Thomas* ———, Wife of Sir *Guidon Ferrers*.

And, by the Right-Hand of Sir *Guidon*, lay Dame *Jone Huntingfeld*.

Sir *John Molins*, Knt.

*Richard Strange*, Son to *Robert* † *Strange*.

*Elisabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Bartholomew Badlesmere*, Wife to Sir *William Bobun*, Earl of *Northampton*; *Marsh*; the Earls of *March* and *Hereford*; and *Elisabeth*, Countess of *Arundel*.

At Dame *Elisabeth's* Head, lay Dame *Joan*, Daughter to Sir *John Carne*, first Wife to Sir *Gwide*, or *Guy*, *Brian*.

*Hugh Clare*, Knt. 1293, lay by her right Side.

The Heart of Queen *Helianor*, the Foundress.  
The Heart of *Alfonse*, her Son.

The Hearts of *John* and *Margaret*, Children to *William Valence*.

Here also, in the Church of *Black-friars*, was buried *John* of *Eltham*, Duke of *Cornwal*, Brother to King *Edward III.* Upon whose Tomb was hung up a Table of his Noble Pedigree; which is still preserved in the *Cotton Library*.

The Daughter of *Geffrey Lucie*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Peverels*.

Sir *William Thorpe*, Justice.

The Lord *Liothe* of *Ireland*.

Dame *Maude*, Wife to Sir *Geffrey Say*, Daughter to the Earl of *Warwick*. And with her *Edmund*, related to King ———.

Dame *Sible*, Daughter to *William Pottesbulle*, Wife to *Roger Beauchampe*. And by her Sir *Richard*, or *Roger*, *Beauchampe*.

Dame *Jane Boteler*.

Lord *Scrope*, of *Upsal*.

Sir *Fanbope*, Lord *S. Amand*, and Dame *Elisabeth*, his Wife, Daughter to the Duke of *Lancaster*.

*Richard S. Amand*, Lord *S. Amand*, bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church of the *Black-friars*, next *Ludgate*, June 12, 1508.

Sir *Stephen Collington*, Knt.

King *James* of *Spain*.

Sir *William Peter*, Knt.

The Countess of *Huntington*.

Dutchess of *Exeter*.

Sir *John Cornwall*.

Lord *Fanbope* died at *Amptbill*, in *Bedfordshire*, and was buried there, 1443.

*Caveston Talbot*, Esq;

Sir *John Tiptofe*, Earl of *Worcester*, who was beheaded in 1470.

And by him, in his Chapel, *James Turchet*, Lord *Audley*, who was beheaded in 1497.

*William Paston*, and *Anne*, Daughter to *Edmond Lancaster*.

The Heart of Sir *Westye*.

The Heart of Dame *Margaret* Countess of the *Me*.

The Lord *Beaumont*.

Mr. *Geth*.

Sir *Edmond Cornewall*, Baron of *Burford*.

The Lady *Nevil*, wedded to the Lord *Dowglas* \*, Daughter to the Duke of *Exeter*.

*Richard Scoope*, Esq;

Dame *Catharine Vaux*.

*Alys* [*Alice*] *Cobham*.

Sir *Thomas Browne*, and Dame *Elisabeth* \*, his Wife. \* *Eleanor*.

Sir *George Browne*, and Dame *Elisabeth*, his Wife.

*Jane Powell* \*.

*Thomas Swinforth* \*.

*John Mawlesky* \*, Esq; 1432.

*John de la Bere* \*, *Nicholas Carre*, *Geffrey Spring*, and *William Clifford*, Esqrs; \* *Powel*.

Sir *Thomas Brandon*, Knight of the *Garter*, 1509. This Noble Knight, by his last Will, dated June 11, 1509, bequeathed his Body to be buried in the *Friars Preachers*, London, as near unto the Sepulchre of Sir *John Wingfeld*, Knt. as might be. He was Uncle to the famous *Charles Brandon*, afterwards Duke of *Suffolk*, that married the Queen Dowager of *France*: To him, by his said Will, he left 300 Marks of his Plate. He also gave to the

Sir *John Wyngfeld*.

In the left Part of the Choir.

\* Daughter of the King of Scots.

MS. F. 9. In Off. Armor.

† Attributed; i. e. of Artois. F. 9.

MS. F. 9.

† Roger.



the *Friars Auglins*, London, 60 l. for a perpetual Memorial to be had of the Lord Marquis *Berkley*, and the Lady Marchionefs, late his Wife. And to the Lady *Jane Gylford*, Widow, he bequeathed his Place in *Southwark*, with his Lease, which he had of the Lord Bishop of *Winton*.

*William Stakworth*, Merchant-Taylor, 1518.

*William Courtney*, Earl of *Devonshire*, nominated, but not created, the third of *Henry VIII.* &c.

To these I add,

Lady  
Scrope.

Lord Tho-  
mas  
Scrope.

Prerog.  
Offi.

*Elisabeth*, Lady *Scrope*, of *Upsal* and *Marsham*, Widow; who by her Will bequeathed her Body to be buried in the *Black-friars*, London, by the Side of her Husband, Lord *Thomas Scrope*, of *Upsal* and *Marsham*. By which Will, dated the 7th of *March*, the 5th of *Henry VIII.* she appointed the Trentals to be sung in the Church of *Black-friars*, for the Soul of the said Lord, her Husband, and *Alice*, their Daughter; for Sir *Henry Wentworth's* Soul, and for the Soul of the Lord her Father, *John* Marquis of *Montague*, and her Mother, the Lady *Isabel*, his Wife. She willed also, that a Stone should be prepared with three Images, one of her Husband, another of herself, and the third of their said Daughter: And their Arms upon the said Stone, and Scripture, making Mention what they were, to the Value of 10 l. She willed, moreover, a Tomb to be made over Sir *Henry Wentworth*, Knt. late her Husband, lying in *Newton-Abbey*, in *Lincolnshire*, to the Value of 20 l. Sterling; and a Tomb likewise to be made over the Lord her Father, and her Lady Mother, lying buried in *Bisham-Abbey*, in *Berkshire*, to the Value of 20 l.

Sir Tho.  
Par.

Sir *Thomas Par* seems also to be buried here, according to his Will, dated *November 9*, the 9th of *Henry VIII.* bequeathing his Body to lie in *Black-friars*, London, if he chanced to die within twenty Miles thereof. He willed, that all his Lands that descended to him, as Heir to Sir *William Par*, his Father, should remain to *Maud*, his Wife, for her Jointure. He willed his Daughters, *Catharine* and *Anne*, to have 800 l. between them; except they proved to be his Heirs, or his Son's Heirs; and then they should not: But willed the said Monies to be laid out for Copes and Vestments, to be given to the House of *Clervaux*, &c. and 100 l. to be bestowed upon the Chantry of *Kendal*. He willed his Son *William* to have his great Chain, worth 140 l. which the King's Grace gave him. He made *Maud*, his Wife, and Dr. *Tunstal*, Master of the *Rolls*, his Executors. This Will was proved in the Year 1517. This Man was Father to *Catharine Par*, King *Henry's* last Wife.

Dame *Maud Par*, Widow to the abovenamed Sir *Thomas*, and Mother to Queen *Catharine*, by her Will, bearing Date *May 20*, the 21st of *Henry VIII.* bequeathed her Body to be buried in this Church. In this Will she mentioned her Son and Heir, *William Par*, for whose Preferment she had indebted herself, as she said, both to the King, for his Marriage, and to the Earl of *Essex*, for the Matching with the Lady *Bourcher*, Daughter and Heir apparent to the said Earl. She mentioned also *Anne*, her Daughter, and *Catharine Borough*, her Daughter, and Sir *William Par*, her Brother, and *Thomas Pickring*, Esq; her Cousin, Steward of her House. This Will was proved 1531, *December 14*.

*Roger de Swillington*, Knt. willed, whose Will was proved 1417, that the *Friars Preachers* at *Ludgate*, London, should have 40 l. *pro anniversariis diebus annuatim tenend.* of him the said *Roger*, and *Joan*, his Wife, for one Time, when it happened, to pray for their Souls, and for *Robert Swillington*, his Father. And that two Nuns, Sisters of *Thomas de Swillington*, should have 13 s. 4 d.

Before we take our Leave of *Black-friars*, I must mention a memorable Passage that happened after the Fire of London. Some Workmen digging in a Place there, where the Convent was, to clear it from the Rubbish, by the Appointment of Mr. *William Bradford*, in order to Building, they came to an old Wall in a Cellar, of great Thickness, where appeared a kind of Cupboard; which being opened, there were found in it four Pots or Cases of fine Pewter, very thick, with Covers of the same, and Rings fastened on the Top, to take up or put down at Pleasure. The Cases were flat before, and round behind. And in them were repositied four human Heads, unconsumed, reserved, as it seems, by Art; with their Teeth and Hair, the Flesh of a tawny Colour, wrapped up in black Silk, almost consumed. And a certain Substance, of a blackish Colour, crumbled into Dust, lying at the Bottom of the Pots.

Four Heads  
found in  
Black-  
friars.

One of these Pots, with the Head in it, I saw in *October*, 1703, being in the Custody of Mr. *Presbury*, then Soap-maker, in *Smithfield*: Which Pot had inscribed, in the Inside of the Cover, in a scrawling Character, which might be used in the Times of King *Henry VIII.* J. CORNELIUS. This Head was without a Neck, having short red Hair upon it, thick, and that would not be pulled off; and yellow Hair upon the Temples; a little bald on the Top, perhaps a Tonsure; the fore Part of the Nose sunk, the Mouth gaping, ten sound Teeth, others had been plucked out; the Skin like tanned Leather, the Features of the Face visible. There was one Body found near it buried, and without any Head; but no other Bodies found. The other three Heads had some of the Necks joined to them, and had a broader and plainer Razure; which shewed them Priests. These three Heads are now dispersed. One was given to an Apothecary; another was intrusted with the Parish Clerk, who got Money by Shewing of it. It is probable they were at last privately procured, and conveyed abroad; and now become Holy Relicks. *Strype*.

Who these were, there is no Record, as I know of; nor had any of them Names inscribed but one. To me they seem to have been some zealous Priests or Friars, executed for Treason; whereof there were many in the Rebellion in *Lincolnshire*, Anno 1538; or for denying the King's Supremacy: And here privately deposited by these *Black-Friars*. *Strype*.

The ample Privileges, which the Inhabitants of *Black-friars* did enjoy, have been for many Years lost; so that now the Sheriffs Officers can arrest there; the Shop-keepers are obliged to be free of the City; and it is lately made Part of this Ward of *Faringdon within*; and two Common-Councilmen are annually elected out of it, and added to the Number that used to serve for this Ward.



Conduit.

(19.) In the Place of the *Old Cross*, which was taken down in the Year 1390, was erected a Water-Conduit at the East End of *St. Michael's Quern Church* in *West-Cheap*, near *St. Paul's Gate*; which was called the *Little Conduit in West-Cheap*: But this has been removed about twenty Years.

St. Ewen's Church and Parish.

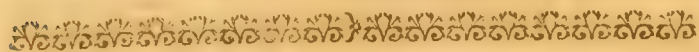
Who this Ewin was.

(20.) Near to the North-East Corner of *Warwick-lane*, formerly called *Eldenese-lane*, stood the Parish-Church of *St. Ewen* or *Owen*, called in old Records *Sancti AUDOENI juxta fratres minores, London*, and sometimes *infra Newgate*. Which Church had not its Name from *Edwin*, the first *Christian King of Northumberland*, as *Mr. Richard Smith* supposed, but is the same Saint with *Owen*, or *Audowen*. The Remains of this Church are still to be seen in the Cellars of the House, late the *Black-Swan*, occupied by *Mr. Edward Wicksteed*, a Bookseller, and of the next House to the West. This is one of the Churches given by *Henry VIII.* towards the erecting of *Christ's Church*.

A Fraternity of St. Anne here.

Record. Turr.

In this Church was founded a Fraternity of *St. Anne*, the Mother of *Mary*, from the Alms of the Parishioners; as it is expressed in a Certificate in the *Tower*, given in about it, by the then three Masters of it, viz. *John Shepye*, Taylor, *Nicolas Minet*, Fletcher, and another: Who certified, that, in the same Church, every Year, seven Wax Candles quadrate, i. e. square, were to be burnt before the Image of *St. Anne*, all the solemn Days in which a Light burnt before the Crucifix; and yearly to be renewed the said Light, as long as the said Fraternity could sustain it. And that every Brother should offer, at the high Mass of the said Day, in the Church, one Halfpenny. And four Torches of ten Pounds of Wax, to be caused to burn upon the Obsequies of any Brother of the Fraternity.



## C H A P. XXIII.

Of FARINGDON WARD  
Without.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Aldermen. Common-Councilmen. Division. Remarkable Things. Parishes and Churches. The Temple and Temple Church. The Rolls Chapel. Barnard's-Inn. Thaves-Inn. Clifford's-Inn, Serjeant's-Inn, Six Clerk's-Office. Bridewell and Bartholomew's Hospital. Smithfield. Fleet-Market, and Prison. Old-Bailey Sessions-House. Surgeon's-Hall. Temple-Bar. Antiquities. White-friars.

Its Name.

THIS is the farthest Ward in the West of this City, and was originally a Part of the Ward of *Faringdon within*, till divided by Act of Parliament, 17 Rich. II. as already observed in the first Book. From which Time this Part has been distinguished by the Addition of *without*, i. e. *without the City Walls*.

Bound.

It is bounded on the East by the Wards of

*Faringdon within*, the Precinct of the late *Priory of St. Bartholomew* near *Smithfield*, and the Ward of *Aldersgate*; on the North, by the *Charter-house*, the Parish of *St. John's Clerkenwell*, and Part of *St. Andrew's* Parish without the Freedom; on the West, by *High-Holborn*, and *St. Clement's* Parish in the *Strand*; on the South, by the River of *Thames*. So that,

The Extent of this Ward may be gathered from the Bounds without *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, which are these:

First, On the East Part thereof is the whole Precinct of the late *Priory of St. Bartholomew*; and a Part of *Long-lane*, on the North, towards *Aldersgate-street*; and all *Smithfield*, to the Bars in *St. John's-street*.

Then out of *Smithfield*, *Chicken-lane*, towards *Turnmill-street*. Back again by the Pens or Folds in *Smithfield* to *Cow-lane*, which turns towards *Holborn*; and *Holser-lane* out of *Smithfield*; also toward *Holborn*, till it meets with a Part of *Cow-lane*.

*Cock-lane*, out of *Smithfield*, over-against *Pie-corner*. *Giltspur-street*, out of *Smithfield* to *Newgate*. Then from *Newgate*, West by *St. Sepulchre's Church*, to *Turn-again-lane*. From the Place where the Conduit stood on *Snow-hill* to *Holborn-bridge*, up *Holborn-hill*, to the Bars, on both Sides.

On the Right Hand, or North Side, at the Bottom of *Holborn-hill*, is *Gold-lane*, commonly called *Feild-lane*, some Time a filthy Passage into the Fields; now both Sides built with small Tenements.

Then higher is *Hatton-garden-street*, and *Litber-lane*, and *Brook-street*, turning to the Fields.

On the Left-Hand, or South Side, from *Newgate*, lieth a Street called the *Old-bailey*; this stretches down by the Wall of the City to *Ludgate*. On the West Side of which Street breaks out another Lane, called *St. George's-lane*, till you come unto the South End of *Seacoal-lane*; and then, turning towards *Fleet-street*, it is called *Fleet-lane*.

The next out of the High Street from *Newgate*, turning down South, is called the *Little-Bailey*, and runs down to the East of *St. George's-lane*.

Then is *Seacoal-lane*, which turns down into *Fleet-lane*.

Near unto this *Seacoal-lane*, in the Turning towards the Conduit on *Snow-hill*, is another Lane called in Record *Wind-again-lane*, for that it turned down to *Turnmill-brook*, and from thence back again, for there was no Way over.

Beyond *Holborn-bridge* is *Shoe-lane*, which runs out of *Holborn*, unto the Conduit which stood in *Fleet-street*.

Then is *Fewtar's*, now called *Fetter-lane*, which likewise stretches South into *Fleet-street*, by the East End of *St. Dunstan's Church*; and from this Lane to the Bars are the Bounds without *Newgate*.

Now without *Ludgate*, this Ward runs up from the said Gate to *Temple-bar*, and hath on the Right-Hand, or North Side, the South End of the *Old-bailey*. Then it proceeds down *Ludgate-hill* to *Fleet-lane*, over *Fleet-bridge*, and by *Shoe-lane*, and *Fewtar's-lane*, and so to *New-street*

or



FARRINGTON WARD  
without  
with its Division into  
PARISHES  
according to a New  
SURVEY.



This Plan is most humbly Inscribed to Richard Beckford Esq. Alderman of Farringdon Without 1755.

B. Cole sculp.







or *Chancery-lane*, and up that Lane to the House of the Rolls. Which House is also of this Ward. And on the other Side to a Lane over-against the Rolls, which formerly entered *Ficquete's Field*.

Near the Bar is another Lane, called *Shire-lane*, because it divides the City from the Shire; and this turned into *Ficquete's Field*.

From *Ludgate* again, on the left Hand, or South Side, we have *Fleet-bridge*, *Bride-lane*, which runs South by *Bridewell*; and *Water-lane*, which runs down to the *Thames*. Then *White-friars*, and the *Temple*; so that the Bar is the Extent of this *Faringdon Ward Without*.

In these Parts, from *Ludgate*, and so Westward, the City, in the *Saxon Times*, was chiefly situate, if we may credit *Fabian*; who writes, That he had found in a very old Record, called *Doomsday*, belonging to the City, that in King *Egfred's*, or *Ethelred's* Reign, which began in the Year 981, London had most Houses or Buildings from *Ludgate* towards *Westminster*, and little or none where the Chief or Heart of the City now is, except in divers Places, but they stood without Order; so that many Towns and Cities, as *Canterbury*, *York*, and others, surpassed London in Building in those Days.

We come next to the present State of this Ward.

To begin at the South Parts, viz. *Ludgate-hill* and *Fleet-street*, taking Notice, as we pass along, of all the Lanes and Alleys through which there lie Passages; in and out of the said Streets; as on the North Side, beginning at *Temple-bar*, there is *Bell-yard*, *Chancery-lane*, *Fetter-lane*, *Shoe-lane*, the *Town-ditch*. Then on the South Side of the Street, *White-friars*, *Water-lane*, *Salisbury-court*, *Bridewell Precinct*. Then the Street beginning near *Ludgate*; and passing from South to North, called *Old-bailey*, which opens into the North Part of this Ward, as *Snow-hill*, down to *Holborn-bridge*. Then more North is *Cow-lane*, *Hosier-lane*, *Cock-lane*, *Chick-lane*, *West-Smithfield*, *Long-lane*, *St. Bartholomew's Close*, and *Hospital*, *Pye-corner*, &c. with all the smaller Courts and Alleys contained in these.

*Ludgate-hill* comes down from *Ludgate*, and runs Westward to *Fleet-street*; from which it is severed by a handsome large Stone Bridge, the Breadth of the Street, which gives a Passage over the new Canal where *Fleet-ditch* was; which since the Fire of London was made so deep and wide, cut from *Holborn-bridge* to the Mouth of the River *Thames*, that it received the Tides, and used to bring up Barges and Lighters to *Holborn-bridge*; but one Part of this, viz. from *Fleet-bridge* to *Holborn-bridge*, is now arched over, and made a complete Market-place for Butchers, Poulterers, Gardeners, &c.

This Street, as also *Fleet-street*, (into which it falls) and so to *Temple-bar*, is a great Thoroughfare for Coaches, Carts, Horse and Foot Passengers; being the great Way from London to *Westminster*, and the adjacent Parts. Both these Streets are therefore very spacious, graced with good Buildings of the first Rate, and well inhabited by Shop-keepers of the best Trades; as Woollen-Drapers, Linnen-Drapers, Grocers, Sadlers, Upholsterers, Booksellers, who drive a

very considerable Trade: And for the Accommodation of this great Resort of People, here are divers noted Coffee-Houses and Taverns.

The Alleys, Courts, and Passages in *Fleet-street*, are, on the North Side, *Shear-lane*, or *Shire-lane*; which gives Passage into *Little Lincoln-inn-fields*, formerly called *Ficquete's-field*; but this Lane, being without the Freedom, will be spoken of under *St. Clement's Parish*. The like is *Bell-yard*, near adjoining, except some small Part on the East Side, against *Crown-court*, in *Chancery-lane*, which may be rather termed a Street for its Fairness and good Buildings: But there being but a little within the City Liberty, we shall speak of it in the *Rolls Liberty*, in which is the greatest Part. *Flying-horse-court*, but small, with a Free-stone Pavement; here is kept the *Messuage Office*, for the making out Writs. *Clifford's-inn-lane* has on the West Side Houses, and on the East Side *St. Dunstan's Church*; it leads into *Clifford's-inn*, one of the Inns of *Chancery*; which Place, of late Years, is much enlarged in new Buildings, in the Garden, an airy Place, and neatly kept; the Garden being inclosed with a Pallisado Pale, and adorned with Rows of Lime-Trees set round the Grass Plats and Gravel Walks. It has the the Convenience of three Doors; the one into *Servants-inn* in *Chancery-lane*, another into *Fetter-lane*, and a third into *Fleet-street*. The Hall yet wants new Building.

Adjoining to *Clifford's-inn-lane*, and fronting *Fleet-street*, is *St. Dunstan's Church*.

And adjoining thereto, Eastward, is a small Place of several Houses, which bears the Name of *Hen-and-chicken-court*; and near to this Court, *Fetter-lane* falls into *Fleet-street*, *Fleur-de-lis-court*, or rather *Alley*, being long, narrow and ordinary, with a Free-stone Pavement; has three Outlets, two into *Fetter-lane*, and another into *West-barding-street*. This Court is of small Repute, being but meanly inhabited; the Buildings are on the East Side, the West being the Back-yards to the Houses in *Fetter-lane*.

*Two-crane-court*, a very handsome open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by Persons of Repute; the front House, larger than the rest, and ascended up by large Stone Steps, is in the Occupation of the Royal Society: In this House is kept their *Museum*, and here are the Meetings of the Fellows.

*Red-lion-court*, good and large, with a Free-stone Pavement, has a Passage into *West-barding-street*, in *Goldsmith's-rents*. *Johnson's-court* has but a narrow Entrance, but opens into a square Court, with a Free-stone Pavement and good Houses, well inhabited. Out of this Court is another, which bears the same Name, but smaller, with one Row of Houses, with pretty Gardens behind them, and this runs into *Gough-square*, a Place lately built with very handsome Houses, and well inhabited by Persons of Fashion. *St. Dunstan's-court* has a narrow Entrance, but towards the upper End opens into two Parts, and both indifferent as to Houses and Inhabitants. *Bolt-court*, very good and open, with a Free-stone Pavement, has good Houses, well inhabited. *Three-king-court*, but small, having



two or three Houses. *Hind-court*, large, and broad at the upper End, where the Houses are much better built and inhabited; and to the Whole is a very good Free-stone Pavement, cleanly kept. *Wine-office-court*, long, with a Free-stone Pavement, has good Houses on the West Side, the East Side having a dead Wall, where there is a Passage into *White-horse court*; and at the upper End is another Passage into *Gough-square* on one Side, and *King's-head-court* on the other, which leads into *Shoe-lane* on the Back side of *Gunpowder-alley*. *Three-faulcon court*. *White-horse-Inn*, large, and of good Resort for Coaches and Horses, and has some private Houses in it. *White's-court*, but small. *Peterborough-court* indifferent broad at the upper End, with a Free-stone Pavement, and well inhabited. *Racket-court*, seated betwixt *Shoe-lane* and the *Ditch-side*, a very spacious and handsome Place, with good Houses, well inhabited; the front House takes up the Breadth of the Court. *Popping's* or *Poppingey-alley* has an open Passage, inhabited by Printers, Victuallers, Hatters, &c. Out of this Place is a Passage into *Harp-alley*, which leads to *Fleet-ditch*. *Black-horse-alley*, ordinary. Out of this Alley is a Passage to *Fleet-ditch*.

Beyond *Fleet-bridge*, on the North Side, and on *Ludgate-hill*, is *Bell-savage-Inn*, very large. The first Yard is an open Square, with several private Houses in it; the inner Yard, which is much larger, being taken up with Stabling, &c.

*Fleur-de-lis-court*, long and ordinary, having at the upper End a Passage into this Inn. *Sword-and-buckler-court*, also but ordinary, has a Passage into *Fleur-de-lis-court*. Adjoining to *Ludgate* is *Half-moon-court*, large, but none of the best; at the Entrance is a Coffee-house of a good Trade.

On the South Side of *Ludgate-hill* is *Oxenden-corner*, over-against the *Old-bailey*, well built and inhabited, with a Thoroughfare into *Black-friars*. *Dolphin-court*, small, having but one House, which is an Alehouse, and has the Sign of the Dolphin. *Goat-alley*, indifferent good, with a Free-stone Pavement. *White-lion-court*, long, narrow, and ordinary, with a dark Entrance. *Hanging-sword-alley*, so called from a House of that Name, which is but ordinary, and leads into a Court so called, which has two Passages into *Water-lane*, near adjoining. *Bear's-head-court*, but ordinary, has a Passage into *Bolt-and-tun-Inn*. *Ram-alley*, taken up by Publick Houses, being a Kind of privileged Place for Debtors, before the late Act of Parliament for taking them away: It has a Passage into the Temple, and into *Serjeants-Inn* in *Fleet-street*. *Mitre-court*, an open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement down into the Temple by Steps; a Place much taken up by Publick Houses: And this Place did pretend the like Privileges as *Ram-alley* before the said Act. *Falcon-court*, a good open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, in which are about four or five Houses. *Hercules-pillars-alley*, but narrow, and altogether inhabited by such as keep Publick Houses for Entertainment.

The Temple.

On the South-West Side of *Fleet-street* are the two Temples, called the *Inner* and *Middle*; altho' the Buildings before the Fire were for the greatest Part of Timber, yet they wholly escaped the general Desolation: But since that Time have felt

two great Fires, and both beginning within the Confines of the Houses, which destroyed almost all the Offices and Lodgings in the several Courts; but the Church and both the Halls escaped. Since which Fires the Property of some of the Courts, and most of the Buildings, have been altered, as to their former Position; but again rebuilt in a most beautiful uniform Manner, very lofty, and more substantial and convenient than before, and all of Brick. These two Temples take up a large Track of Ground backwards, having no visible Front to the Street, only the two Gates at the Entrance into the *Middle-Temple-lane*, and that leading to the *Inner-Temple*; in both which are Chambers for the Students in the Law; and backwards they are furnished with divers large and fair Courts, garnished with lofty Buildings, all of Brick, and uniform, viz. *Exchequer-court*, *Tanfield-court*, *Cloisters court*, *Hare-court*, *Vine court*, *Figtree-court*, *Elm-court*, *Pump-court*, *Middle-Temple-ball court*, *Brick-court*, and *Essex-court*.

At the lower End of *Middle-Temple-lane* is a large and handsome Pair of Stairs of Free-stone, for taking Water at, much resorted to.

These Temples have a Passage into *White-friars* by a Gate; into *Fleet-street* through *Mitre-court*, *Ram-alley*, and *Serjeants-Inn*; into *Essex-street*, and into the Strand, through *Palsgrave's-head-court*; besides the two large Gates in the two Temple-lanes.

Upon the Dissolution of the Priory of *White-friars*, the Church and Buildings in Process of Time became ruinous, and were pulled down; afterwards converted into Buildings, and now contain several Courts, Lanes, and Alleys; as *Dogwell-court*, *Essex-court*, *Ashen-tree-court*. *Davis's-yard*, which is converted into a Glass-house for making Flint-glasses. *Watermen's-lane*, as leading to the River Thames, where there is a Pair of Stairs to take Water at; all Places of ordinary Account: Besides the long turning Passage out of *Fleet-street* into the lower End of *Water-lane*, which runs by the Back-side of the Temple Buildings, where there is a Gate into the Temple.

White-friars.

This Place was formerly, since its building into Houses, inhabited by Gentry; but some of the Inhabitants taking upon them to protect Persons from Arrests, upon a pretended Privilege belonging to the Place, the Gentry left it, and it became a Sanctuary to the Inhabitants, which they kept up by Force against Law and Justice; so that it was sufficiently crowded with such disabled and loose kind of Lodgers, and had the Nick-name of *Alsatia*: But however, upon a great Concern of Debt, the Sheriff, with the *Posse Comitatus*, forced his Way in to make a Search, and yet to little Purpose; for the Time of the Sheriff's coming not being concealed, and they having Notice thereof, took Flight, either to the Mint in *Southwark*, another such Place, or some other private Place, till the Disturbance was over, and then they returned.

In the latter End of King William the Third's Reign, the Parliament taking this great Abuse into Consideration, an Act was made to put down this, the *Savoy*, and many other pretended privileged Places.

The



The Inhabitants of *White-friars* maintain their own Poor, collect their Taxes, and chuse their own Officers among themselves.

Water-lane.

*Water-lane* severeth *White-friars* from *Salisbury-court*; it is a good, broad, and strait Street, which comes out of *Fleet-street*, and runs down to the *Thames*, where there is one of the City Lay-stalls for the Soil of the Streets; which is taken from thence by Barges and Dung-Boats, and made Use of by Gardeners and Farmers for the manuring their Grounds. This Lane is better built than inhabited, by reason of its being so pestered with Carts to the Lay-stall and Wharfs, for Wood, Coals, &c. lying by the Water-side, at the Bottom of this Lane; as also to *White-friars*, into which it has an open Passage; as likewise another into *Salisbury-court*. On the West Side of this Lane is *Briton's-alley*, as also *Dove-court*; both ordinary Places, with a Passage into the *Friars*.

Salisbury-court.

*Dorset-court*, commonly called *Salisbury-court*, was a large House inhabited by the Earls of *Dorset*, which was many Years ago pulled down and converted into Buildings; as was the Garden and Wilderness; there being a handsome well built Street, which comes out of *Fleet-street*, called *Dorset-street*, and runs Southward to the River *Thames*, where there are Stairs of Free-stone for taking Water at.

Near to which Place once stood the Theatre, or Play-House; a neat Building, having a curious Front next the *Thames*, with an open Place for the Reception of Coaches: On the other Side is a large Wood-yard Wharf belonging to the Company of *Carpenters*.

This Street, on the West Side passing down to the *Thames*, is a handsome, airy, open Square, all taken up with good Buildings, the best inhabited of any in the Court; for that Part towards the *Thames*, as also the Wilderness, with the small Courts, are not to be much boasted of. In this Place are these Courts and Places of Note, *viz.* *Blue-ball-court*, an indifferent good Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Half-paved-court*, but ordinary. *Dorset-court*, a small Place, handsomely built, and indifferently well inhabited; in which is the Charity-School for *St. Bride's* Parish, for fifty Boys and fifty Girls. *Sugar-loaf-court*, very small and ordinary. The *Wilderness*, so called, as being built in that Part of the Garden where the *Wilderness* was. *Fisher's-alley*, also ordinary, has a Passage into *Water-lane*. Near this Alley is *George-yard*, but mean; and *Crown-alley*, inconsiderable, has a Passage into *Tuder-street*, and so to the *Ditch-side*.

This *Dorset*, or *Salisbury-court*, claimed a peculiar Liberty to itself, and to be exempt from the City Government; and the Inhabitants would not admit of the City Officers to make any Arrest there. How far these Privileges reach, is uncertain; but many resorted hither, who fled from their Creditors, till the Act was made to suppress pretended privileged Places. Out of *Dorset-court* is a paved Free-stone Passage into *St. Bridget's*, the Parish-Church.

Bride-lane.

*Bride-lane* comes out of *Fleet-street* by *St. Bridget's* Church-yard, which, with a turning Passage by *Bridewell* and the *Ditch-side*, falls down to Woodmongers Wharfs by the *Thames*. It took its Name from *St. Bridget's* Church, to which there is a Passage up Stone Steps.

*King Tuder's*, *King Edward's*, and *Water-streets*, are on the Back-side of *Bridewell*, and have a Passage into *Salisbury-court* through *Crown-alley*; all Places inhabited by private People, and none of the meanest Rank; one Row, which fronts the Wood-yard, and regards the *Thames*, consists of good Buildings. *Green's-rents* falls into *St. Bride's-lane*, and is but mean; as is *Bear-alley*.

The *Ditch-side*, called *Fleet-ditch*, is a spacious Place, with good Buildings on both Sides of the Canal, so made since the Fire of *London*, and has on both Sides a broad Passage for Carts to the Wharfs next the *Thames*; this Canal is railed in, for fear of Danger of People's falling into it. The Part of this Canal, on the South Side, next the *Thames*, has the East Side in the Ward of *Charingdon within*; but all the rest, down to *Holborn-bridge*, on both Sides, is in this Ward. The West Side of the Part next to *Holborn* is the best inhabited; and much taken up by Upholsterers, Braiers, and those that sell Second-hand Household Goods. The East Side of that Part from *Fleet-bridge* to the *Thames* has the best Houses, and best inhabited. On the West Side, from *Fleet-bridge* to *Holborn-bridge*, are several small Alleys which lead up to *Shoe-lane*. On the East Side is the *Fleet-Prison*.

Ditch-side.

In antient Times there was a Brook, called *Turnmill-brook*, which ran under *Holborn* and *Fleet-bridges* into the *Thames*. See P. 83 and 571.

On the East Side of *Fleet-ditch*, from this Prison to *Holborn-bridge*, are these Places: *Fleet-lane*, which comes down from the *Old Bailey*, over-against the *Sessions-House*, and falls into the *Ditch-side*, a Place of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants. In this Lane are several small Courts, as *Cheshire-rents*, *Well-yard*, *Harrow-court*, and *Cock-alley*; all Places but of mean Account.

Fleet-lane.

On the North Side is *Seacoal-lane*. This Lane is very ordinary, both as to Houses and Inhabitants. Out of this Lane is a Passage to *Snow-hill*, and another into *Green-arbour*, and a third into *Bishop's-court*; the two last ascended up by many Steps, or a Pair of Stairs, made thro' *London-wall*. On the West Side of this Lane are these Alleys, which fall into the *Ditch-side*, *viz.* *George-alley*, or *Yard*; *Bear-alley*, on the South Side of which is another small Alley, called *Little Bear-alley*; *Goose-alley*, against which is a small Place called *Ford's-rents*.

*Newcastle-street* comes out of *Seacoal-lane*, and falls into the *Ditch-side*, an open Place, and pretty well built.

*Turn-again-lane* hath a Passage out of *Town-ditch* into *Snow-hill*, a Place tolerably well built. *Crown-court*, very small; and on the South Side is *Queen's-head-court*, indifferently built.

The *Old Bailey*, of which there are two, the *Great* and the *Little*. The *Great Old Bailey* is an open Street, with good built Houses, and well inhabited by Tradesmen, and others. In this Place was *Justice-Hall*, commonly called the *Sessions-House*, as well for the City and Liberty thereof, as for the County of *Middlesex*. And lower down, on the same East Side, is the new erected Theatre for the Surgeons.

Old Bailey.

The East Side of the *Old Bailey* runs down by the City Wall, upon the Ditch called *Houndf-ditch*,



*ditch*, from *Ludgate* to *Newgate*. About the Middle of the great Street, on this Side, is *Ball's-court*, which is but small; also *Red-cross-court*, which is indifferent. On the West of this Street, from the Corner of *Ludgate-hill* to *Fleet-lane*, are these Places, viz. *Ship-court*, but small; *Prideaux-court*, large, with good Houses on the West Side, having an Entrance into it fit for Coach or Cart; *Black-and-white-court*, a large open Place, with handsome Buildings; at the upper End of which is *Chequer-yard*, out of which is a Passage into *Fleet-lane*.

Little Old  
Bailey.

In the *Little Old Bailey* are these Places, viz. *Dean's-court*, long and narrow, with a Free-stone Pavement; *Brown's-court*, long, narrow, and ordinary; *Elliot's-court*, well built and inhabited; *Bishop's-court*, indifferently well inhabited, and hath a Passage down Steps into *Seacoal-lane*; *Green-arbour-court*, at the upper End is a very good Square, with tolerable good Houses, and Inhabitants answerable. Out of this Court is also a Passage down Steps into *Seacoal-lane*. And out of this Court is another Passage into *Angel-court*, seated on *Snow-hill*, against the *Saracen's-head-Inn*, being a very handsome Place, having at the upper End a very good large House, with a Garden before it; once made use of for the Farthing-Office, now for the Hand-in-Hand Assurance for Houses. *St. Dunstan's-court*, seated betwixt *Bishop's-court* and *Elliot's-court*.

Chance-  
ry-lane.

Now back to the West Part of *Fleet-street*, on the North Side is *Chancery-lane*, a Street of a very great Resort, and well inhabited by Tradesmen in the Part next *Fleet-street*, and in that Part next to *Holborn* (into which it falls) by Lawyers, and those depending on them: And the rather, for that in this Lane is *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Serjeants-Inn*, the *Rolls*, the *Examiners Office* within the *Rolls-yard*, the *Six Clerks Office*, (to which belong twelve Masters in *Chancery*, and six Clerks); *Symond's-Inn*, where the Register's Office for the Court of *Chancery* is kept; the *Curfitors Office*; the Office for the Masters in *Chancery*, &c. All which Places are out of the City Liberty, except *Serjeants-Inn*, which is an antient Building. Opposite to this Inn is *Crown-court*, a square Place, but the Building old. The City Liberty goes not much farther.

Fetter-  
lane.

Next, on the North Side, is *Fetter-lane*. For the Generality the Houses here are good, and well inhabited. It runs Northwards from *Fleet-street* into *Holborn*. Of this Lane, the Middle Part is the best. In this Lane are these Places: *Bond's-stables*, a large Yard, with some Houses in it, besides the Inn; the Part next *Fetter-lane* is new built with handsome Houses for Gentlemen, and is called the *Rolls-Buildings*. *Red-bart-Inn*, new built, and very large and handsome. Over-against the *Rolls-Buildings* is *Stone-court*, a small Place. *Three-leg-alley*, on the Back of *East-barding-street*, and falls into *West-barding-street*; also hath a Passage into *Fleet-street* through *Red-lion-court*. *East-barding-street*, indifferent good, falls into *Goldsmiths-rents*. *Nevil's-alley*, very handsome, and well inhabited. *Churchyard-alley*, very narrow, which after two Turnings falls into *Curfitor's-alley*. *Magpye-yard*, handsomely rebuilt, and hath a Passage into *Castle-street*. *Dean-street*, well built and inhabited, falls into *Goldsmiths-rents*.

*Plough-yard*, an open Place, well inhabited; over-against which is a Dissenting Meeting-house. *Bewit's-court*, a very handsome and large new built Court, with a Free-stone Pavement, and well inhabited. Not far from this Court is a Passage into *Bartlet's-buildings* in *Holborn*: This Passage hath a few neat and well built Houses on the South Side, with pretty Gardens before them, neatly kept. *Horse-shoe-alley*, small and ordinary. Over-against this Court is the *White-horse-Inn*, which is but small: Adjoining to which is the Back-door of *Barnard's-Inn*. *King's-head-court*, formerly called *White-horse-alley*, a handsome new built Court, well inhabited, having a Free-stone turning Passage into *Holborn*. *Goldsmiths-rents*, a large Place, containing several Streets and Places of Name, and all well built and inhabited, especially *East-barding-street*, which is more open. This Street falls into *West-barding-street*, as also into *Three-leg-alley*, which is but ordinary.

In this Street are *New-court* and *Goldsmiths-court*, both but small. *Dean-street* falls into *Fetter-lane* out of *East-barding-street*, as aforesaid. *New-street*, a handsome open Place, with indifferent good Buildings; of which there are four Streets, and all bearing that Name; one falling into *Shoe-lane*; another, which turns Northwards, receives the other two, which comes out of *East-barding-street*. *Gun-powder-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Shoe-lane*, crossing *Little New-street*, which is but ordinary.

The next Lane in *Fleet-street* is *Shoe-lane*, very long, runs North from *Fleet-street*, over-against *Salisbury-court*, into *Holborn*, by *St. Andrew's Church*; a Lane of no great Note either for Buildings or Inhabitants: In it are a great many Alleys and Courts, though of little Account. The first is *Plumtree-court*, large and well built; it hath a Passage into another Court, so called, which falls into *Holborn*, that Part towards *Shoe-lane* being broad. *Well-alley*, very mean and ordinary. *Molin's-rents*, indifferent good, but hath a narrow Passage into it. *Isaac's-rents*, very ordinary. Near this is *Spectacle's-rents*, small and mean. *Eagle-and-child-alley*, narrow, hath a Passage into *Fleet-ditch* down Steps. *Brewers-yard*, so called from a Brew-house at the lower End: This hath a Passage into *Fleet-ditch*. *Queen's-arms-alley*, but narrow, with a Free-stone Pavement, which leads to the *Ditch-side*, down Steps. *George-alley*, but narrow, hath also a Passage down to the *Ditch-side*. *Rose-and-crown-court*, but indifferent, hath a Passage into *George-alley*. *Stone-cutters-street*, good and open: This leads down to the *Ditch-side*. *Curriers-alley*, very ordinary, runs also to the *Ditch-side*. *Harp-alley*, but narrow, runs down to the *Ditch-side*; a Place of great Trade for old Household Goods and Signs, but the Buildings are very mean. *Angel-court*, small and ordinary. *Fountain-court*, but ordinary.

Places on the West Side of this Lane: *Robin-hood-court*, broad and large, mean Houses, and hath a Passage up Steps into *Goldsmiths-rents*. *Cockpit-court*, handsome, with Brick Buildings at the upper End, and hath a Free-stone Pavement. *Brown's-court*, but small and mean. *Falcon-court*, but ordinary, near the Corner of *New-street*. *King's-head-court*, a narrow, but well built and inhabited Place, which comes out of *Wine-office-court*.



court, mentioned in *Fleet-street*, and leads into this Lane. *Globe-court*, but small.

Now more on the North is *Holborn-hill*, a very broad and spacious Street, a Place of good Trade, and a great Thoroughfare. And for the Accommodation of Carriages, this Street, as also *Snow-hill*, hath several considerable Inns. The Part of this Street in this Ward begins at the Bars, near *Gray's-Inn-lane*, and runs down to *Holborn-bridge*, where *Snow-hill* begins; and so with a turning Passage to *St. Sepulchre's Church*, and thence to *Newgate*.

**Castle-street.** *Castle-street*, or *Castle-yard*, as it is commonly called, is a good handsome Place, well built and inhabited, which has these Inlets and Outlets, viz. It comes out of *Holborn*, and leads into *Curfitors-alley*, with an open Passage. On the East Side it has a Passage into *Fetter-lane* through *Magpye-yard*. And on the West Side *Tuckers*, or *Duck-court*, a large and well built Place, much inhabited by Lawyers, as seated amongst the Inns of *Court* and *Chancery*, and this has an open Passage into *Curfitors-alley*; besides, here is a narrow Passage on the South-East Corner through *Church-yard-alley* into *Fetter-lane*.

**Curfitors-alley.** *Curfitors-alley* leads into *Chancery-lane*, over-against *Lincoln's Inn*; and this Place took its Name from the Curfitors Office, adjoining thereto: It is a Place well built and inhabited, and stands well for Lodging, for those that come up to the Terms. The West End of this Alley, from or near the *Rose Tavern* to *Chancery-lane*, is in the *Rolls Liberty*. Betwixt this Street and *Bernard's-Inn* is *White's-alley*, an indifferent Place, with old Timber Houses. *Bernard's-Inn*; the Buildings of this Inn are very old, and much want rebuilding; the Back-court has a Passage into *Fetter-lane*. *King's-head-court*, already spoken of. *Bartlet's buildings*, a very handsome spacious Place, graced with good Buildings of Brick, with Gardens behind the Houses, and is a Place well inhabited by Gentlemen. Out of this Court, through a long Alley, wherein are some very good Houses, is a Passage into *Fetter-lane*. Adjoining to *Bartlet's-buildings* is a Court so called, which is but small. *Thavie's-Inn*, another of the Inns of *Chancery*, which is but small, and chiefly taken up by the *Welsh Attorneys*. *St. Andrew's-court*, indifferent, and the Houses old.

*St. Andrew's Church*, seated in a very spacious Church-yard, inclosed with a Wall.

Now to go back to *Holborn-hill*, North Side, beginning at the Bars, in which Side there are some Parts out of the Freedom, as *Brook-street*, *Furnival's-Inn*, *Hatton-garden*, *Ely house*, &c.

The Places of Note are, *Warton-court*, very long, with a Passage into *Brook-street*; the Court is new built with good Brick Houses, has a Free-stone Pavement, and well inhabited. *Furnival's-Inn*, another of the Inns of *Chancery*.

*Ely-court*, very handsome and large, with new Brick Houses, and a Free-stone Pavement, and well inhabited. Out of this Court is a Passage into *Field-lane*. *Dyer's-court*, opposite to *Shoe-lane*, indifferent good. *Sutton-court*, over-against *St. Andrew's Church*, large and good. *Plough-yard*, ordinary, has a Passage into *Field-lane*.

**Field-lane.** *Field-lane*, very narrow, but mean Houses, and the Place nastily kept, being inhabited by Tripe-

dressers, on the East Side, by reason of the Benefit of the Ditch that runs on the Back-side of their Yards and Slaughter-houses to carry away their Filth. This Lane runs up to *Saffron-hill*, and receives *Chick-lane*: But the Part of this Lane in the Freedom goes but little beyond the Passage into *Plough-yard*.

*Holborn-bridge* and *Snow-hill*: This Part of *Holborn* goes to *Lamb's-conduit*, and there begins *Snow-hill*, which, in a winding Passage, runs up to *St. Sepulchre's Church*; and both these Places are graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by Tradesmen, and are Places of great Resort. The South Side, by the Bridge, lies open to the Canal already treated of. Here are these Places: *Horn-alley*, near the Bridge, but indifferent. *Loe-live-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *Catharine-wheel-alley*, indifferent good. *King's-arms-inn*, very considerable and large, having at the upper End of the Yard a Passage into *Chick-lane*. Betwixt this Inn and *Swan-inn* is *Hand-and-crown-alley*, very small. *George-inn*, very large: The Passage to the Yard is through *Cow-lane*, and the Entrance to it in *Holborn* is through a paved Court, with indifferent good Houses on both Sides. *Bell-alley*, but ordinary. *Cock-court*, seated almost against the Obelisk for Lamps, where the Conduit once stood, by the Corner of *Cow-lane*, indifferent good, and has a Passage into *Bell-alley*.

*St. Sepulchre's Church*, or *St. Sepulchre's-in-the-Bailey*, seated on the Top of *Snow-hill*.

*Church-lane*, adjoining to this Church Eastward, which leads into *Pye-corner*, noted chiefly for Cooks-Shops, and Pigs dressed there formerly, during *Bartholomew Fair*.

*Nag's-head-court*, long and ordinary; and opposite to this is *Green-dragon-court*, which is but small.

**Giltspur-street.** In this Street are these Places: *Ball-court*, long, but ordinary. *Horshoe-alley*, long, narrow, and but indifferent. *Rosemary-lane*, large, but ordinary, and has a Passage into the *Long Walk*, betwixt the two Hospitals. *Church-alley*, so called as fronting *St. Sepulchre's Church*, and has a good Row of Buildings on the East Side, the West Side lying open, and only severed from the Church-yard by a Wall.

*Cock-lane*, an ordinary Place; it comes out of *Snow-hill*, and falls into *Pye-corner*.

*Cow-lane*, a great Thoroughfare for Carts, &c. out of *Snow-hill* into *Smithfield*. In this Lane are several Coach-makers, and a Passage to *Hofier-lane*, which falls into *Smithfield*; and here are these Places: *Foxe's-court*, but ordinary, with a Passage into *George-inn*. *White-lion-court*, but small. *Green-dragon-court*, a large and open Place, but ordinarily built. *Bull-head-court*, very mean. *St. John's-court*, a large Place, indifferently inhabited, with old Buildings, and has a Passage into *Chick-lane*. *Pheasant-court*, near *Smithfield Sheep-pens* on the South Side, which is but ordinary: And on the other Side is *Red-cross-court*, but small.

*Hofier-lane* comes out of *Cow-lane*, and runs into *Smithfield*: A Place not over well built or inhabited, having chiefly Timber Houses. This Place is of great Resort during the Time of *Bartholomew Fair*. In this Lane is *Bell-alley*, as also *Three-diamond-court*, both small and ordinary Places.

*Chick-lane*,



Chick-lane.

*Chick-lane*, an ordinary Place, both for Buildings and Inhabitants. It comes out of *Smithfield* by the *Sheep-pens*, and runs down to *Field-lane*. In this Lane are several Courts and Alleys; as, *Newcastle-street* or *Durham-yard*, open to receive Carts and Coaches, having at the lower End a Yard for Stabling, and at the upper End is a Passage into *Catharine-wheel-yard*, which is none of the best. *Blue-boar-court*, which is ordinary, and ascended up by Steps. *Church-yard-alley*, narrow and ordinary: At the upper End is a Church-yard, which belongs to St. *Sepulchre's* Parish. *Hide's-rents*, a small open Court, very ordinary. Over-against this Place is *Cross-keys-court*, also small and mean. St. *Martin's court*, an open Place, but ordinarily inhabited. *White-horse-alley*, narrow and ordinary. Out of this is a Passage into *Sharp's-alley*, which leads to *Cow-cross*. *Sun-alley*, over-against St. *John's-court*, very small. *Thatch'd-alley*, narrow, small, and mean. *Sharp's-alley*, but indifferent, having turning Passages, and falls into the lower End of *Cow-cross*, as aforefaid. Opposite to this Place is *Old Brewers-yard*, but indifferent, and has a Passage into *Holborn* through the *King's-arms-inn*.

Smithfield-pens.

*Smithfield-pens*, so called from the Sheep-pens placed in that Part for the Sale of Sheep every Market-day in *Smithfield*. The North, West, and South Sides having Rows of Buildings, most inhabited by Innholders, and such as keep Publick-Houses; of which the North Side is the best, and has these two Inns of good Trade, viz. the *Rose* and the *Ram*. Near the *Ram* is *Adam-and-Eve-alley*, which is but ordinary, and has a Passage to *Smithfield-bars* through the *Boar's-head Tavern*.

Bars.

*Smithfield-bars*, so called from the Bars there set up, for the severing of the City Liberty from that of the County. This Place was generally inhabited by Butchers, who were great Dealers, as well by Retail as Wholesale, for Sheep and Lambs, to other Butchers. In this Place is *Nag's-head-alley*, both small and ordinary.

Long-lane

*Long-lane* may properly be so called for its Length, coming out of *Aldersgate-street*, against *Barbican*, and running into *Smithfield*. The Lane, or rather Street, is good; the Houses good, for Timber Buildings; and was once very well inhabited by Shopkeepers, who dealt in Apparel, Linen, and Upholsters Goods, both new and old; and for this Trade it was of very good Account.

This Lane goes in this Ward from *Smithfield* to the *Red-lion-inn*, the other Part being in *Aldersgate Ward*, but something further on the South Side, even to *Golden-dragon-court*. The Places in this Lane are, *Three-fox-court*, but ordinary. *Charter-house-street*, a neat new-built Place, with an open Passage into the *Charter-house-yard*, with neat and genteel Houses, well inhabited: This Place, before its new Building, was called *Carpenter's-yard*. *Three-horsehoe-court*, but ordinary. *Cat-alley* has a narrow Entrance, but good; and on the Back-side of this is another Court so called. *Red-lion-inn* has a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches, and has a Passage into *Charter-house-yard*, and another into *Goswell-street*. *Golden-dragon-yard*, also for Stabling.

Bartholomew-clofe

*Great St. Bartholomew's-clofe*: This Clofe is open and large, with several good Houses, which

generally are all well inhabited. Out of this Clofe are several Passages into *Duck-lane*, *Little-Britain*, and two into *Aldersgate-street*, of which one is thro' *Northumberland-alley*, and the other thro' *Half-moon-alley*, another Passage into *Cloth-fair*, and another into *Long-lane*.

Places of Note in this Clofe, and near it, are, *Westmoreland-court*, a square Place, formerly a large House, now converted into Tenements. Out of this Court is *Westmoreland-alley*, by some called *Paved-alley*, as paved with Free-stone, and leads into *Aldersgate-street*. *Half-moon-alley*, very narrow. *Middlesex-house*, an old large Building, now severed into Dwelling-Houses, with a Court-yard before it, inclosed within a Wall. Over-against this Place is *Parker's-yard*, indifferent good. Passing Northwards is a Gate-way, the Bounds of this Clofe, where beyond there are some Streets and Buildings; as, *New-street* and *Middle-street*, both indifferent; and *Back-alley*, which is but ordinary; all three falling into another Street, which has a Passage into *Long-lane*.

*Cloth-fair* comes out of *Smithfield*, a Place generally inhabited by Woollen-drapers and Mercers, and is of some Note.

Cloth-fair

*Duck-lane* comes out of *Little-Britain*, and falls into *Smithfield*, a Place once noted for Dealers in old Books, but at present quite forsaken by all Sorts of Dealers. *Well-clofe*, a very handsome, open Court, with good Houses, which are well inhabited; it has another Passage into *King-street*, by St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital. This Street is short, and goes from the said Hospital into the *Long-walk*, and so to *Christ's* Hospital.

Duck-lane

St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital, commonly called the *Lame Hospital*, because lame, wounded, and diseased People are hither sent for Cure.

From *King-street*, through this Hospital, is a Passage into *Smithfield*, and adjoining to this is the Parish-Church of *Little St. Bartholomew*.

There are to watch at the Gates and several Stands, every Night, in this Ward, three Constables, the Beadle, and an hundred and thirty Watchmen, and in the Precinct of *White-friars* eight; in all one hundred and thirty-eight.

Watch.

The Jurymen returned by the Inquest in this Ward are to serve in the several Courts held at *Guildhall* for the Month of *June*, yearly.

Jury.

This Ward has an Alderman and three Deputies, sixteen Common-Councilmen, fifteen Constables, fifteen Scavengers, and forty-four Inquestmen.

Government.

It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* at thirty-five Pounds, and in the *Exchequer* at thirty-four Pounds ten Shillings.

The Alderman of this Ward is *Richard Beckford*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of *Bristol*; the Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Chr. Horsenail*, Deputy, Mr. *Robert Gamon*, Mr. *Samuel Beard*, Mr. *John Hughes*, Mr. *William Savage*, Mr. *John King*, Mr. *Thomas Nowell*, Mr. *William Hutton*, Mr. *John Coles*, Deputy, Mr. *Francis Fletcher*, Mr. *Samuel Wolley*, Mr. *Charles Gardner*, Mr. *William Cogan*, Mr. *John Burnett*, Mr. *Richard Nutt*, and Mr. *Stephen Preacher*.

Alderman and Common-Councilmen.

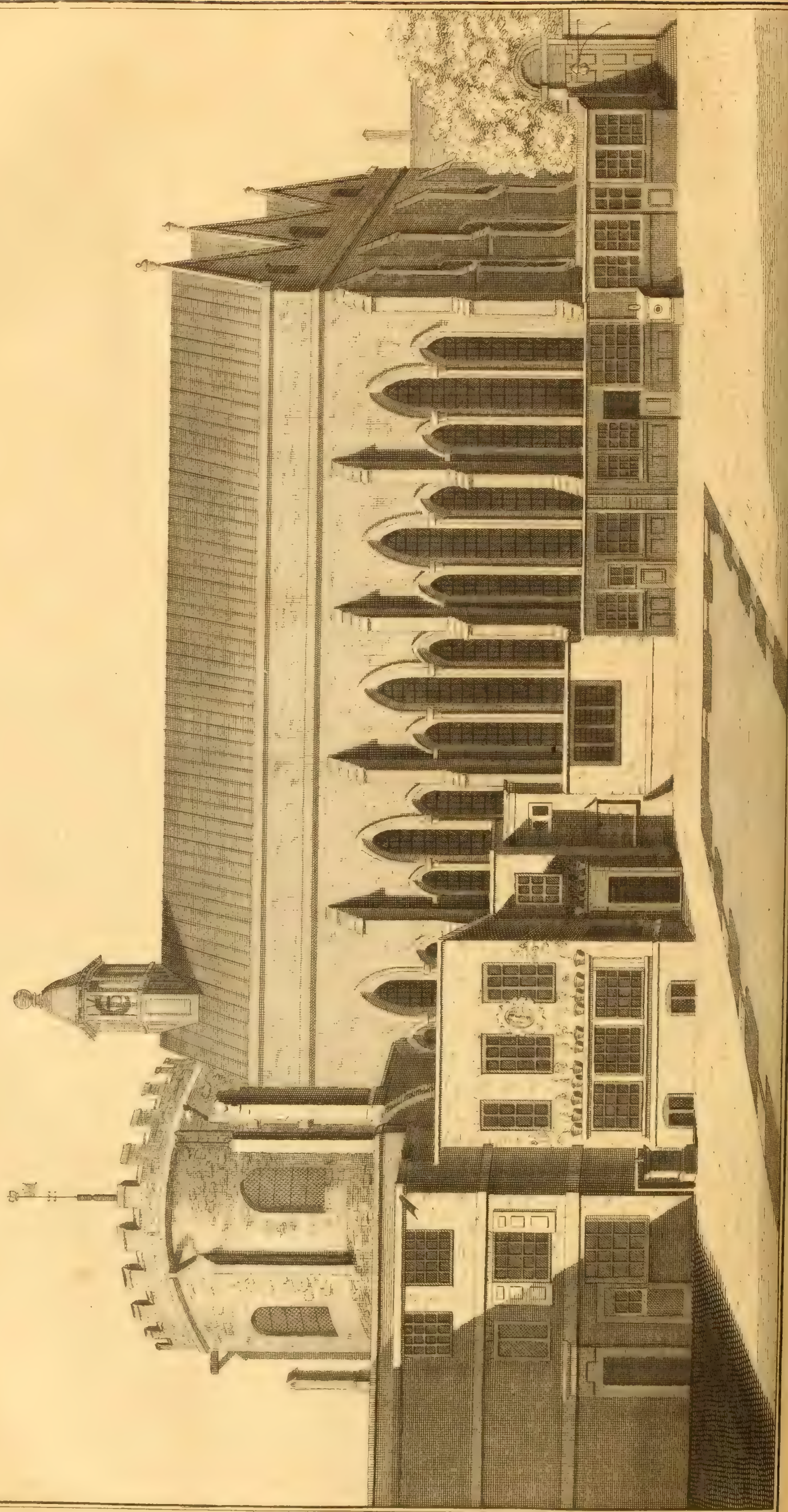
This Ward is so extensive, that it has been thought proper, for its better Government, to part

part











*Three Divisions.* part it into three Divisions; as, *St. Dunstan's*, *St. Bridget's*, and *St. Sepulchre's*.

*Remarkable Things.* The most remarkable Things which at present are to be found in this large Ward are,

*Parishes and Churches.* First, The *Parishes* and *Parish-Churches* (1.) of *St. Bartholomew the Less*; (2.) of *St. Bartholomew the Great*; (3.) *St. Sepulchre's*; (4.) *St. Andrew's Holborn*; (5.) *St. Dunstan in the West*; and (6.) *St. Bridget*, alias *St. Bride*; of which in our Parochial History.

*The Temple.* Secondly, The *Temple*, or, as it is recorded in History, the *New Temple*; so called, because the *Templers*, before building of this House, had their Temple in *Oldbourn*. This House was founded by the *Knights Templers* in *England*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* and the same was dedicated to God and our Blessed Lady by *Heraclius*, Patriarch of the Church called the *Holy Resurrection* in *Jerusalem*, in the Year of *Christ* 1185.

It contained all that Space of Ground from *White-friars* Eastward, to *Essex-houfe* without *Temple-bar*, and a Part of that too, as appears by the first Grant thereof to *Sir William Paget*, Knt. Secretary of State to King *Henry VIII.* Pat. 2. *Edward VI.*

*The Original of the Knights Templers.* These *Knights Templers* took their Beginning about the Year 1118, in Manner following: Certain Noblemen, Horsemen, religiously bent, bound themselves by Vow in the Hands of the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, to serve *Christ* after the Manner of Regular Canons, in Chastity and Obedience, and to renounce their own proper Wills for ever: The first of which Order were *Hugh Paganus*, [i. e. *Pain*] and *Jeffrey de S. Audomare*. And whereas at first they had no certain Habitation, *Baldwin*, King of *Jerusalem*, granted to them a Dwelling-place in his Palace by the *Temple*; and the Canons of the same *Temple* gave them the Street, thereby to build therein their Houses of Office. And the Patriarch, the King, the Nobles, and Prelates, gave them certain Revenues out of their Lordships.

Their first Profession was for Safeguard of the Pilgrims, coming to visit the Sepulchre, and to keep the Highways against the lying in wait of Thieves, &c. About ten Years after they had a Rule appointed to them, and a white Habit, by *Honorius II.* then Pope: And whereas they had but nine in Number, they began to increase daily. Afterwards, in Pope *Eugenius's* Time, they bore Crosses of red Cloth on their uppermost Garments, to be known from others. And in short Time, because they had their first Mansion hard by the *Temple* of our Lord in *Jerusalem*, they were called *Knights of the Temple*.

Many Noblemen, in all Parts of *Christendom*, became Brethren of this Order, and built themselves Temples in every City or great Town. In *England* this was their chief House, which they built after the Form of the *Temple* near to the Sepulchre of our Lord at *Jerusalem*. They had also other Temples in *Cambridge*, *Bristol*, *Canterbury*, *Dover*, *Warwick*, and divers other Places. This *Temple* in *London* was often made a Storehouse of Men's Treasure, such as feared the Spoil thereof in other Places.

In the Year 1252, *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, being Prisoner in the Tower of *London*, the King was informed that he had much Treasure laid up in this *New Temple*, under the Custody of the *Templers*; whereupon he sent for the Master of the *Temple*, and examined him strictly; who confessed, that Money being delivered to him and his Brethren to be kept, he knew not how much there was of it. The King demanded to have the same delivered; but it was answered, That the Money being committed to their Trust, could not be delivered, without the Licence of him that committed it to Ecclesiastical Protection. Whereupon the King sent his Treasurer and Justiciary of the *Exchequer* to *Hubert*, to require him to resign the Money wholly into his Hands; who answered, That he would gladly submit himself, and all his, to the King's Pleasure; and thereupon desired the *Knights of the Temple* (in his Behalf) to present all the Keys to the King, to do his Pleasure with the Goods which he had committed to them. Then the King commanded the Money to be faithfully told, and laid up in his Treasure by Inventory; wherein was found, besides ready Money, Vessels of Gold and Silver unprisable, and many precious Stones, which would make all Men wonder, if they knew the Worth of them.

This *Temple* was again dedicated in 1240, as also newly re-edified then.

In the Year 1245, Pope *Innocent's* Nuncio resided in the *New Temple*: And the said Pope commanded the Bishops of *England* to bring his Nuncio there six thousand Marks, to be raised from the *English* Bishopricks: Which King *Henry* forbade.

These *Templers* at this Time were in so great Glory, that they entertained the Nobility, foreign Ambassadors, and the Prince himself, very often; insomuch that *Matthew Paris* cried out on them for their Pride, who, being at first so poor as they had but one Horse to serve two of them, (in Token whereof they gave in their Seal two Men riding on one Horse) yet suddenly they waxed so insolent, that they disdained other Orders, and sorted themselves with Noblemen.

King *Edward I.* in the Year 1283, taking with him *Robert Waleran*, and others, came to the *Temple*, where, calling for the Keeper of the Treasure-House, as if he meant to see his Mother's Jewels that were laid up there to be safely kept, he entered the House, breaking the Coffers of certain Persons that had likewise brought their Money thither, and he took away from thence to the Value of a thousand Pounds.

Many Parliaments and great Councils have been there kept, as may appear by our Histories.

In the Year 1308, all the *Templers* in *England*, as also in other Parts of *Christendom*, were apprehended and committed to divers Prisons.

In 1310, a Provincial Council was holden at *London* against the *Templers* in *England*, upon Heresy, and other Articles whereof they were accused, but denied all except one or two of them: Notwithstanding, they all did confess that they could not purge themselves fully as faultless; and so they were condemned to perpetual Penance in several Monasteries, where they behaved themselves modestly.

*Philip,*



*Philip*, King of *France*, procured their Overthrow throughout the whole World, and caused them to be condemned by a General Council to his Advantage, as he thought; for he believed to have had all their Lands in *France*, and therefore seizing the same in his Hands, caused the *Templers*, to the Number of fifty-four, or, after *Fabian*, sixty, to be burned at *Paris*.

*Edward II.* in the Year 1313, gave to *Aimer de la Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, the whole Place and House called the *New Temple* at *London*, with the Ground called *Fiquet's-croft*, and all the Tenements and Rents, with the Appurtenances, that belonged to the *Templers*, in the City of *London* and Suburbs thereof; also the Land called *Flete-croft*, Part of the Possessions of the said *New Temple*.

After *Aimer de Valence* (some say) *Hugh Spencer* usurping the same, held it during his Life; by whose Death (he being attainted the first of *Edward III.*) it came again to the Hands of *Edward III.* But in the mean Time, viz. 1324, by a Council holden at *Vienna*, all the Lands of the *Templers*, lest the same should be put to prophane Uses, were given to the *Knights Hospitalers*, of the Order of *St. John Baptist*, called *St. John of Jerusalem*; which *Knights* had put the *Turks* out of the Isle of *Rhodes*, and also won upon the said *Turks* daily for a long Time.

The said *Edward III.* therefore granted the same to the said *Knights*, who possessed it; and, in the eighteenth Year of the said King's Reign, were forced to repair the Bridge of the said *Temple*. These *Knights* had their chief House for *England* at *Clerkenwell*, near *West Smithfield*.

The Temple granted to the Professors of Law.

And they, in the Reign of the same *Edward III.* granted, for a certain Rent of ten Pounds by the Year, the said *Temple*, with the Appurtenances thereto adjoining, to the Students of the Common Laws of *England*. In their Possession the same has ever since remained, and is now divided into two Houses of several Students, by the Name of Inns of Court, viz. the *Inner-Temple* and the *Middle-Temple*, who keep two several Halls, but they resort all to the said *Temple Church*:

Monuments

In the Round Walk whereof (which is the West Part, without the Choir) there remain Monuments of Noblemen there buried, to the Number of eleven; eight of them are Images of armed *Knights*, five lying cross-legged, as Men vowed to the *Holy Land* against the Infidels and unbelieving *Jews*, the other three strait-legged; the rest are coped Stones, all of grey Marble. The first of the cross-legged was *William Marshall* the elder, Earl of *Pembroke*, who died 1219. *William Marshall*, his Son, Earl of *Pembroke*, was the second; he died 1231. And *Gilbert Marshall*, his Brother, Earl of *Pembroke*, slain in a Tournament at *Hertford*, near *Ware*, twenty Miles from *London*; he died in the Year 1241.

After this *Robert Rose*, otherwise called *Fursan*, being made a *Templer* in the Year 1245, died, and was buried there.

Spoiled, &c. by Rebels.

In the Year 1381, the Rebels of *Essex* and of *Kent* destroyed and pulled down the Houses and Lodgings of this *Temple*, took out of the Church the Books and Records that were there in Hutches of the Apprentices of the Law, carried them into

the Streets, and there burnt them: The House they spoiled and burnt, for Malice they bore *Sir Robert Hales*, Lord Prior of *St. John's* in *Smithfield*. (See Page 139.) But it was since again, at divers Times, repaired, namely, the Gatehouse of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* by *Sir Amias Paulet*, Knight. The great Hall of the *Middle-Temple* was newly built in the Year 1572, in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*.

Repaired.

This Hall is said to be built in *Edward III.*'s Reign; the Wall between the *Thames* and Garden about the Year 1550; the Hall ceiled in 1554. About that Time *Mr. Packington*, Treasurer, built *Tanfield-court*, so called from the Chambers of *Sir Laurence Tanfield*, Chief Baron, being there; till which Time it was called *Packington-court*.

Several Parts built.

Anno 1553 the Kitchen was built; Anno 1559 the Buildings near the Alienation-Office were erected; in 1573 the great carved Screen in the Hall was set up; Anno 1595 *Cæsar's-buildings*, between the Church and the Hall, were erected, and so called, for that *Sir Julius Cæsar*, Master of the Rolls, gave three hundred Pounds towards the Charge; Anno 1607 the *Paper-buildings* were erected, and, being consumed by Fire, were rebuilt a noble Pile of spacious pleasant Chambers, at the North End whereof are finely painted, appearing like so many Statues, the Figures of the four Cardinal Virtues, &c. and was finished Anno 1685, *Sir Robert Sawyer*, Treasurer; Anno 1609 the *Inner-Temple-gate* was built; about 1616 Part of the *Inner-Temple-gate*, *Fig-tree-court*, (the East Side in 1607) and Buildings near *Ram-alley*, and the *King's-bench* Office, were erected; Part of the Lane also in 1657; Chambers against the West End of the Church, built in 1679, and Anno 1681.

Paper-buildings.

In the Year 1684 was built the *Middle-Temple-gate*, next *Fleet-street*, which is a fine Structure, in the Style of *Inigo Jones*. It has a graceful Front of Brick-work, with four large Stone Pilasters of the *Ionic* Order, and a handsome Pediment, with a Round in the Middle of it, having these Words inscribed in large Capitals: *Surrexit impensis Societat. Med. Templi*, MDCLXXXIV. Lower, just over the Arch, the Figure of an holy Lamb, 1684.

Middle-Temple-gate.

Over the Colonnade, at the End of *Pump-court*, is an Inscription in Memory of a Fire that happened there some Years ago, viz.

Vetustissima Templariorum Porticu igne consumpta Anno 1678. Nova hæc sumptibus Medii Templi extructa Anno 1681, Gulielmo Whitlock, Armig. Thesaurario.

The *Temple Church*, having narrowly escaped the Flames in 1666, was newly beautified, adorned, and the curious Wainscot Screen set up, Anno Dom. 1682, when *Sir Thomas Robinson* was Treasurer of the *Inner-Temple*, and *Sir Francis Wihens* Treasurer of the *Middle-House*. The South-West Part was, in the Year 1695, new built with Stone, whereon appeareth this Inscription:

Church.

Vetustate consumptum, Impensis utriusque Societatis restitutum, 1695.

Nicol. Courtney, } Armig. Thesaur.  
Roger Gillingham, }

By



By the Workmen, at this Time, was broke down an Inscription over the little Door next the Cloister: It was in old *Saxon* Capital Letters within a Semi-circle, and was as follows:

Anno ab incarnatione Domini MCLXXXV, dedicata hæc Ecclesia in honorem beatæ Mariæ a Domino Eraclio, Dei gratia sanctæ Resurrectionis Ecclesiæ Patriarcha, II. Idus Februarii. Qui eam annatim petentibus de injuncta sibi pænitentia LX. dies indulgit.

In the Year 1706 the Church was wholly new white-washed, gilt, and painted within, and the Pillars of the round Tower wainscotted, with a new Battlement and Buttresses on the South Side, and other Parts of the Outside were well repaired; also the Figures of the *Knights Templers* were cleaned and painted, and the Iron-work inclosing them painted, and gilt with Gold.

It is an antient *Gothick* Building, the Walls Stone, covered with Finishing, and strengthened with Buttresses; has a treble Roof covered with Lead, and supported with neat Pillars of *Suffex* Marble, and the Floor of the whole is paved with black and white Marble; that of the Chancel two Steps higher than the middle, and one higher than the Side Isles. The Isles are five in Number, *viz.* three (as usual) running East and West, and one cross Isle near the Entrance into the Chapel, and another parallel with the last, between the West End of the Ranges of Pews and the Screen.

This Church is not only antique in its Order, neat in its Workmanship, and rich in its Materials, but very beautiful in its Finishing; Properties that seldom are found in one Structure. The Pillars and Floors are not only Marble, but the Windows are adorned with pretty small Columns of the same Species of Stone. It is well pewed, and wainscotted with right Wainscot above eight Feet high; the Altar-Piece is of the same Species of Timber, but much higher, finely carved, and adorned with four Pilasters, and between them two Columns with Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; also Enrichments of Cherubims, a Shield, Festoon, Fruit, and Leaves, enclosed with a handsome Rail and Ballister. The Pulpit is also finely carved and finned, placed near the East End of the middle Isle. The Sound-board is pendant from the Roof of the Church; it is enriched with several carved Arches, a Crown, Festoons, Cherubims, Vases, &c.

The Round Tower at the West End of the Church is supported with six Pillars, wainscotted with Oak six Feet high, and is also adorned all round (except the East Part) with an upper and lower Range of small Arches, and black Apertures.

The Screen at the West End of the Isles is, as the Altar-Piece, &c. of right Wainscot, adorned with ten Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order, also three Portals and Pediments; and the Organ-Gallery over the middle Aperture is supported with two neat fluted Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, and adorned with Entablature and Compass Pediment, and also the King's Arms finely carved; the Intercolumns are large Pannels in carved Frames; and near the Pediment on the South Side is an Enrichment of Cherubims, and

No. 82.

the carved Figure of a *Pegasus*, the Badge of the Society of the *Inner-Temple*; and on and near the Pediment on the North Side, an Enrichment of Cherubims, and the Figure of a *Holy Lamb*, the Badge of the Society of the *Middle-Temple*; for though these two Houses have but one Church, yet they seldom sit promiscuously there, but the *Inner-Temple* on the South, and the Gentlemen of the *Middle-Temple* Northward from the middle Isle.

Length of the Church, from the Altar to the Screen, eighty-three Feet, Breadth sixty, Altitude thirty-four, and that of the Round Tower at the West End forty-eight Feet; its Diameter at the Floor fifty-one Feet, Circumference one hundred and sixty Feet.

#### Monuments in this Church.

Sir *Nicholas Hare*, Master of the *Rolls*, was buried there in the Year 1557.

Monuments therein.

Here lieth the Body of *Anne Littleton*, Wife of *Edward Littleton*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *Edward Littleton*, of *Henly*, in the County of *Salop*, Knt. Daughter of *John Littleton* of *Frankly*, in the County of *Worcester*, Esq; by *Meriel*, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Knt. Lord Chancellor of *England*. She died the sixth Day of *February*, 1623.

On whom was made this Epitaph:

Here she lies, whose spotless Fame  
Invites a Stone to learn her Name.  
The rigid *Spartan*, that deny'd  
An Epitaph to all that dy'd,  
Unless for War, or Chastity,  
Would here vouchsafe an Elegy.  
She dy'd a Wife; but yet her Mind  
(Beyond Virginity refin'd)  
From lawless Fire remain'd as free  
As now from Heat her Ashes be.  
Her Husband (yet without a Sin)  
Was not a Stranger, but her Kin;  
That her chaste Love might seem none other  
Unto a Husband than a Brother.  
Keep well this Pawn, thou Marble Chest;  
Till it be call'd for, let it rest.  
For while this Jewel here is set,  
The Grave is but a Cabinet.

#### Memoriæ Sacrum.

Here resteth the Body of *Clement Coke*, of *Langford*, in the County of *Derby*, Esq; youngest Sonne of Sir *Edward Coke*, Knt. late Chiefe Justice of *England*; and of *Bridget* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of *John Paston*, of *Paston*, in the County of *Norfolke*, Esq; This *Clement* married *Sarah*, Daughter and Coheire of *Alexander Redicbe*, of *Redicbe*, in the County of *Lancaster*, Esq; and of *Katharine* his Wife, sole Daughter and Heire of *Humphrey Dethick*, of *Newal*, in the County of *Derby*, Esq; and had Issue by the said *Sarah*, living at his Death, *Edward*, *Robert*, *Bridget*, and *Arise*. Hee in the *Inner-Temple*, being a Fellow of the same, christianly and conformably, in his flourishing Age, yielded up his Soule to the Almighty the three-and-twentieth of *May*, Anno Dom. 1629.

Sir *Will. Dugdale*, in his Book intitled *Origines Juridiciales*, hath taken Notice of most of the Monuments, and set down their respective Inscriptions, *viz.* those of *John Portman*, *Richard Wye*,



*Wye, Tulsington, Blackmore, Selden, Roger Bishop, John Den, Quatreman Turner of Parington, John White, Bishop Browning*, [some Time Preacher here, who was buried ascending towards the Altar; but his Grave-stone is now removed, and placed at the going into the Church; as also was the Stone for *White* removed to this round Chapel, where it now is.] *Plowden, Roop, Cole, Newcourt, Heyboe, Richard Lemster*, Chaplain, *Tho. Maybull*, Chaplain, *Edmund Berford, Dirland, Tho. English*, Chaplain, *Robert Thorne, Willielmus Langham*, some Time Custos of this Temple, 1437. For the Epitaphs and Inscriptions of all these, the Reader is referred to *Dugdale's* Book before-mentioned.

The Monuments and Grave-stones more lately placed and laid in this Church are for the Remembrance of these Persons following:

South Isle: *Johannes Witham*, Baronettus, qui profapia in agro Eboracensi ortus incluta & antiqua, &c. Nobilissimæ in Barbados insula Coloniae Præpositus, summo magistratu maxima cum laude functus est, &c. 1689.

Depositum *Thomæ Robinson, Barti*. Templi interioris Socii & Thesaurarii, & in Curia communium Placitorum Protonotarii, &c. 1683.

*Thomas Williams*, Gent. 1645.

Hic subtus jacet corpus *Willielmi Morton*, Militis, unius Justiciariorum ad Placita coram ipso rege tenenda, &c. Collonellus equorum atque pedum *Caroli* beatæ memoriæ primi, &c. 1672.

*Lady Anne Morton*, late Wife of *Sir William Morton*, Knt. 1698.

*John Morton*, Esq; eldest Son of *Sir William Morton*, Knt. and *Anne* his Wife, of the Inner-Temple, and Captain of a Regiment of Foot in Ireland, and Governor of *Kilkenny*, 1668.

*Sir John Williams*, of *Minster*, in the County of *Kent*, Knt. 1668.

*Sir John Vaughan*, Knt. Justice of the Common-Pleas, 1674.

*Edward Vaughan*, J. C.

Depositum *Thomæ Nash*, Generosi; of a good Family in *Worcestershire*, Author of many Books, which either he wrote, translated, or set forth, 1679.

*Sir Timothy Littleton*, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, 1679.

Hic situs est *Gulielmus Wylde*, Miles & Baronettus, primo Justiciarius de Banco, deinde ad Placita coram Rege tenenda, &c. 1679.

*Edward Littleton*, eldest Son of *Sir Thomas*, Grandson of *Edward*, Baron *Littleton de Mounslow*, Keeper of the Great Seal, 1664.

West Wall: Hic situs est *Johannes Vaughanus*, Eques auratus, Capitalis Justiciarius de communi Banco, &c. 1674.

In the middle Isle: *Mary Gaudy*, only Daughter of *Sir William Gaudy*, of *West-Herling*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Bart. 1671.

*Bassingborn Gaudy*, and *William Gaudy*, both in the Year 1660, Sons of *Sir William*.

*Framlingham Gaudy*, second Son of *Sir Charles Gaudy*, of *Crowes-hall*, in *Debenham*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Knt. 1660. All these four last died of the *Small-Pox*, fatal to the Family.

North Side, next the East Wall, a very goodly Figure of *Plowden*, the great Lawyer, lying along

with his Hands together, in his Coif and Gown, a little Ruff about his Neck, repaired and beautified 1683.

*Huttonius Byerly*, Armiger, ex agro *Dunelmensi*. oriundus, &c. 1095.

Æternæ M. S. Dni. *Georgii Treby*, Eq. aurati, J. Cm. Qui agro *Devon*. oriundus, genus antiquum suis Virtutibus mirifice illustravit, &c. E. lectus (quod dicitur) Recordator magnæ urbis sub *Carolo II.* Rege, Immunitatum Civicarum & Chartarum (etiam tum formidabili lite intentata) Assertor strenuus, Custos tenacissimus. *Guilielmo III.* rerum potenti dictus Attornatus Generalis, ita partes regias tutatus est, ut subditorum jura facta tecta conservaret. Exin, summis meritis apud eundem Regem Capitalis Justiciarius de coi' Banco constitutus, &c. Excessit 1702. Ætat. suæ 56.

This Epitaph is much longer, and largely expressive of this worthy Lawyer's Abilities and Virtues.

— *Martin*, some Time Recorder of *London*.

*Tho. Agar*, Clerk of the Crown in *Chancery*, 1673.

*Jacobus Howel*, Cambrobritannus, Regius Historiographus in *Anglia* primus, 1666.

At the West End of the Church:

Depositum *Thomæ Agar*.

Hic situs *Thomas Keck*, J. C. 1671.

Hic jacet corpus *Francisci Jermy*, Armigeri, 1668.

*Edward Stephens*, Esq; 1674.

Hic jacet *Thomas Bentley*, Generosus, filius *Caroli Bentley*, de Comit. *Warwicensi*, Armigeri, secundus, 1673.

*William Dyke*, younger Son of *Sir Tho. Dyke*, of *Horeham* in *Suffex*, Knt. 1675.

*Robert Hunt*, Esq; second Son of *Rob. Hunt*, of *Speckington*, in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; 1676.

In the Round of the Temple Church, South:

Hic juxta jacet *Johannes King*, &c. 1677.

*Rowland Jercks*, 1665.

D. O. M. *Rogério* Bishopo.

*Joan Seldenus*, 1654.

M. S. Hic juxta jacet *Joannes Sympson*, Miles, &c. Car. II. cum primis serviens ad legem, 1681. *Henricus Wynn*, 1671.

M. S. *Georgii Wylde*, Armig. 1679.

M. S. Fratres lectissimi hoc vicino pulvere conduntur, *Thomas & Gulielmus Jollyffe*, *Vigorniensium* Coloniae orti. *Thomas* ob. 1671. *Gulielmus* 1680.

*S. J. Edwardus Eaton*, *Byromi Eaton*, Theol. Professoris, Archidiaconi *Leicestren.* & *Saræ* Uxoris filius, 1687.

*Peter Honywood*, Esq; 1685, who died at the full Age of ninety-six Years.

*Abel Gower*, eldest Son of *Abel Gower*, of *Boulton*, in the County of *Worcester*, Esq; 1667.

M. S. *Johannis Fitz-James*, Hæredis & Filii unici *Johannis Fitz-James*, de *Leweston*, in Comit. *Dorset*. Militis, 1669.

*H. S. E. Hoptonus Shuter*, Armig. 1677.

*Henry Wynn*, Esq; Son of *Sir John Wynn*, of *Guider*, in the County of *Carnarvon*, Bart. 1671.

*John Ellis*, 1686.

*Charles Crompton*, 1676.

*Thomas Hanmer*, Miles, &c. Augustissimo *Carolo II.* ac jam regnanti *Jacobo II.* Confiliarius,



rius. Alterius e Curiis Vice-Comitalibus in Civitate Londinensi Justiciarius, &c. 1687-8.

M. S. Hic juxta jacet Samuel Baldwyn, Miles, de Stokecastle, in agro Salop. &c. Carolo II. cum primis serviens ad Legem, 1683.

*John Ellys*, second Son of Sir *Thomas Ellys*, of *Wyham*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Bart. 1686.

*John Thackham*, 1684.

On this South Wall of this Round a decent Monument for *William Petyt*, Esq; late Keeper of the *Tower* Records, and a most learned Antiquarian, with this Inscription :

Hic juxta sitæ sunt Reliquiæ Wilhelmi Petyt, Armig. Qui olim Medii Alumnus fuit, nuper Interioris Templi Socius, & Thesaurarius, Rotulorum ac Archivorum, in Turri Londinensi remanentium, Custos fidelissimus, quamplurimis tam Genere quam Doctrina viris insignibus bene notus, & in magna æstimatione habitus. Omnia sua cum amicis habuit communia. Neque fane cuiquam Literarum veterum Studioso vel operam suam vel consilium unquam negabat; quod in pluribus Eruditorum Scriptis apparet.

Municipalia Patriæ jura, Historica & Antiquitates, Monumenta Actaq; Parliamentaria optime callebat: Antiquæ Constitutionis, Legum ac Libertatum Angliæ strenuissimus Assertor erat. Et ne operam & oleum perderet, & evanescerent Labores, mundo valedicturus omnia sua MSS. (quæ varia implent Volumina) una cum libris impressis, Juridicis, Historicis, atq; Antiquitatum & Processuum Parliamentorum Monumentis (quæ magno labore, studio & sumptibus sibi comparavit) amicis quibusdam melioris Notæ, in fidei commissio ad servanda integra & illibata, ultimo suo Testamento, publicæ Utilitatis gratia, legavit. Quapropter locum certum, qui illis visus fuerit maxime accommodatus, eos eligere voluit: Et centum & quinquaginta libras Bibliothecæ ædificandæ destinavit.

In Storithes prope Abbatiam de Bolton, non ita longe a vico de Skipton in Craven in Comitatu Eborum, natus fuit. Ad plures abiit apud Chelseam, in Agro Middlesex. 3<sup>o</sup> die Octobris, Anno Domini MDCCVII. Ætat. suæ LXXII.

Neq; dum vixit ipsius Chelseæ immemor fuit, sed erigebat ibi Ædificium, quod eidem Parochiæ alacri & libera manu dedit: In se complexens (quod dicitur) Vestiarium in usum Parochianorum, Gymnasium ad pueros erudiendos, & Cameras Præceptoris satis commodas.

Monumentum hoc Sylvester Petyt, de Hospitio Bernardiensi, Gen. & ejusdem olim Principis, ad memoriam charissimi sui Fratris posuit.

On the Grave-stone upon him are these Words: The Body of *W. P.* Esq; buried here the 9th Day of October, 1707.

North Side: *Edward Barnard*, 1660.

*Daniel Lisle*, youngest Son of Sir *Will. Lisle*, of the *Ile of Wight*, 1663.

Hic requiescunt mortales Reliquiæ Johannis Hoghton, Armigeri, 1698-9.

Franciscus Wood, de Ripon Eboracensis, Generosus, &c. Attorn. de communi Banco, 1684.

*Samuel Corbet*, Gent. 1701.

*William Tallieure*, alias *Danwel*, Esq; &c. Steward of the honourable Castle of *Windsor*, 1690.

*Thomas Webb*, Gent. 1681.

*Herbertus Perrot*, Armig. filius unicus *Herberti Perrot*, in agro Pembrokiensi militis.

M. S. *Gulielmi Freman*, Armig. &c. Patrem habuit *Radulphum de Aspeden*, in Agro *Hartfordien*. Armigerum, &c. Cromwelliana Tempestate Regiarum fuit partium vindex acerrimus, & varia militiæ munia arduis illis temporibus inconcussa fide strenuus obiit.

*William Dickenson*, Esq; 1675.

*William Geely*, of *Huntham*, in the Parish of *North Curry*, in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; 1662.

*Pope North*, Son of Sir *Francis North*, Kat. the King's Attorney-General, 1674.

There are several Stones with Inscriptions in this round Walk, which being preserved in the *Origines Juridicales* are here omitted.

A Monument on the Wall more modern :

M. S. *Johannis Churchil*, Armigeri, interioris Templi quondam Socii, *Gulielmi Churchil*, de *Mussen*, in Agro *Dorset*. Filii, & in Parlamento Britannico Tempore mortis suæ Socii. Obiit 24 die Aprilis, 1709. Ætat. 51.

Upon a Grave-stone near the same Monument :

Hic jacet *Johannes Churchil*, de quo versus parietem magis legere licet.

A Monument near the North Corner of the Middle East Window :

M. S. Near this Place lye interred the Remains of *Tho. Lake*, Esq; Utter Barrister of the Honourable Society of the *Middle-Temple*; Nephew and Heire of Sir *Edw. Lake*, late of *Bishops-Norton*, in the County of *Lincoln*; who, for his Loyalty and Valour signalized at *Edgehill* Fight, was created Baronet by King *Charles I.* He dyed May 22, in the 54th Year of his Age, An. Dom. MDCCXI.

On a Monument raised against the East Wall, at the South Side of the Rails :

Subtus jacent Reliquiæ *Samuelis Dod*, Militis; Imperante *Georgio*, Capitalis Baronis *Scaccarii*; honesta Familia in Com. Cestr. oriundi, & interioris Templi olim Socii. Vale. Sin plura, Lector, rogites; Desideras virum apud Coævus celeberrimum, & apud Posteris imitandum: Siquid imitandi habent singularis Modestia singulari Merito, summa Industria summæ Eruditioni, conjuncta. Legum Municipalium Angliæ Scientia in suo seculo floruit. Et in maximis causis, cum privatis, tum publicis, summo cum plausu versatus est. Multiplici Experientia, acri Judicio, temperata ac suavi Orationis Copia, ornatissimus. Religionis interim veræ, ac libertatis Britannicæ fidus Custos, ac rigidus Satelles. His artibus enisus, summos prope quos Toga novit Honores attigit. Et a Serenissimo Principe *Georgio* Regnum auspicante (cujus Præsentis, Absentis partes penitus dilectus habuerat) ad Officium Capitalis Baronis *Scaccarii* evocatus, in eodem amplissimo munere obeundo extinctus est.

Viduam reliquit *Isabellam*, Filiam & Cohæredem *Rob. Croke*, nuper de *Chequees*, in Com. Bucks, Militis (Nomen omnibus Anglis satis notum, inter Jurisconsultos autem notissimum & nobilissimum) prolem. Ex hac suscepit duos filios, *Crokium* & *Johannem*. E quibus *Crokium* jam adultum, & multa ac pulchra pollicentem, quin-



quinetiam Officio examinatoris in Causa Cancellaria fungentem, immaturo funere extulit, & hoc sub marmore cum Lachrymis composuit.

Johannem superstitem & Hæredem ex asse reliquit. Obiit 14 April. An. Dom. 1716. Ætatis suæ 64. Uxor optimo omnium marito, Filius optimo omnium Parenti, H. M. P. P.

Debemus Morti nos nostraq;.

Almost fronting the Door of the Choir, and in the round Walk, is a very stately Monument, with his Effigies, and the following Inscription, for

Johannes Hiccocks,  
Magister in Cancellario.

Vir

Integer Vitæ in Forensi Negotio.

Inter severiores Jurisprudentiæ Litteras

Urbanitate Morum conspicuus.

In rerum Civilium Vicissitudine

Civis Bonus, & Inconcussum.

In labefacta Valetudine, & acutis doloribus

Sui potens, & comis in amicos.

Curiam suam penitus inspectam

Et exagitatas acerrime fraudum Latebras

Lucro apponebat :

Virtutis enim Intemeratæ suæ

Famam stabilivit

Temeratæ Suspicio.

Obiit v. Apr. MDCCXXVI.

Ætat. LVIII.

Arms : Baron and Femme, with an Escutcheon of Pretence of the Coat Femme. 1<sup>st</sup>, Quarterly, Or and Vert, on the first and third, two Wheat-sheaves of the first. 2<sup>d</sup>, Sable, three Talbot Heads erased and languant, Argent, two and one. Crest, a Sun, Or, out of a mural Crown.

On the left Side of the Communion-Table is a neat white Marble Monument, with this Inscription :

Under here lyeth  
HENRY LOVIBOND,  
of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq;  
who dyed the 9<sup>th</sup> of *August*, 1727.  
One of the Masters of the  
High Court of *Chancery*,  
Aged 51.

Master of  
the Tem-  
ple.

Since the Dissolution of the *Hospitalers* in the Time of *Henry VIII.* there has been a Divine, by the Name of a Master or *Custos*, belonging to this Church ; who is constituted by the King or Queen's Letters Patents, without Institution or Induction.

Reader.

Besides the Master, there is a Reader, who reads Divine Service twice a Day, at eight of the Clock in the Morning, and at four in the Afternoon. Formerly they had also a fixed Lecturer for *Sundays* in the Afternoon ; who had the Allowance of 80 *l. per Annum* paid from each House, and convenient Lodging, and his Diet at the Benchers Table ; but of late the Lecture is carried on by various Preachers, appointed at the Will of, and paid by, the Treasurers of the two Houses.

Preacher.

A CATALOGUE of the Masters of the Temple.

The Suc-  
cession of  
Masters.

*Hugh de Litchfield.*

*William Langham.*

*William Ermstead*, 1560.

*Richard Alvey*, B. D. 1560.

*Dr. Hooker*, 1585.

*Dr. Bayley*, 1591.

*Thomas Master*, B. D.

*Dr. Paul Micklethwait.*

*Dr. John Littleton*, 1638.

*Mr. Tombes*, 1645.

*Mr. Richard Johnson*, 1647.

*Dr. Brownrick*, Bishop of *Exeter*, 1658.

*Dr. Gauden*, afterwards Bishop of *Exeter*, 1659.

*Dr. Ball*, 1660.

*Dr. William Sherlock*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, 1684.

The Right Reverend *Dr. Thomas Sherlock*, Bishop of *Bangor*, translated to *Salisbury*, and now to *London*.

The present Master, *Dr. Samuel Nicholls*.

In the great *Temple-Hall*, on the South Window, long before the great Fire, were many Coats of Arms belonging to these Persons following ; most of them Judges, or other great Lawyers, in King *Henry VIII.* and Queen *Elizabeth's* Times.

Coats of  
Arms in  
the Hall  
Window.

*William Periam*, Knt. Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*.

*Thomas Mead*, Justice of the *Common-Bench*.

*Edward Montagu*, Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, to be held before King *Henry VIII.* 1540.

*William Fleetwood*, Recorder of *London*. His Coat was Party per pale, Nebule, Azure and Or, six Martlets in deux Pales, counter-changed of the Field.

*Edmund Plowden*, Azure, two Chevrons connexes. In a Chief two Fleurs-de-lis, Or.

*Henry Montagu*, Knt. Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas* before King *James I.* 1616, Son of *Edward Montagu*.

*Edmund Mezoine*, Justice.

*R. Brook*, Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*.

*John Walshe*, Justice.

*John Southcote*, Justice.

*Richard Weston*, Justice.

*Humphrey Brown*, Knt. Justice.

*Anthony Brown*, Knt. Justice, bore the same Coat with *Humphrey* only, In a Chief Argent, a spread Eagle, Sable.

*Reginald Corbet*, Justice.

*Edward Saunders*, Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*.

*Robert Cathyn*, Knt. Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*.

*Ja. Dyer*, Knt. Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*.

*Thomas C. (Carey, ut opinor)* Justice.

*Rob. Bel. Tho. Fermor.*

*John Popham*, Knt. Chief Justice of *England*.

*George Fettiplace*, *Peter Vavasor*, *William Wheatly*, *Miles Saunders*, *Matthew Smith*, *Tho. Andrews*, *Peter Roos*, *Edward Meredith*, *Thomas Morgan*, *Humphrey Mosely*, *William Rede*, *Edward Fenner*, Knt. and Justice, *Richard Ingepin*, *Jeronymus Corbet*, *Thomas Morgan*, *Richard Lewknor*, *Rob. Snagg*, *Tho. Bowyer*, *George Gascoin*, *John Savyle*, *Reginald Bray*, *Tho. de la Pine*, *Tho. Hannam*, *Walter Holdriche*, *John Ashfield*, *Richard Hackluit*, *John Agmondesham*, *Christopher George*, *Rich. Pound*, and *John Shurley*.

On the North Window were these :

*Augustin Nicolls*, *William Weston*, Knt. *Robert Napper*, Knt. *Edward Hobie*, Knt. who bore twelve Shields. *John Throgmorton* bore seven Shields. *Robert Dennys*, nine Shields. *Maurice Berkley*,



*Berkley, Knt. William Salisbury, Christopher Broom, Knt. Jo. Clifton, Knt. Edward Horsey, Captain of the Isle of Wight. Thomas Denton. John Peter; he bore Gules, a Bend, Or, between two Scallops, Argent. Radulph Skeldon. Thomas Tresham, Knt. he bore sixteen Shields; the first parted per Saltier, Sable and Argent. Six Trefoils of the second; three in Chief, and as many in Base. Robert Jermin, Knt. nine Shields. Thomas Powle. Thomas Fanshawe; he bore Or, two Chevrons, Ermine between three Fleurs-de-lis, Sable. John Spencer, George Trenchard. Thomas Smith of London; he bore Azure, a Chevron engrailed between three Lions passant-gardant, Or. George Siddenham, Henry Ferrers, George Caroe, Tristram Mitchell, John Edgcomb, Thomas Fortescue, Henry Somaster, Edward Martin of Berkshire, Thomas Hatton, Edmund Buckenham, Edward Herte, Edward Hodie, John Hyde, Richard Ferrers, Nicholas Haccard, and Martin Colthurst.*

In the other Temple-Hall, in the South Window, these:

*Nic. Hare, Knt. Master of the Rolls; he bore two Bars, and a Chief indented, Or.*

*Edward Coke, Knt. Chief Justice of England, bore eight Shields. Julius Caesar, Knt. Master of the Rolls. Laurence Tanfield, Knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Thomas Littleton, Justice. John Crook, Knt. Justice. Edward Bromley, Knt. Baron of the Exchequer, bore eight Shields. Edward Drue, Serjeant at Law. John Cowper, Serjeant at Law. John Heath, Serjeant at Law. John Carrel, Attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster.*

On the North Window:

*Edmund Anderson, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas. Roger Manwood, Knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Thomas Garwy, Knt. Justice. Thomas Forster, Knt. Thomas Coventree, Knt. Francis Beaumont, Knt. he bore twelve Shields.*

In the Little Temple:

*William Dane, Ironmonger, and Alderman of London.*

*John Allot, Knt. Alderman of London.*

*Michael Fox, of London, Grocer, Anno 1500.*

Towards the latter End of King Charles the II<sup>d</sup>'s Reign, a terrible Fire happened in the Temple, whereby the Office of Chirographer of Fines of the Court of Common-Pleas, there kept, was so burnt, that several Records of Fines engrossed, of Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, were either consumed or lost; whereby an Act passed, 31 Car. II. for the re-ingrossing of those Records; and that Office is now built in an open wide Court of the Temple, near the Water Side, not adjacent to any other Edifices, for the better Security of those Records for all Time hereafter.

The Inner-Temple, consisting of divers magnificent Courts and Buildings, with beautiful Walks for the Recreation of the Inhabitants, is denominated from its having been the Eastern Part of the Monastery of the Knights Templers: But that Order being suppressed, Edward III. gave the Priory to the Knights Hospitallers, who soon after demised the same to certain Students of the Law for a Rent of ten Pounds *per Annum*; in whom, and their Successors, it has ever since continued.

No. 82.

This Society consists of Benchers, Barristers and Students; the former whereof, as Governors, at Commons, have their Table at the upper End of the Hall, and the Barristers and Students theirs in the middle. Antiently, at these Entertainments, their Bread served instead of Plates, and no other Vessels to drink out of than Wooden Cups; but at present they are allowed Trenchers for their Meat, and coarse green Earthen Pots for their Liquor. However, though the antient Custom of using mean Vessels still prevails, yet there are but few that fare better.

Dugd.  
Orig.  
Jurid.

All the Members of the Society that have Chambers, are obliged to be in Commons a Fortnight in every Term, for which they pay about ten Shillings *per Week*. Sixteen of which Terms, with a regular Course of Study, qualifies a Student for the Bar.

The Fees of the House, upon the Admission of a Member, is three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence; which, with other Disbursements, amount to four Pounds and two Pence.

The Parliament, wherein the Affairs of the Society are treated, is commonly held twice every Term.

The Officers and Servants of the House are, a Treasurer, Sub-Treasurer, a Steward, a Chief and three Under-Butlers, an Upper and Under-Cook, a Pannier-man, a Gardener, two Porters and two Wash-pots.

The Middle-Temple, which is an Inn of Court adjoining to the Inner-Temple on the West, is so denominated from its having been the middle or central Part of the antient Temple or Priory of the Knights Templers. The chief Officer of this House, like that of its Neighbour, is a Treasurer, who is annually elected from among the Benchers, and whose Office it is to admit Students, assign them their Chambers, and to receive and pay all the Cash belonging to the Society.

New View  
of Lond.

The Officers and Government of this Inn are, in all respects, like to that of the Inner-Temple, except the Charge of Admission, which is five Pounds; and the Time to qualify a Student for the Bar, instead of sixteen Terms in that, is twenty-eight in this.

Ibid.

Thirdly, In Chancery-lane is a Place for keeping the Records of Chancery, called *The Rolls*, or *Chapel for the Custody of Rolls or Records in Chancery*. This Chapel was antiently the House of the converted Jews, founded by King Henry III. in Place of a Jew's House to him forfeited in the Year 1233, and the seventeenth of his Reign; who built there for them a fair Church. It stood not far from the Old-Temple, but in the Mid-way between the Old-Temple and the New. In which House all such Jews and Infidels as were converted to the Christian Faith were ordained and appointed (under an honest Rule of Life) sufficient Maintenance. Whereby it came to pass, that in a short Time there were gathered a great Number of Converts, which were baptized, instructed in the Doctrine of Christ, and there lived under a learned Christian appointed to govern them.

The Rolls.

House for  
converted  
Jews.

If the Letter following to King Edward was sent from this House, as it seems to be, it appears from thence that they were of the Carthusian Profession, and that they received yearly Allowance from the Crown; and that this King, as

Under the  
Carthusi-  
ans.



this House was founded by his Father, continued his Favour to it. In the sixth of his Reign, viz. Anno 1278, they sent one with their Letter, named *Friar John the Convert*, to bring the King's Charity. Which Letter was penned after this submissive Manner by them, stiling themselves *Cœlicolæ Christi*, i. e. Christ's heavenly Inhabitants, but very poor.

A Letter  
to the King.

"Illustrissimo & Magnifico Dno. Regi Angliæ,  
" &c. Pauperes Cœlicolæ Christi, & Conventus  
" Dom. Cartusie seipsos ad pedes, & liquid valet  
" oratio peccatorum, sublimitati vere devote &  
" humillime supplicamus, quatenus nob. pauper-  
" rimis & indignis servulis vris' helimosinam que  
" singulis annis de fonte pietatis vre' nob. miseri-  
" corditer emanet, & qua per gram' vram' in al-  
" tissimi servicio sustentamur fratri Johi. Conver-  
" so nro. exhibitori presentium, persolvi diligen-  
" ter faciat vra. benignitas graciofo. Quam Rex  
" regnum Ihesus vob. & vris. in regno collocet  
" sempiterno: Et optime valeat in terra Regia  
" Celsitudo. Dat. An. Dom.

" M<sup>o</sup>. cc<sup>o</sup>. Lxx. viii. In crastino be. Lucie."

But in the Year 1290, all the *Jews* in *England* being banished out of the Realm, and the Number of Converts in this Place almost decayed; in the Year 1377 this House was annexed by Patent to *William Brustall*, Clerk, *Custos Rotulorum*, or Keeper of the *Rolls* of the *Chancery*, by *Edw. III.* in the fifty-first Year of his Reign, (or rather the fiftieth, which was the last Year of his Reign); and this first Master of the *Rolls* was sworn in *Westminster-hall*, at the Table of Marble Stone; since which Time that House has been commonly called the *Rolls* in *Chancery-lane*.

Granted to  
the Keep-  
er of the  
Rolls.

In the fifteenth of the said King *Edward III.*'s Reign, that King annexed by Letters Patents this House to the Office of *Custos Rotulorum*; and there was an Act, wherein it was said, "That the Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, after the Voidance of the said Office of keeping the *Rolls*, should institute, successively, the Keeper of the *Rolls* in the said House of the Convents." After which Act of Parliament *John de Waltham*, Guardian, or Keeper of the *Rolls*, obtained of *Richard II.* in the sixth of his Reign, Letters Patents, whereby the King granted to him, and his Successors, Keepers of the *Rolls*, the House of Converts. This *John* of *Waltham* was after Bishop of *Salisbury*, and after Treasurer of *England*.

Confirmed  
by Parlia-  
ment.

Jews since  
relieved by  
this House.

Notwithstanding, such of the *Jews*, or other Infidels, as have in this Realm been converted to Christianity, and baptized, have been relieved there; for it is in Record, that one *William Piers*, a *Jew*, that became a Christian, was baptized in the fifth of *Richard II.* and had two Pence a Day allowed him during his Life by the said King.

In the Reign of *Henry IV.* there was one *Elizabeth*, Daughter of a *Rabbi*, (who was intitled, *The Bishop of the Jews*) that was a Convert; to whom, besides a Penny a Day paid her by the Keeper of this House of Converts out of a Branch of the *Exchequer*, appointed for that Purpose, the King of his Grace granted another Penny a Day for her Life, according to a Patent to this Tenor: *Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod de gra' nostra speciali, concessimus Elizabethæ Filie Rabi Moyse, Episcopi Judæorum, unum dena-*

*rium per diem, ultra unum denarium, quem ead. Elizabetha, ut una Judæorum ad fidem Christianorum conversa, per manus Castellæ Domus Conventorum Londen. de summa pro hujusmodi Conversis, ad Scaccarium precipienda, assignata, singulis diebus percipit. Habendum & percipiendum dictum Denarium diurnum per nos eid. Elizab. tenore præsentium concessum, una cum dicto altero Denario, &c.*

The Building is of Brick, Boulder, and some Free-stone; the Doors and Windows are *Gothick*; the Roof is covered with Slate; the Ornament of the Presses for Rolls on the Inside, is Columns and Pilasters of the *Ionick* and *Composite* Orders.

The Build-  
ing.

It is in Length 60 Feet, in Breadth 33.

In this Chapel of the *Rolls*, against the East Wall, is a venerable Monument for *Dr. Yong*, some Time Master of the *Rolls*. It is cut in the Figure of a well-wrought Stone Coffin, on which lies along a Man most artificially carved in Stone, with a Cap with Corners covering his Ears, and Scarlet Gown, his Hands lying upon his Breast a-cross. On the Wall, just above him, the Head and Shoulders of our Saviour appearing out of the Clouds, looking down upon him; and two Angels on each Side of our Saviour. Underneath this Figure is this Inscription in Capitals, viz.

Monuments

Jo. Yong, L. L. Doctori, sacrorum scriniorum ac hujus Domus Custodi, Decano olim Ebor. Vita defuncto xxv Aprilis, sui fideles Executores hoc posuerunt M.D.XVI.

Upon the Base of the Coffin, *Dominus Firmamentum meum.*

On the North Side of this Chapel is a magnificent Monument, adorned with the Effigy of an old Gentleman in a long Robe, in full Proportion, cumbent on his right Side, his Head resting on his Hand; this is between two Columns (with gilded Capitals) and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; and lower, on the Front, are four smaller Figures in a kneeling Posture. The Inscription is,

Sacræ Memorix

Domini Edwardi Bruci Baronis Brucii, Kinlossensis, sacrorum scriniorum Magistri, dicatum, qui obiit 14 Jan. Sal. 1610. Ætat. 62. Jacobi Regis.

Brucius Edwardus; situs hic & Scotus & Anglus:

Scotus ut Ortu Anglis sic Oriundus avis;

Regno in utroq; decus tulit actus Honoribus amplis,

Regi a Consiliis Regni utriusque fuit.

Conjuge prole nuru Genero spe, Réque beatus

Vivere nos docuit, nunc docet ecce mori.

His Arms: Or, a Saltire, Gules, a Chief of the second, on a Canton, Argent, a Lion rampant, Azure: These also impaled with Or, a Bend ingrailed, Azure.

Up the Chancel Steps, on the South Side of the Chapel, is a spacious Monument of the *Corinthian* Order, with the Figures of a Man, Woman, and three Children, in a kneeling Posture, and this Inscription:

Hospes qui fuerim quondam, si quæris, Amice,

Nomen ALLINGTONUS super Generosa fuit,

Hac Monumenta mihi Conjux sollicita Bruxit,

Quæque mihi struxit dicitur illa sibi.

Charaque Conjugii nec matre pigra nostri,

Sunt Vultus quarum, marmora sculpta tenent;

Cum matre has omnes precor ut post Funera summe

Cœlica perdas in tua Regna Deus.

Arms:



Arms: *A Bend between six Billets, &c. ten Coats, Quarterly*; but the Colours not discernible.

At the North-West Angle of this Chapel is a Bench, &c. where the Master of the Rolls hears Causes in Chancery.

The Minister is appointed by the Master of the Rolls, the Honourable Sir Thomas Clarke.

There are Prayers upon Sundays and Holidays, at about eleven and three. The present Preacher is the Rev. Dr. Terrick. His Salary is about 20*l.* each Term: It is reckoned a Place of great Credit.

Attendance is also given in this Chapel, from ten to twelve daily, for taking in and paying out Money, (according to Order of Court,) and for making Searches of Rolls, &c. by such as come for that Purpose.

All Records down to 1483 are kept in the Tower; and from that to the present Time in the Rolls Chapel. The present Clerk of the Rolls and Records there is Henry Rooke, Gent.

Fourthly, Besides these ancient Foundations, there are several more Houses for the Law, commonly called *Inns of Court*: As,

(1) *Barnard's-Inn*, situate on the South Side of Holborn, near to the North-West End of Fetter-lane, was antiently called *Mackworth's-Inn*, which is an Inn of Chancery, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, as says the Record of Henry VI. the twenty-third of his Reign; and was founded by Inquisition in the Guildhall of London, before J. Norman, Mayor, the King's Escheator. The Jury said, that it was not hurtful for the King to license Thomas Atkins, Citizen of London, and one of the Executors of John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, to give one Messuage in Holborn, in London, with the Appurtenances, called *Mackworth's-Inn*, but was commonly known by the Name of *Barnard's-Inn*, to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, to find one sufficient Chaplain, to celebrate divine Service in the Chapel of St. George, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, where the Body of the said John is buried; to have and to hold the said Messuage to the said Dean and Chapter, and to their Successors for ever, in Part of Satisfaction of 20*l.* Lands and Rents, which Edward III. licensed the said Dean and Chapter to purchase to their own Use; either of their own Fee, or Tenure, or of any other, so the Lands were not holden of the King in Capite.

This Society consists of a Principal and twelve Antients, besides other Members, who are obliged to be in Commons a Fortnight in two Terms, and ten Days in each of the other two, on Penalty of 5*s.* per Week.

(2.) Near to the West End of St. Andrew's Church, in Holborn, is another Inn in Chancery, called from its Founder *Thavie's-Inn*. It is a Member of *Lincoln's-Inn*, who had a Grant thereof from Gregory Nichols, Citizen and Mercer of London, in the Year 1549; by virtue whereof, they soon after demised the same to the Principal and Antients thereof, for a certain Term of Years, at the Rent of three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence per Annum.

This Inn appears to be of great Antiquity, by

its having belonged to John Thavie, (from whom it is denominated) in the Reign of Edward III. by whose Will it appears to have been then an Inn for Students of the Law; some of whom, about the Year 1347, had the *New Temple* demised to them by the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, for a yearly Rent of ten Pounds; and removing thither, they and their Successors have continued there ever since.

The said Thavie, Anno 1348, left an Estate so considerable for the Support of St. Andrew's Church in Holborn, that it is said the present Church was built thereby about the Year 1670.

This House is governed by a Principal and eleven Antients, who, with the other Members, are to be ten Days in Commons in issuable Terms, and in each of the rest a Week.

(3) Adjoining to the North Side of St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street, stands *Clifford's-Inn*, also an Inn in Chancery, and Member of the Inner-Temple. It did some Time belong to Robert Clifford, by Gift of Edward II. in these Words:

"The King granteth to Robert Clifford, that Messuage, with the Appurtenances, next the Church of St. Dunstan in the West, in the Suburbs of London. Which Messuage was some Time *Malculine's de Herley*; and came to the Hands of Edward I. by Reason of certain Debts, for which the said *Malculine* was bound at the Time of his Death to our said Father, from the Time that he was Escheator on this Side Trent. Which House John Earl of Richmond did hold at our Pleasure, and is now in in our Possession."

Patent the 3d of Edward II.

After the Death of this Robert Clifford, Isabel his Wife let the same Messuage to Students of the Law, as by the Record following may appear:

"Isabel, quæ fuit uxor Roberti Clifford, Messuagium unipartitum, quod Robertus Clifford habuit in Parochia S. Dunstani, West. in Suburbio Londini, &c. tenuit, &c. illud dimisit post mortem dicti Roberti Apprenticiis de Banco, pro 10*l.* Annuatim, &c. Anno 18 Edvardi tertii, inquisitis post mortem Roberti Clifford."

This House fell afterwards into the King's Hands, but returned again to the Cliffords; and, in Stow's Time, was let to the said Students for 4*l.* a Year.

The Society is governed by a Principal and twelve Antients, who are chiefly Attornies and, Officers of the Marshal's Court, who, with the rest of the Members, are in Commons a Fortnight every Term, otherwise to pay four Shillings per Week.

(4) Adjoining to the Precinct of White-friars, and a little East of the Temple, is a Place called *Serjeants-Inn*, for that divers Judges and Serjeants at Law kept a Commons, and were lodged there in Term-Times.

This *Serjeants-Inn* seems to have been some Time a Garden belonging to the *New-Temple*, and granted by King Henry III. to a Bishop of Chichester; for such a Patent is found; *R. Chichester Epo. nov. Templ. Gardinum in vico ante novum Templum, London.*

Clifford's Inn.

Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street.



This, or some other Messuage of *Serjeants-Inn*, was in the Crown in the Reign of *Edward VI.* who, in his 3d Year, sold all the Messuage, Lordship, and Hereditaments thereof, to *Sir Edward Montagu*, and *John Campanet*.

Dugd.  
Orig. Jur.  
c. 74.  
f. 326.

This honourable House of Judges and Serjeants, in *Fleet-street*, was sometime a Messuage, formerly (and still) belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *York*; and in it the Serjeants at Law (as some have observed) about the Beginning of King *Henry VI.*'s Reign, had their Residence; for it was demised about the 21st Year of King *Henry VI.* by the Dean and Chapter of *York*, to one *William Auntrous*, a Citizen and Taylor of *London*, for eighty Years, at the Rent of ten Marks Sterling, payable quarterly. And all that Time *John Ellerbar* (made Serjeant at Law in the 3d Year of *Henry VI.*) and other Serjeants did abide and live in it. And it is probable (saith *Sir William Dugdale*) that this *William Auntrous* did inhabit in Part of the House himself, and was in Nature of a Steward to them; as afterwards *John Wikes*, Esq; was, who had a Lease thereof, under the same Rent, and for the same Term, granted about the 14th of King *Edward IV.* and at the same Time inhabited therein. But in the 15th Year of King *Henry VIII.* it was demised by the Dean and Chapter of *York* to *Sir Lewis Pollard*, Knt. then (and till the 17th Year of the said King) a Justice of the Court of Common-Pleas, and to several Serjeants at Law, for the Term of twenty-one Years, at the Rent of fifty-three Shillings and four Pence, payable at the Feasts of the *Annunciation of our Lady*, and *St. Michael the Archangel*. Since which Time the Judges and Serjeants have, by other Leases from the Dean and Chapter of *York*, held it till this Day.

And in the great and terrible Conflagration and dreadful Fire, which broke out in *London*, the third Day of *September*, *A. D.* 1666, being the 18th Year of King *Charles II.* and continued about the Space of three Days, and destroyed the greatest Part of the City before it could be stopped, and laid the Honour of our Nation, one of the richest and choicest Cities in the World, in the Dust; and by so sudden and irresistible, so dismal and amazing Devastation, as in all Circumstances is scarce (says the late Learned and Reverend Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*) to be paralleled in any History; and in so stupendous a Manner desolated the Glory of our Land, that no human Fury could have procured, or ever have wished, the like Devastation and Ruin; and that City, which was great among the Nations, and Princess among the Provinces, lay for some Time buried in her own Ashes, and was both funeral Pile and Urn to herself: And what neither foreign or domestick Enemies could in a Succession of many Ages effect, one Blast of the Breath of God's Displeasure did perform in a Moment; and so verifying, even in a literal Sense, the Apostle's Affirmation, that our God is a consuming Fire. And this Devastation of dead Tabernacles tripping close upon the Heels (as it were) of the raging Plague, which, the intelligent *Turkish* Intelligencer takes Notice, had

destroyed such a vast Number of living Tabernacles: For he acquaints his Correspondent, that in the City of *London*, above an hundred thousand Souls, struck with invisible Darts from God, went off the Stage of human Life in less than six Months Revolution. Whereupon he makes this Observation: "Surely the Gods of the *English* are angry (saith he) with that People, and the Guardian Spirits of the Isle have forsok their Charge; for the whole Island may well be called at this Time the grand Infirmary of *Europe*, where baneful Sickness makes its publick Residence. The timorous Christians run from Place to Place, thinking to escape from Heaven's all-searching Pursuivants. They fly from populous Towns to Villages, and from these again to unfrequented Desarts, Woods and Heaths, carrying their Wives and Children with them, and all the Substance of their Houses. The Roads are covered with the Caravans and doubtful Passengers, who dread to think of going back to the contagious Seats they left behind, yet know not where to be received anew. So general is the Consternation, so strong is the Fear, of those who yet (saith he) survive, lest they should also catch the Infection and die. And besides this they have (says he again) felt the Stroke of another surprizing Calamity; *London*, the Capital City of *England*, being newly consumed with Fire. It is not certain (adds this cunning Intelligencer) whether Design or Chance first kindled the devouring Element: But it fell out at an unlucky Season, (saith he) when the Wind was high, and, from its Eastern Quarter, blew the Flames full West, which, spreading North and South, demolished all before them, laying the greatest Part of that rich and famous City in Ashes." Thus the *Turkish Spy* observes. And amongst other goodly and famous Structures and Piles of Buildings, that were devoured by the raging and merciless consuming Fire, this College of the honourable, learned and grave Judges, and famous Serjeants of the Law, had its Participation in the same dismal Fate.

But upon the renewing of the Lease by the said Dean and Chapter of *York*, in the Year 1670, it was rebuilt at the Charges of some of the Judges Barons of the *Exchequer*, and Serjeants at Law; together with the additional Supply of seventeen new Serjeants at Law, viz. *Turner* of *Yorkshire*, *Barton*, *Bramston*, *Peckham*, *Hopkins*, *Goodfellow*, *Baldwin*, *Howell*, Recorder of *London*, *Goddard*, *Powes*, *Jones*, *Turner* of *Wales*, *Hards*, *Ellis*, *Wilmot*, *Flynt* and *Scroggs*; who were called to that Degree in the 21st Year of King *Charles II.* and, making no publick Feast, did each of them deposite one hundred Pounds towards the rebuilding of this honourable Hostel, which now is far more glorious and stately, than formerly it appeared; having now a very fine Chapel, an Hall, and stately Court of tall Brick Buildings. And this College of the honourable, grave and learned Judges, and sage Serjeants of the Law, is situate on the South Side of *Fleet-street*, almost opposite to *Fetter-lane* End. And the principal Gate thereof opens Northward into

The Buildings and Situation.

Fleet-



*Fleet street*; then there is another little back Gate or Door at the South End of the Court, that opens into a Passage leading into the *Inner-Temple*. The Officers belonging to this honourable Inn, are a Steward, a Master-Cook, a Chief Butler, with their Attendants and Servants, and a Porter.

The Arms  
of the  
House.

This noble House beareth for its Ensign or Badge of Honour, Gules, two Garbs, in Saltire, Or, and a Bend, Azure.

Serjeant's-  
Inn, Chancery-lane.

(5) Near to the South-East End of *Chancery-lane*, and adjoining to the West Side of *Clifford's-Inn*, is another Inn, appropriated to the same Gentlemen of the Law.

Dugd.  
Orig. Jur.  
c. 76.  
f. 333.

This *Serjeants-Inn* in *Chancery-lane* was some Time a Messuage belonging to the Bishops of *Ely*, as by Record appears; and about the 12th of King *Henry IV.* it was called *Faringdon's-Inn*; and at that Time (as some hold) the Serjeants at Law had Lodgings there: For in the 2d Year of King *Henry V.* which was about three Years after, the Bishop's Bailiff gave in his Account for the Repair of *Askam's Chamber*, (who was made Serjeant at Law in the 12th Year of King *Henry IV.*) so that it seems the Lodgings were then let apart: But about two Years after, being the 4th Year of King *Henry V.* the House was intirely demised to the Justices, and others learned in the Law; for in that Year there is accompted to the Bishop six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, *pro Faryndons-Inn in Chancellers-Lane, demisso Rogero Gorton, & Willielmo Cheyney, Justiciariis, et Waltero Askam, Apprentiffo Legis*. But it seems the Judges and Serjeants were not constant Tenants to the Bishop in those Days; for in the third Year of King *Henry VI.* it stood unlet for a Year; and then it was let to Justice *Martyn*, Justice *Strangeways*, and Justice *Rolf*, for five Pounds; and soon after, in the ninth Year of King *Henry VI.* it had the Name of *Hospitium Justiciariorum*, Justice-Inn. Then in the nineteenth Year of King *Henry VI.* it was demised to the Judges and Serjeants at five Pounds *per Annum*; and in the fourteenth Year of King *Edward IV.* to Sir *Robert Danby*, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and other Judges, at the same Rent; but, in the sixteenth Year of the said King, to Sir *Thomas Gray*, Knight, at four Pounds *per Annum*; and so in King *Richard III.*'s Time, doing all Repairs. Then in the eighth Year of King *Henry VII.* it was in the Bishop's Hands for want of Tenants; but it was but a while out of the Judges and Serjeants Tenancy: For in the last Year of King *Henry VII.* it was demised again, by the Name of *Serjeants-Inn* in *Chancellers-lane*, to Sir *John Mordant* and *Humphrey Coningsby*, then two of the King's Serjeants at Law, at the Rent of four Pounds *per Ann.* keeping all Repairs; and in the second Year of King *Edward VI.* *Thomas Goodricke*, Bishop of *Ely*, demised it to *Christopher Fulnetby*, his Brother-in-Law, for eighty-one Years; which Lease coming by mean Assignments to Sir *Anthony Asby*, Knight, and then by Surrender to *Nicholas Felton*, Bishop of *Ely*, he granted it to the said Sir *Anthony* for three Lives, *viz.* *Philippa*, his then Wife, afterwards married to *Carey Crawley*, Esq; and two of his Servants; under whom (saith Sir

*William Dugdale*) if the same be still in Being, the Judges and Serjeants do hold it.

This honourable Inn is situate on the East Side of *Chancery-lane*, near the South End thereof, leading into *Fleet-street*. It consists of two Courts, hath a pretty little Hall, and a convenient Kitchen; but the Buildings, for the most Part thereof, low Paper Buildings. The principal Gate thereof opens Westward into *Chancery-lane*; then there is a little back Gate or Door that opens Eastward into *Clifford's-Inn*, but is seldom open but in the Term Time. The Officers belonging to it are, a Steward, a Master Cook, a Chief Butler, and their Servants, and a Porter.

The Situation  
and  
Buildings.

This honourable Inn hath for its Cognizance or Arms, Or, an *Ibis* proper, which is a Bird near the Colour of a Jay.

The Arms  
of the Inn.

*Fifthly*, On the West Side of *Chancery-lane* was some Time an House belonging to the Prior of *Netton Park*, a House of Canons in *Lincolnshire*. This was commonly called *Hereflete-Inn*, and was a Brewhouse, but now built for the Six Clerks of the *Chancery*, and stands over-against the said House, called the *Rolls*; and near unto the Lane which entered *Picket's-cross*, or *Picket's-field*, now *Carey-street*.

Six-  
Clerks-  
Office.

There was an Act made for Assurance of a Tenement to the Six Clerks of the *Chancery*, called *Hereflete-Inn*, in *Chancery-lane*, and for making them a Corporation. See Acts of Parliament enrolled 32 *Hen. VIII.* And in the 37th Year of the same King, another Act passed for the same. Under these Six Clerks are sixty Clerks more, for the necessary Dispatch of Business. And the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* added thirty Clerks more, in all amounting to the Number of ninety; which the other Clerks took great Offence at; and therefore there was afterwards an Endeavour to reduce them to the old Number, by not filling up the Vacancy by Death.

*Sixthly*, *Ely-house*, the City Mansion of the Bishops of *Ely*, on the North Side of *Holborn-hill*. *Will. de Luda*, Bishop of *Ely*, deceased 1297, and gave this House, by the Name of his Manor, with the Appurtenances, in *Holborn*, to his Successors; with Condition, that his next Successor should pay 1000 Marks towards the finding of three Chaplains in the Chapel there.

Ely house.

More, *John Hotkam*, Bishop of *Ely*, did give by the Name of six Messuages, two Cellars, and forty Acres of Land, in the Suburbs of *London*, in the Parish of *St. Andrew* in *Holborn*, to the Prior and Convent of *Ely*, as appears by Patent of the 9th of *Edward III.* This Man was Bishop of *Ely* twenty Years, and deceased *Ann.* 1336.

*Thomas Arundel*, Bishop of *Ely*, beautifully built anew his Palace at *Ely*; and likewise his Mansions in divers Places, especially this in *Holborn*; which he did not only repair, but rather new built, and augmented it with a large Port, Gatehouse, or Front, towards the Street, or Highway. His Arms are yet to be discerned in the Stone-Work thereof. He also sat Bishop of *Ely* fourteen Years, and was translated to *York*.

In this House, for the large and commodious Rooms thereof, divers great and solemn Feasts have



have been kept, especially by the Serjeants at Law, whereof two are to be noted for Posterity.

The first: In the Year 1464, the 4th of Edward IV. in Michaelmas Term, the Serjeants at Law held their Feast in this House. To which, amongst other Estates, *Matthew Philip*, Mayor of London, with the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of divers Crafts, being invited, did repair. But when the Mayor looked to keep the State in the Hall, as it had been used in all Places within the City and Liberties, out of the King's Presence, the Lord *Gray of Ruthen*, then Lord Treasurer of England, unwitting the Serjeants, and against their Wills (as they said) was first placed. Whereupon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons departed home; and the Mayor made the Aldermen to dine with him. Howbeit, he and all the Citizens were wonderfully displeased that he was so dealt with; and the new Serjeants, and others, were sorry (as they said) it had so happened.

One other Feast was likewise there kept in the Year 1531, the 23d of King Henry VIII. The Serjeants then made were in Number eleven, namely, *Thomas Audeley*, *Walter Luke*, *J. Baldwin*, *J. Hinde*, *Christopher Jenny*, *John Dowsell*, *Edward Mervine*, *Edmund Knightley*, *Roper Chomley*, *Edward Montague*, and *Robert Yorke*.

These also held their Feast in this *Ely-house* for five Days, viz. Friday the tenth of November, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. On Monday (which was the principal Day) King Henry and Queen Katharine dined there, (but in two Chambers) and the Foreign Ambassadors in a third Chamber.

In the Hall, at the high Table, sat Sir *Nicholas Lambard*, Mayor of London, the Judges, the Barons of the Exchequer, with certain Aldermen of the City. At the Board on the South Side sat the Master of the Rolls, the Master of the Chancery, and Worshipful Citizens. On the North Side of the Hall, certain Aldermen began the Board, and then followed Merchants of the City. In the Cloistery, Chapel, and Gallery, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen were placed. In the Halls, the Crafts of London. The Serjeants at Law, and their Wives, kept in their own Chambers. See p. 230.

To this *Ely-Place*, in Queen Elizabeth's Time, belonged Grounds, consisting of an Orchard and a Pasture, all inclosed within a Wall. Cox, Bishop of Ely, upon the Queen's Solicitation, granted Mr. *Christopher Hatton* (who was Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, Knighted, and, lastly, Lord High Chancellor) a Part of this House for twenty-one Years, upon which he laid out much Cost; and upon that Pretence, afterward, he moved the Queen to require the said Bishop to alienate it to him, with the Garden; which to do, he made an humble Denial to the Queen, signifying to her, by a well-penned Letter in Latin, not only the Inconveniency that would hereby come to him and his Successors, viz. "That they should want an Orchard and Ground, and that they should be too much streightened; but that in his Conscience he could not do it, being a Piece of Sacrilege. That when he became Bishop of Ely, he had

"received certain Farms, Houses, and other Things, which former pious Princes had judged necessary for that Place and Calling. These he received, by the Queen's Favour, from his Predecessors; and that of these he was to be a Steward, not a Scatterer. That he could not bring his Mind to be so ill a Trustee for his Successors, nor to violate the pious Wills of Kings and Princes, and, in effect, rescind their last Testaments. He put the Queen in Mind of that Rule of Nature, and of God, not to do that to another, which one would not have done to one's self; and that the Profit of one is not to be increased by the Damage of another. Nay, he told her, that he could scarcely justify those Princes, which transferred Things appointed for pious Uses into Uses less pious." But, however, *Hatton* failed of obtaining his Desire at present. After this good Bishop's Death, the Temporalities coming into the Queen's Hands, these Lands were made over to him, and now go under the Name of *Hatton-garden*. Of which, by Buildings, vast Improvements have been made.

This *Ely-house*, with the Bounds of it, claimed a Privilege of express Exemption from the Lord-Mayor's Jurisdiction. About this was a Contest. Anno 1567, Sir *Roger Martin*, being Lord-Mayor, came with his Company into the Parts about *Ely-house*, called *Ely-rents*, and attempted to weigh Bread, and do his Office among the Bishop's Tenants there: Which they refused to suffer him to do, as being exempt from the Rights and Franchises and Liberties of the Mayor; and that they belonged to the Jurisdiction of the Church and Bishoprick of Ely. This caused a great Dispute; and at length the Bishop and the Mayor chose certain honourable Arbitrators to determine this Business, submitting themselves to the Order and Direction of the Right Honourable Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper, *Robert Earl of Leicester*, Sir *Rob. Catlyn*, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Kt. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir *James Dyer*, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. And both the said Parties appeared at divers and sundry Times, with their Learned Counsel, before the said Lords and Arbitrators, and shewed divers and sundry Writings and Records, for the Maintenance of their several Titles and Claims; and also, severally, produced several Witnesses, which had been examined in the Court of Chancery, and their Examinations published; and also produced several Witnesses *Viva Voce* before the said Arbitrators, for Proof of their several Allegations.

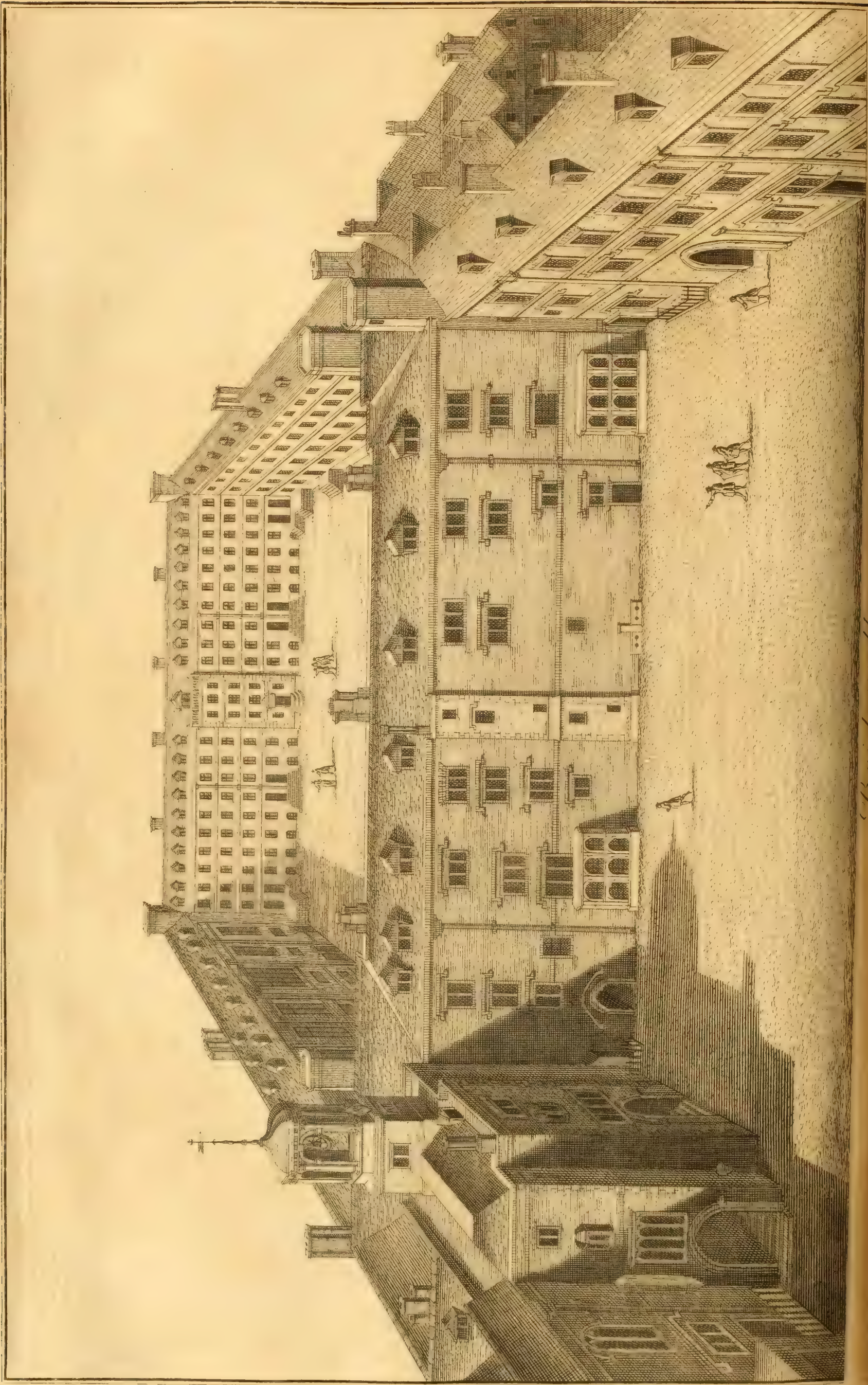
The Consideration of all which Matters, after divers and sundry Debates, was agreed, should be referred to the two Chief Justices; and that they should make their Report, and give their Opinions touching the said Matter, and in whom the Right rested.

And the Chief Justices having advisedly weighed and considered the several Proofs, and afterwards being present in the Star-Chamber, together with the said Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, and Sir *Walter Mildmay*, the 9th of June, in the 12th of











of Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1570, did make Report and Declaration of their Opinion, touching the said Controversy, viz.

That the Right of the Law, as far as they could yet discern, stood for the said Mayor and Commonalty: And that the said Tenements, called *Ely-rents* in *Holborn*, were and be within the Liberties, Franchises, and Jurisdiction of the said City, for and concerning the Matter in Controversy.

It was therefore by the Arbitrators (except the said Earl, who was then absent, and the said Bishop and his Counsel, being likewise absent) ordered and decreed, the said 9th of *June*, That the said Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London*, and their Successors, should from thenceforth peaceably and quietly have, use, enjoy, and exercise, within the said Tenements, all and every such Liberties, Customs and Jurisdictions, as they may use within any other Place within the Liberty and Freedom of *London*, without any Trouble to their Servants, Tenants, and Officers, until such Time as the said Bishop, or his Successors, shew forth better Matter for their Parts and Defence in the Premises.

This House is, at present, a very old Building, and stands upon a large Piece of Ground; having a spacious Hall, a good Chapel, and several large Rooms, but old-fashioned, with a spacious Yard or Court before it, and a large Ground for Gardening behind it, which, for want of a Gardener's keeping, lay in a rude Condition; and were this Ground improved by Building, it would bring in a great Revenue to the Episcopal See, besides a good House for his City Abode. The present Possessor thereof is the Right Reverend Dr. *Thomas Mawson*, now Lord Bishop of *Ely*.

*Hospitals.* *Seventhly*, This Ward is also remarkable for two great Hospitals, viz.

*Bridewell.* (1) *Bridewell*, situate on the North Bank of the River *Thames*, near the East Extremity of *Fleet-street*, was in old Time a Royal Palace; for the Kings of this Realm have been there lodged, and their Courts of Law have been there kept, of old Time. And, 'till the 9th of *Henry III.* the Courts were kept in the King's House, wherefoever he lodged, as may appear by antient Records.

King *Henry VIII.* built there a stately and beautiful House, new, for the Reception of the Emperor *Charles V.* who, in the Year 1522, was lodged himself at *Black-friars*; but his Nobles in this new built *Bridewell*, a Gallery being made over the Water, and through the Wall of the City, into the Emperor's Lodging at *Black-friars*. King *Henry* himself oftentimes lodged there also, as namely, in the Year 1525, a Parliament being then held in *Black-friars*. He created States of Nobility there, viz.

*Henry Fitz-Roy*, a Child, whom he had by *Elizabeth Blunt*, to be Earl of *Nottingham*, Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerset*.

*Henry Courtney*, Earl of *Devonshire*, Cousin-German to the King, to be Marquis of *Exeter*.

*Henry Brandon*, a Child of two Years old, Son to the Earl of *Suffolk*, to be Earl of *Lincoln*.

Sir *Thomas Manners*, Lord *Rofs*, to be Earl of *Rutland*.

Sir *Henry Clifford*, to be Earl of *Cumberland*.

Sir *Robert Ratcliff*, to be Viscount *Fitzwater*.

Sir *Thomas Bolaine*, Treasurer of the King's Household, to be Viscount *Rockford*.

In the Year 1528, Cardinal *Campeius* was brought into the King's Presence, being then at *Bridewell*, whither he had called all his Nobility, Judges, and Counsellors, &c. And there the 8th of *November*, in his great Chamber, he made to them an Oration touching his Marriage with Queen *Katharine*.

In the Year 1529, the same King *Henry* and Queen *Katharine* were lodged there, whilst the Question of their Marriage was argued in *Black-friars*, &c.

There being many poor distressed Persons in the City, who had neither House nor Harbour, but were forced to lie abroad in the open Streets, many worthy Citizens were thereby much affected, and especially *Ridley*, the good Bishop of *London*; who, considering that *Bridewell*, an old decayed House of the King's, situated in the City, being very large and capacious, might be extremely serviceable to this charitable Purpose, he endeavoured to find a way to beg it of the King, and had the better Opportunity at this Time, one being about buying it of the King to convert to his own Use. And to compass this Design, in the Month of *May*, in this charitable Year 1552, he wrote a very pathetick Letter to Sir *William Cecyl*, Knt. the King's Secretary, whom he knew to be of a pious Disposition, and much about the King's Person. His Letter was as follows:

"Good Mr. *Cecyl*, I must be a Suitor unto  
"you in our Master Christ's Cause. I beseech  
"you be good unto him. The Matter is, Sir,  
"alas! he hath lien too, too long abroad, (as you  
"do know) without Lodging, in the Streets of  
"*London*, both hungry, naked, and cold. Now  
"Thanks be unto Almighty God, the Citizens  
"are willing to refresh him, and to give him  
"both Meat, Drink, Cloathing, and Firing;  
"but alas! Sir, they lack Lodging for him:  
"For in some one House, I dare say, they are  
"fain to lodge three Families under one Roof.  
"Sir, there is a wide, large, empty House of  
"the King's Majesty, called *Bridewell*, that  
"would wonderfully well serve to lodge Christ  
"in, if he might find such good Friends in the  
"Court to procure in his Cause. Surely I have  
"such a good Opinion in the King's Majesty,  
"that if Christ had such faithful and hearty  
"Friends that would heartily speak for him,  
"he should, undoubtedly, speed at the King's  
"Majesty's Hands. Sir, I have promised my  
"Brethren the Citizens to move you, because I  
"do take you for one that feareth God, and  
"would that Christ should lie no more abroad in  
"the Street."

He prayed him also, for God's sake, that he would stop the Sale of this House, in case any were about buying of it, as he heard there was, and that he would speak in our Master's Cause. The said Bishop wrote also to Sir *John Gates*, another great Man at Court, about this Business more at large; and he joined, he said, *Cecyl* with him, and all other that loved and looked for Christ's

*Bishop Ridley's Letter to Cecyl to beg Bridewell.*

final



*final Benediction on the latter Day; meaning that in the Gospel, Come, ye Blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the Beginning of the World: For I was hungry, &c.* He also sent Instructions by the Bearer of this Letter, to confer further with *Cecyl* in this Affair. So that that holy Martyr *Ridley's* Name must not be forgotten, as a great Instrument in the Procurement of *Bride-well* to the City.

Afterward this House being obtained to the City, it was employed for the Correction and Punishment of idle, vagrant People, and Strumpets, and for setting them to work, that they might in an honest Way take Pains to get their own Livelihood.

And here must not be omitted the Names of two good Mayors of *London*, *Dobbs* and *Barnes*; the former a main Instrument in procuring the Foundation of this and other Hospitals, the latter in furthering the good Estate of them; whom the good Bishop of *London* accosted in this Manner, in one of the Letters he wrote out of Prison a little before his Death:

“O *Dobbs*, *Dobbs*, Alderman and Knt. thou  
“in thy Year didst win my Heart for evermore,  
“for that honourable Act, that most blessed Work  
“of God, of the Erection and Setting-up of  
“Christ's holy Hospitals and truly religious  
“Houses, which by thee and through thee were  
“begun: For thou, like a Man of God, when  
“the Matter was moved, [perhaps by himself,  
“the Bishop] for Christ's poor silly Members,  
“to be holpen from extream Misery, Hunger,  
“and Famine, thy Heart; I say, was moved  
“with Pity, and, as Christ's high honourable  
“Officer in that Cause, thou calledst together  
“thy Brethren, the Aldermen of the City, be-  
“fore whom thou brakest the Matter for the  
“Poor: Thou didst plead their Cause; yea, and  
“not only in thine own Person thou didst set  
“forth Christ's Cause, but, to further the Mat-  
“ter, thou broughtest me into the Council-  
“Chamber of the City before the Aldermen  
“alone, whom thou hadst assembled there toge-  
“ther to hear me speak what I could say, as an  
“Advocate by Office and Duty in the poor  
“Man's Cause. The Lord wrought with thee,  
“and gave thee the Consent of thy Brethren,  
“whereby the Matter was brought to the Com-  
“mon Council, and so to the whole Body of  
“the City; by whom, with an uniform Con-  
“sent, it was committed to be drawn, ordered  
“and devised, by a certain Number of the most  
“witty Citizens and politick, endued also with  
“Godliness, and with ready Hearts to set for-  
“ward such a noble Act, as could be chosen in  
“all the whole City: And they, like true and  
“faithful Ministers, both to the City and their  
“Master Christ, so ordered, devised, and brought  
“forth the Matter, that thousands of poor silly  
“Members of Christ, that else, for extream  
“Hunger and Misery, should have famished and  
“perished, shall be relieved, holpen, and  
“brought up, and shall have Cause to bless the  
“Aldermen of that Time, the Common Coun-  
“cil, and the whole Body of the City; but espe-  
“cially thee, O *Dobbs*, and those chosen Men  
“by whom this honourable Work of God was  
“begun and wrought.

“And thoo, O Sir *George Barnes*, thou wast  
“in thy Year not only a Furtherer and Continuer  
“of that which before thee by thy Predecessor  
“was well begun, but also thou didst labour so  
“to have perfected the Work, that it should  
“have been an absolute Thing, and a perfect  
“Spectacle of true Charity and Godliness unto  
“all *Christendom*. Thine Endeavour was to have  
“set up an House of Occupations, both that all  
“Kind of Poverty, being able to work, should  
“not have lacked whereupon profitably they  
“might have been occupied, to their own Relief,  
“and to the Profit and Commodity of the Com-  
“monwealth of the City; and also to have re-  
“tired thither the poor Babes brought up in the  
“Hospitals, when they had come to a certain  
“Age and Strength; and also all those which in  
“the Hospitals aforesaid have been cured of their  
“Diseases. And to have brought this to pass,  
“thou obtainedst (not without great Diligence  
“and Labour, both of thee and thy Brethren)  
“of that godly King *Edward*, that Christian and  
“Peerless Prince, the princely Palace of *Bride-  
“well*, and what other Things to the Perfor-  
“mance of the same, and under what Condition,  
“it is not unknown. That this thine Endea-  
“vour hath not had like Success, the Fault is  
“not in thee, but in the Condition and State of  
“the Time.”

At the same Time that the Citizens were moved to these Charities, the King was excited to the same by good Sermons preached before him; such was that of Mr. *Lever*, a learned and pious Preacher in those Days, and Master of St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*; who, in a *Lent* Sermon before the King, had these Words:  
“O merciful Lord, what a Number of poor, fee-  
“ble, halt, blind, lame, sickly, yea, with idle  
“Vagabonds and dissembling Caitiffs mixt among  
“them, lye, and creep, begging in the miry  
“Streets of *London* and *Westminster*? It is too  
“great Pity afore the World, and to utter Dam-  
“nation before God, to see these begging as  
“they use to do in the Streets; for there is never  
“a one of these, but he lacketh either thy chari-  
“table Alms to relieve his Need, or else thy due  
“Correction to punish his Fault, &c. These silly  
“Souls have been neglected throughout all *Eng-  
“land*, and especially in *London* and *Westminster*:  
“But now I trust that a good Overseer, a godly  
“Bishop I mean, will see that they in these two  
“Cities shall have their Needs relieved, and their  
“Faults corrected, to the good Example of all  
“other Towns and Cities. Take heed that there  
“be such Grasse to sit down there, as ye [speak-  
“ing to the King] command the People to sit  
“down; that there be sufficient Housing and  
“other Provision for the People there, as ye  
“command them to be quiet. *The Men sat down  
“about five thousand in Number*: Which was Part  
“of the Gospel for the Day, out of which he  
“took his Text.”

And *Ridley*, that zealous and charitable Pre-  
late, and true Father of his Flock in *London*, was  
seasonably called also to preach before the King  
at *Westminster*; where he so closely and af-  
fectionately pressed Persons in high Place and  
Calling to be Instruments in helping and suc-  
couring the Poor, that the King was exceedingly  
moved



moved with his Discourse, and presently sent for him, taking Notice to him of his Sermon, and that he supposed he chiefly had him in his Eye, as being the highest of those in great Place and Calling, that he the Bishop spake to. Then the King assured him of his own Readiness to promote such good Purposes, desiring him to direct him therein, and what he would advise him to do on that Part.

The Bishop hereupon referred the King to the City; and the King presently caused a Letter to be wrote, and sent to the Mayor and his Brethren, to enter into Consultation about it: The Conclusion of which was, that, as the City had appointed the *Grey-friars*, now called *Christ-Church*, for poor Children; *St. Bartholomew's*, and likewise *St. Thomas's* in *Southwark*, for the Maimed and Diseased; and *Bridewell* for the Correction of Vagabonds, Strumpets, and idle Persons, and for finding them Work; so they obtained of the King to grant the Governors of those Places to be a Corporation, and to have Authority convenient for the Governing thereof: And he constituted himself Founder and Patron.

In *June* an Indenture bore Date and was made between the King, and the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, and their Successors for ever, towards the Maintenance of poor and impotent People; granting all the Manor-House, and Place of *Bridewell*, with the Appurtenances, lying and being in the Parish of *St. Bridget* in *Fleet-street*, with other Lands, and with a Licence to purchase four thousand Mark Lands for the Use aforesaid, besides the Lands given them by his Majesty in *London*, and elsewhere, and to purchase so much Land, besides Fees and Pensions granted to the Officers; and that the Lands given them by the King should be quit and discharged of all Tenths and First Fruits: That they might make godly and wholesome Ordinances, Statutes, and Rules, for the Government of the Poor: And that within the City of *London*, and County of *Middlesex*, they might search and examine all Manner of suspicious Houses, Taverns, Ale-houses, &c. and other suspected Places for Ruffians, Vagabonds, and idle Persons. This Gift of the King was computed to the yearly Value of four hundred and fifty Pounds.

And moreover, out of his meer Grace and Christian Charity, he gave out of the Hospital of the *Savoy*, now suppressed for the aforesaid charitable Use, a great Part of the Revenue thereof, which was seven hundred Mark Lands, together with the Bedding and Furniture; though, dying soon after, the Grant seemed not to be fully finished: But, for Fear it should not take Place, (so much it ran in the King's Mind) that in his last Will he caused this Clause to be inserted: *The Grant made to the Mayor and City of London, touching the Savoy and Lands thereof, to be performed.*

Though this House was granted in the Year 1553, yet it seems it was not till two Years after that the City entered and took Possession of it by *Gerard* their Mayor, having obtained *Queen Mary's* Confirmation.

Concerning the forwarding of this good Work of *Bridewell*, and bringing it to a desired Perfection.

this Act of Common Council was made the last of *February*, in the second and third Years of *Philip* and *Mary*:

“Forasmuch as King *Edward VI.* had given “his House of *Bridewell* unto the City, partly “for the setting of idle and lewd People to work, “and partly for the lodging and harbouring of “the poor, sick, weak, and sore People of this “City, and of poor wayfaring People repairing “to the same; and had, for this last Purpose, “given the Bedding and Furniture of the “*Savoy*: Therefore, in Consideration that very “great Charges would be required to the “fitting of the said House, and the buying of “Tools and Bedding, the Money was ordered to “be gotten up among the rich People of the Companies of *London*, &c.”

In the Time of *Queen Elizabeth*, about the Year 1570 and odd, one *John Pain*, a Citizen, invented a Mill to grind Corn, which he got recommended to the Lord-Mayor, for the Use of *Bridewell*. This Mill had two Conveniencies; one was, that it would grind a greater Quantity considerably than other Mills of that Sort could do; and the other (which would render it so useful to *Bridewell*) was, that the Lame, either in Arms or Legs, might work at it, if they had but Use of either; and accordingly these Mills were termed *Hand-Mills* or *Foot-Mills*.

This Mill he shewed to the Lord Mayor, who saw it grind as much Corn with the Labour of two Men, as they did then at *Bridewell* with ten; that is to say, two Men with Hands, two Bushels the Hour; or two Men with Feet, two Bushels the Hour: If they were lame in their Arms, then they might earn their Livings with their Legs; if lame in their Legs, then they might earn their Livings with their Arms.

One Mill would grind twenty Bushels of Wheat in a Day; so that by Computation it was reckoned, that one of these would supply a thousand Persons.

In *Bridewell*, at the City's Charge, were built in those Times twelve new Granaries, sufficient to contain six thousand Quarters of Corn, and two Storehouses, which would hold four thousand Chaldron of Coals, for the Provision of the City, at the Charge of three thousand Pounds, or thereabouts.

The Use of this Hospital now is for a House of Correction, and to be a Place where all Strumpets, Night-walkers, Pick-pockets, vagrant and idle Persons, that are taken up for their ill Lives, as also incorrigible and disobedient Servants, are committed by the Mayor and Aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace in this City; and being so committed, are forced to beat Hemp in publick View, with due Correction of Whipping, according to their Offence, for such a Time as the President and Court shall see Cause: The Court-Day being generally every *Friday* in the Forenoon.

And to this Hospital are sent several Youths as Apprentices to Glovers, Flax-dressers, Weavers, &c. who there reside; and these are clad in blue Doublets and Breeches, with white Hats. Having faithfully served their Time of seven Years, they have not only their Freedom, but also ten Pounds each, towards carrying on their



their respective Trades, and many of them have, from nothing, arrived to be Governors themselves.

Bridewell  
burnt.

In the Year 1666 this House was burnt, and all the Apartments belonging to it; as also all the Dwelling houses in the Precinct of *Bridewell*, which were about two Thirds of the Revenue of the House: But the Governors, till the Hospital could be rebuilt, made Provision for the several Arts-Masters and their Apprentices, in Places remote from the City. And now the Chapel, Court-house, Work-houses, and Dwelling-houses, within the said Hospital, by the Care and Pains of the worthy Governors at the Time of building them, are more convenient than ever. The Reparations, Rebuilding, and other incident Charges, occasioned by the Fire, amounted to above six thousand Pounds. Besides the great Loss that this House sustained by the Fire in 1666, their Revenue was much impaired by two other Fires that happened at *Wapping*, where a great many Tenements belonging to it were burnt; the one in *June* 1673, and the other in *November* 1682.

Its Chapel.

There is a Chapel belonging to *Bridewell* Precinct, which was enlarged and beautified at the proper Cost and Charge of the Governors and Inhabitants of this Precinct, in the Year of our Lord 1620; Sir *Thomas Middleton* being then President, and Mr. *Thomas Johnson* Treasurer of this Hospital.

The Enlargement was by taking in of a large Room, that, before the Date above-named, joined upon the Head of the Chapel: This Ground adding to the Length of it (at the full Breadth going with it) twenty-four Feet, and better.

This Room thus taken in, trimmed, beautified, and consecrated, was made a handsome Chapel, it being before a Room empty, waste, rude, and unsightly, though then in the Use deserving a fair Commendation; for then the Ground that is now a Chancel to the Prisoners of the House, was a Chapel, into which, every Sabbath, thro' a bye or backward Passage, they were brought from their several Lodgings to hear divine Service and Sermons.

Cloſe by the Pulpit hung the Picture of King *Edward VI.* with these Lines under it:

This *Edward* of fair Memory the Sixt,  
In whom, with Greatness, Goodness was commixt,  
Gave this *Bridewel*, a Palace in old Times,  
For a chastising House of vagrant Crimes.

In this Chapel also was Queen *Elizabeth's* Monument, with the common Verses:

Here lies her Type, &c.

But being destroyed by the Fire in the Year 1666, it was re-edified, and finished *Anno* 1668, in the Manner hereafter described.

It is a very pleasant Chapel, having a square Roof, and two Galleries at the North and West Sides, supported by Columns of the *Tuscan* Order; at which West End are Places for the Hospital Boys, and others for the Prisoners. The Walls are Brick; the Wainscot and Finishing very neat. The Altar-Piece consists of two Pilasters, with their Entablature and circular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; between which are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* in Gold on

Blue, in gilt Frames, and farther enriched with gilt Cherubims, Leaves, Fruit, &c. carved in *Relievo*. The Chancel was paved with black and white Marble at the first Building, but now the whole Floor of the Chapel is paved in the same Manner. The last Part, with a handsome Pair of Iron Gates, were the Gift of Sir *William Withers*.

To this Chapel and Precinct belong the following Officers: The Rev. Mr. *Gibbons*, Preacher, chosen by the Governors; the Reader, the Rev. Mr. *Jenkins*; two Chapel-Wardens, one in the House, the other in the Precinct; and one Constable living within the House, generally the Porter thereof.

Here are Prayers *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, at Ten in the Forenoon.

In the Court-Room is a Chair for the President, and convenient Seats for the Governors: It is adorned with Columns of the *Composite* Order, a Gallery, &c. but the most valuable Embellishments are the several handsome Tables, wherein the Names of the Benefactors are pencilled in Gold Letters.

Over the Door, at the Entrance, is this Inscription:

"This Chapel, Court-Room, and Parlour,  
"were repaired and beautified in the Year 1706;  
"Sir *Thomas Rawlinson*, Lord-Mayor, then President; *Thomas Gardiner*, Esq; Treasurer."

And over the Gates going into the Chapel:

"These Iron Gates, and the Marble Pavement, were the Gift of the Right Worshipful  
"Sir *William Withers*, Knt. and Alderman, President of this Hospital, *Anno Dom.* 1713."

The whole Management of the Affairs in this Hospital is by the Governors, who are above three hundred, besides the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, all Gentlemen of the greatest Reputation and Substance in the City and elsewhere, and who are likewise Governors of the Hospital of *Bethlem*.

The President is *William Benn*, Esq; Alderman.  
The Treasurer, *Robert Alsop*, Esq; Alderman.  
Court-Clerk, *John Taylour*, Esq;

There are, besides, the following Officers: A Steward, a Porter, a Matron, and four Beadles, the youngest of whom is to give Correction to the Criminals.

The Account of *Bridewell*, brought in for the Year 1704, was as follows:

Vagrants, and other indigent and miserable People received here the last Year, four hundred and forty-one.

Maintained and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, one hundred and eighteen.

The Account of *Bridewell*, given in for the Year 1705, was thus:

Vagrants, and other indigent and miserable People received here, were in Number three hundred and sixty-six.

Maintained and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, Apprentices, one hundred and thirty-two.

The Condition of *Bridewell* Hospital, from the Year 1705 to 1706, as it was published, stood thus:

Received into this Hospital this Year, Vagrants, and other indigent and miserable People, one hundred and seventy-one.

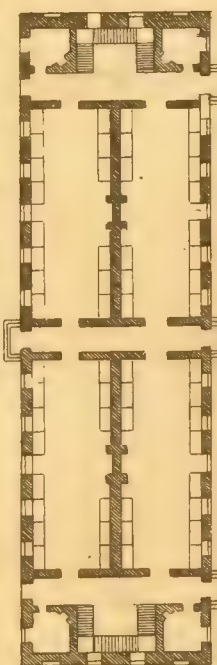
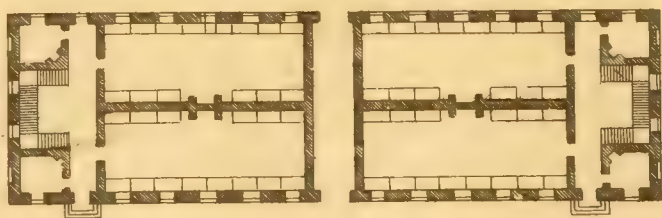
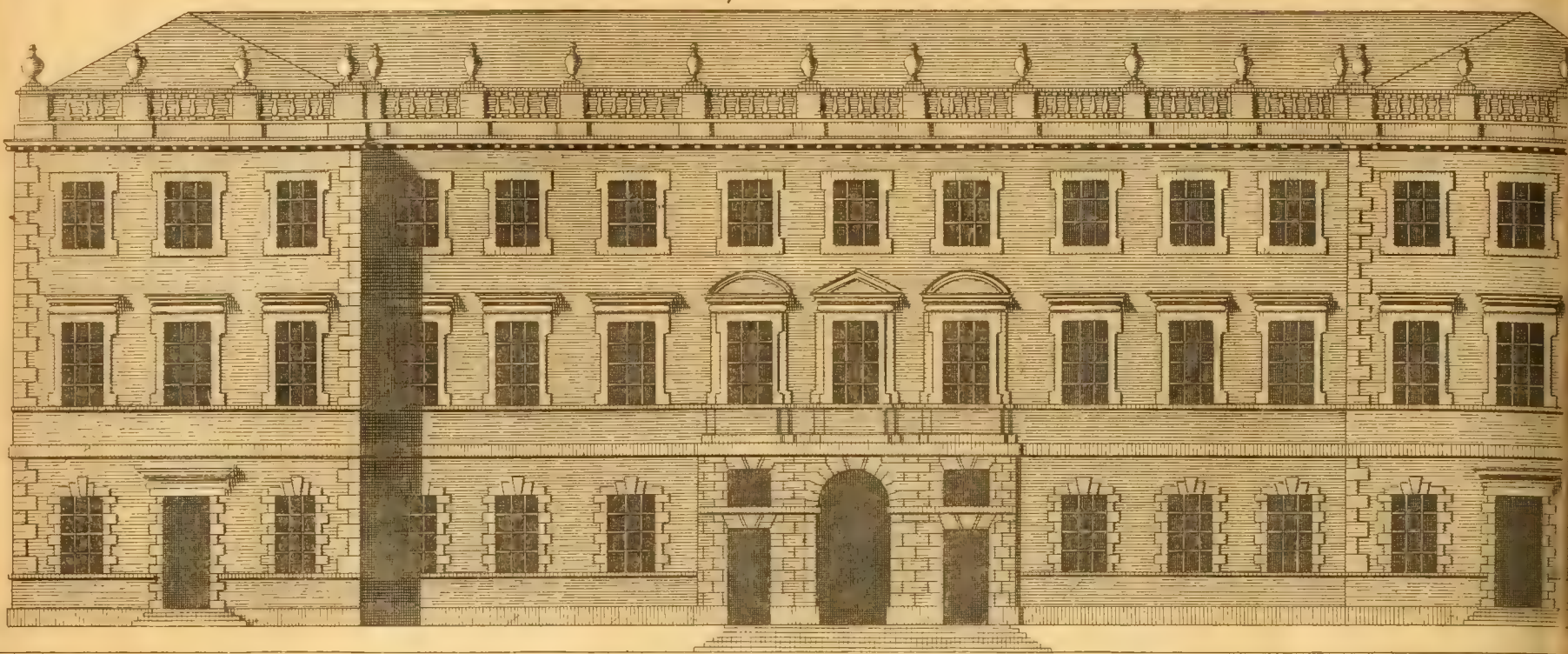
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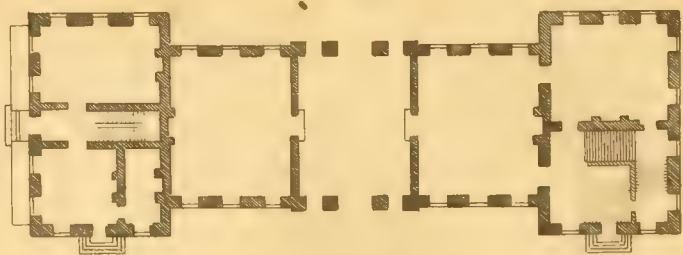
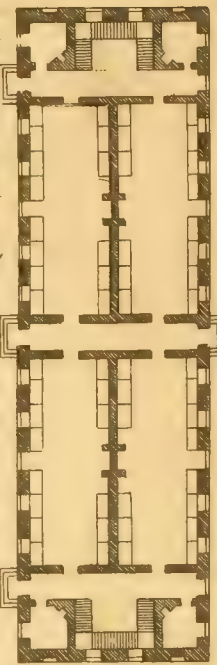




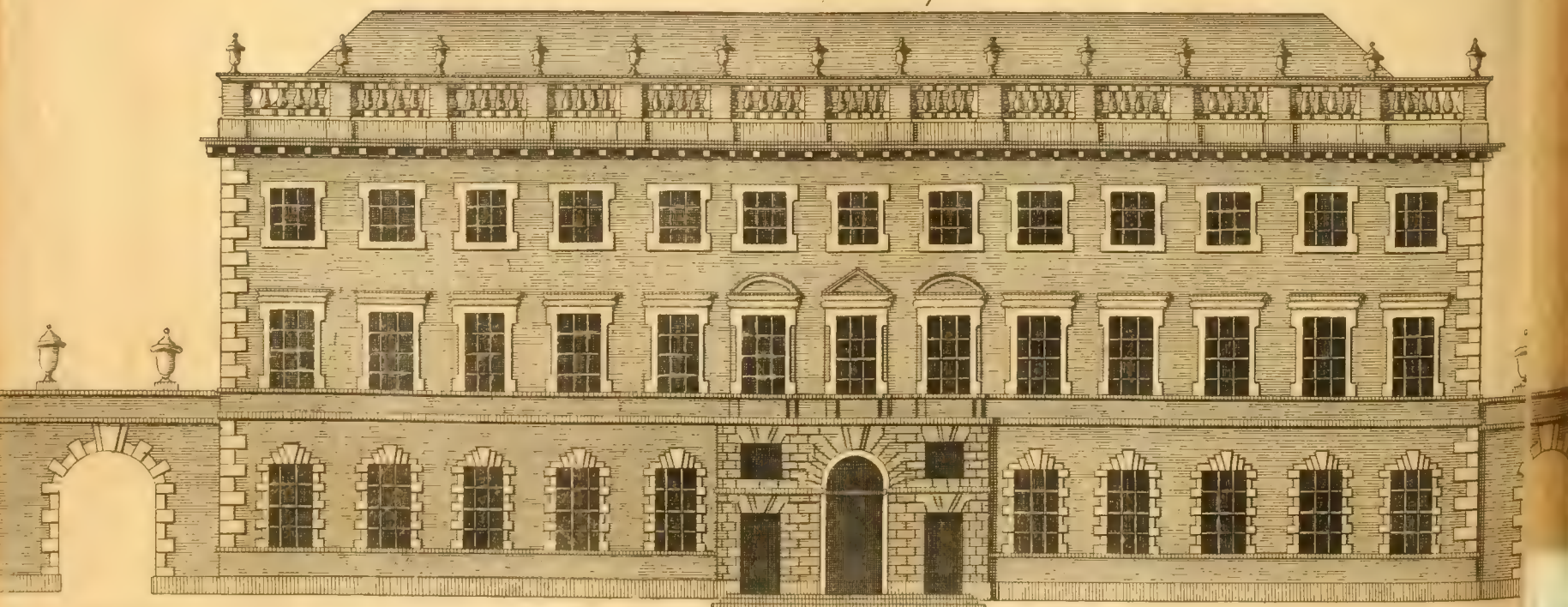
*The South Prospect of S<sup>t</sup> Bartholomew's Hospital.*



*The General plan of the new Building intended for S<sup>t</sup> Bartholomew's Hospital consisting of 4 detached Piles about a Court or area 200 feet long and 160 feet wide, into which there is to be a Passage for Coaches &c through the Principal Front on one side of which Passage is the Counting house & the Clerks house on the other side a Room for admitting and discharging Patients and off of that another Room for the private Examination of them. Joining to which is the Stair case leading up to the Hall which is 90 feet long 35 feet wide and 30 feet high lighted from both sides. In the other Buildings are Wards for the Sick; each pile containing 12 Wards & each Ward 14 Patients; in all 504. There is a private Room off of each Ward for the Nurse attending it.*



*The East Prospect.*





Received from the Prison of *Newgate* convicted Women, who pleaded the Queen's Pardon, upon Condition to be kept to hard Labour in the said Hospital for one whole Year, and afterward during the Queen's Pleasure, eleven.

Maintained in the said Hospital, and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, at the only Charge of the Hospital, Apprentices, one hundred and thirty-three.

A.D.1707 The Condition of the said Hospital from *Easter* 1706, to *Easter* 1707, stood thus:

Vagrants, and other miserable People, and nineteen Women from *Newgate*, to be kept at hard Labour, received into this Hospital the last Year, two hundred and seventy-two.

Maintained in the said Hospital, and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, one hundred and thirty-eight.

A.D.1711 Some Years after, viz. *Anno* 1711, Received into *Bridewell* the last Year, three hundred and thirty-six.

Discharged, convicted Men and Women, sixteen.

Remaining, convicted Persons, forty.

Maintained there, and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, Apprentices, one hundred and fourteen.

And the two late Years, viz. 1717 and 1718, these were the true Reports brought in:

A.D.1717 *Anno* 1717, received into *Bridewell*, Vagrants, &c. three hundred and fifty.

Maintained and brought up in Trades, Apprentices, one hundred and three.

A.D.1718 *Anno* 1718, received Vagrants, and other indigent and miserable People, two hundred and eighty-eight.

Maintained in the said Hospital, and brought up in Trades and Arts, Apprentices, ninety-four.

Benefactors to the Hospital of *Bridewell*.

|                                                 | l.  | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| <i>John Vernon</i> , Merchant-Taylor            | 5   | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Richard Goddard</i> , Draper                 | 200 | 0  | 0  |
| <i>George Smithies</i> , Goldsmith              | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Sir John Lyon</i> , Grocer                   | 25  | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Sir Woolstone Dixie</i>                      | 20  | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Sir J. Swinerton</i> , Merchant-Taylor       | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Sir Thomas Hunt</i> , Skinner                | 25  | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Peter Blundel</i> , Clothworker, by the Year | 8   | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Gaius Newman</i> , Goldsmith                 | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| <i>John Newman</i> , Grocer                     | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Richard Jacob</i> , Vintner, by the Year     | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| <i>John Berryman</i> , Clothier                 | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| <i>John Ireland</i> , Salter                    | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Thomas Thorncy</i> , Barber-Surgeon          | 5   | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Henry Butler</i> , Draper                    | 5   | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Geo. Chamberlain</i> , Ironmonger            | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Thomas Church</i> , Draper                   | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Will. Parker</i> , Merchant-Taylor           | 200 | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Henry Walcot</i> , Grocer                    | 3   | 6  | 8  |
| <i>Mrs. Anne Whitmore</i>                       | 100 | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Richard Culverwell</i> , Brewer              | 200 | 0  | 0  |
| <i>John Kendrick</i> , Draper                   | 200 | 0  | 0  |

All these were before the Year of our Lord 1633.

*Bridewell* Hospital, the State of it *Anno* 1754.

Received this Year into the Hospital of *Bridewell*, Vagrants, and other indigent and miserable People, all which have had Physick, and other Relief, at the Charge of the said Hospital,

as their Necessities required, three hundred and forty-one.

(2.) The Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, situate on the South-East Side of *Smithfield*, which is incorporated by the Name of the Hospital of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, Governors for the Poor, called *Little St. Bartholomew's*, near *West Smithfield*. It was erected, for sick and maimed People, where great Care is taken of them, and all Necessaries for Food, Lodging, Attendance, Physick, and Medicaments, proper for their Cure, administred; for they have good able Physicians and Surgeons provided, belonging to the Hospital, who give their constant Attendance as Occasion requires; and they have Matrons and Nurses to look to them, and to see that they have what is convenient.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

There belongs also to the Hospital an Apothecary, to provide and prepare what the Physicians direct: And the Diseased are duly visited by them in their Wards where they are lodged every Morning and Evening, as there is Need; every one having a Bed to himself; and, by the Care of the Matrons, the Wards are always kept clean and neat.

It formerly belonged to the Priory of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, founded by one *Rahere*, the King's Minstrel, a witty Gentleman, belonging to King *Henry I.* about the Year 1102; and he was himself the first Prior. See the Priory of *St. Bartholomew*.

It was governed by a Master and eight Brethren, and four Sisters, to take Care of the Poor of the said Hospital.

Both Priory and Hospital were dissolved under King *Henry VIII.* who, in the last Year of his Reign, founded the Hospital a-new, for the Relief of an hundred Poor and Sick of the City of *London*, endowing it with the yearly Revenue of five hundred Marks, conditionally, that the City also, for their Part, should add other five hundred Marks by the Year; which Thing, with all due Thankfulness, they received at his Majesty's Hands, and embraced the Condition: But, when the City took a Survey of what was given by the King for this yearly Sum, they found the Raising of this five hundred Marks Rent to lie only in certain Houses, some in great Decay, and some rotten and ruinous, and some, to whom better Tenants had happened, already leased out at Terms and Rent, scarce reasonable for the behoof of the Poor; so that to make them again worth the wonted Revenue, and then to continue in the same, was no small Charge. Pensions also were issuing out of the five hundred Marks, and granted by Letters Patents of that King to the Hospitaler there, and to other Ministers of the same.

In this Hospital itself was found only so much Furniture towards the succouring of these hundred Poor, as served three or four Harlots then lying in Childbed, and no more; so much had the godly Meaning of that King been abused in those Days. The Citizens, nevertheless, were not discouraged with the evil Doings of others, and the great Fall of their Hopes, but provided with what Speed they could to the Redress of the Decays, Disorders, and Defaults, and bestowed thereabout not much less than a thousand Pounds; whereby,



whereby, in King *Edward's* Time, it came to such a Point that it was fit to receive the Number, and to succour them with all Necessaries requisite, and accordingly received them and maintained them: But, within five Years after the Citizens had the Care of this Hospital, they were, and even in Pulpits, exclaimed against, as if they had wronged this Charity, by this mistaken Supposition, that this Hospital should have made a general Sweep of all Poor and Afflicted; and so for their Care were rewarded with nothing but open Detraction.

In this Season, notwithstanding, were healed of the Pox, Fistulas, filthy Blains, and Sores, to the Number of eight hundred, and thence safe delivered, that others having Need might enter in their Rooms; besides eight score and twelve that died there in their intolerable Miseries, which might have died and stunk in the Noles of the City.

Upon this Slander, so widely spread, it was thought good by the Lord-Mayor, as chief Patron and Governor of this Hospital, in the Name of the City, to publish at that Time who were the Overseers, and with the Orders by him appointed, and from Time to Time practised and used, by twelve of the Citizens most antient in their Courses, for the Redress and Stay of such Slanders, and that it might be an open Witness unto all Men how well Things were administered there, and by whom, and likewise to excite all well-disposed Persons more and more to bestow their Charity here.

And because these Men, that thus spoke against the Management of this Hospital, endeavoured to stop any further Charities and Gifts towards it, suggesting that there was enough already for this hundred of diseased People to be looked after, it was declared that the City, of their endless Good-will towards this most necessary Succour of their poor Brethren in Christ, altho' at the first they seemed bound to the precise Number of an hundred and no more, wished all Men to be most assuredly persuaded, that, if by any Means possible they might, they desired to enlarge the Benefit to a thousand.

At the first Erection, the Hospital was taken Care of by two Ranks of Persons, *viz.* Governors and Officers, which latter were hired for Wages, to have the necessary Doings in the Service of the House.

I. The Governors. Among them the Lord-Mayor was chief Patron; the others were so changed, that the one Half remained two Years in their Governance, and they were in Number twelve, who were placed there by the Lord-Mayor; whereof four were Aldermen, the Residue Commoners, thus named:

The President, always a senior Alderman.

Surveyors four, two Aldermen and two Commoners.

Almoners four, one Alderman and three Commoners.

The Treasurer, a Commoner.

Scrutiners two, both Commoners.

II. Officers continuable or removeable, as the Governors shall see Cause, were,

I. The Hospitaler.

II. The Renter Clerk.

III. The Butler.

IV. The Porter.

V. The Matron.

VI. The Sisters, twelve.

VII. The Beadles, eight.

There were also three Surgeons in Wages of the Hospital, giving daily Attendance upon the Cures, and a Minister, who was the Visitor of *Newgate*, according to his Office and Charge.

The Governors were always elected by the Lord-Mayor, and his Brethren the other Governors, who yearly elected six, that is to say, two Aldermen and four Commoners, who were admitted into the Hospital after this Manner: The whole Company of the twelve old Governors sitting in Assembly together, cause their Clerk to read unto the six newly elected their Charge. That done, and the new elected consenting and yielding themselves to the Charge, the Half of the Governors that had fulfilled their two Years Governance stood apart, and the other half that remained, with the new elected, took them by the Hands after their Degrees, and so admitted them, and before they parted all dined together, as well those that came a-new, as those that had governed their Time, and those that remained, every Man at his own Cost and Charge.

As for the Charges of St. *Bartholomew's*, in the Reign of King *Edward VI*, there were Certain Charges, and Uncertain: Under the Uncertain came the Monies laid out for Shirts, Smocks, and other Apparel for the Poor, for Sugar and Spices, for Caudles for the Sick, Flax for Shirts, and Weaving of the same Cloth for Winding-Sheets, Bowls, Brooms, Baskets, Incense, Juniper Ashes to buck their Cloaths; also Money given to them at their Departure, which was measured according to their Journey and Need; which Uncertain Charges amounted one Year to the Sum of sixty Pounds.

The Certain Charges rose from the yearly Wages and Fees of Officers and Servants, and the Charges of Household Reparations, &c.

*Wages of Officers and Servants.*

|                                                                                                                                                                            | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>Wages.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| To the Hospitaler                                                                                                                                                          | 10        | 0         | 0         |               |
| To the Renter Clerk                                                                                                                                                        | 10        | 0         | 0         |               |
| To the Butler                                                                                                                                                              | 6         | 13        | 4         |               |
| To the Cook                                                                                                                                                                | 6         | 0         | 0         |               |
| To the Porter                                                                                                                                                              | 6         | 0         | 0         |               |
| To the three Surgeons                                                                                                                                                      | 60        | 0         | 0         |               |
| To the eight Beadles                                                                                                                                                       | 26        | 13        | 4         |               |
| And for Liveries                                                                                                                                                           | 10        | 0         | 0         |               |
| To the Matron and twelve Sisters                                                                                                                                           | 27        | 6         | 8         |               |
| To the Matron, for her Board-Wages, at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per Week                                                                                                    | 3         | 18        | 0         |               |
| Twelve Sisters, for their Board-Wages, at 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per Week each                                                                                            | 40        | 12        | 0         |               |
| To the Matron for her Livery                                                                                                                                               | 0         | 13        | 4         |               |
| To the Sisters for their Livery                                                                                                                                            | 6         | 0         | 0         |               |
| To the Ministers of <i>Christ-Church</i> , by the King's Assignment; that is to say, a Vicar, a Visitor of <i>Newgate</i> , five Priests, two Clerks, and a Sexton, yearly | 106       | 0         | 0         |               |
| To the Ministers of the Church within the Hospital, by the said King's Assignment; that is to say, to a Vicar, a Clerk, and a Sexton                                       | 23        | 6         | 8         |               |
| To                                                                                                                                                                         |           |           |           |               |

Govern-  
ment.



To certain Men of the Law, and other  
Persons, given in Fees by the said  
King's Majesty yearly, by Patent 28 4 0

*Charges of Household.*

For the Diet of an hundred Persons,  
at 2 d. per Day 300 6 8

For sixty-eight Loads of Coals, at 16s.  
per Load 54 8 0

For Wood yearly 24 0 0

For Candles yearly 5 0 0

For yearly Reparation of the Hospital,  
and Tenements appertaining to the  
same 40 0 0

Sum of the Charges certain 795 2 0

Towards the which was yearly re-  
ceived by the King's Endowment 333 6 8

And by the like Endowment of the  
City of London 333 6 8

In the whole 666 13 4

So the Hospital was charged yearly of  
certain, besides uncertain Expences,  
over and above the Sum of their  
Revenues, 128 8 8

Which only arose from the Charity of certain  
Citizens.

The following is the Form of the Charge before-  
said, that was used to be given to the new Go-  
vernors when they were admitted; which the whole  
Company of the twelve old Governors, sitting in  
Assembly together, caused their Clerk to read  
unto the six newly elected:

"It may please you to understand, that ye are  
"here elected and chosen, as Fellow-Governors  
"of this Hospital, to continue by the Space of  
"two Years; by all which Time, according to  
"such laudable Decrees and Ordinances as have  
"been and shall be made by the Authority of the  
"Lord-Mayor, Chief Patron hereof, in the  
"Name of the City, and the Consent of the Go-  
"vernors for the Time being, all your other  
"Business set a-part, as much as you possibly  
"may, ye shall endeavour yourselves to attend  
"only upon the needful Doings of this House,  
"with such a loving and careful Diligence as  
"shall become the faithful Ministers of God,  
"whom ye chiefly, in this Vocation, are ap-  
"pointed to serve, and to whom, for your  
"Negligences or Defaults herein, ye shall ren-  
"der an Account; for truly ye cannot be blame-  
"less before God, if, after you have set your  
"Hand to this good Plough, and promised your  
"Diligence to the Poor, ye shall contrariwise  
"turn your Head backward, and not perform  
"the Succour that Christ looketh for at your  
"Hands, and hath witnessed to be done to  
"himself, with these Words: *Whatsoever ye  
"do to one of these needy Persons for my Name's  
"Sake, the same ye do unto me: And otherwise, if ye  
"neglect and despise them, ye despise me.*

"We therefore require and desire every of  
"you, on God's Behalf, and in his most holy  
"Name, that ye endeavour yourselves, to the  
"best of your Wit and Powers, so to comfort,  
"order, and govern this House, and the Poor  
"thereof, that at the last Day ye may appear  
"before the Face of God, as true and faithful

"Stewards and Disposers of all such Things as  
"shall, for the Comfort and Succour of them,  
"(during the Time of your Office) be commit-  
"ted to your Credit and Charge. And this we  
"do require you faithfully to promise in the  
"Sight of God, and Hearing of your Brethren;  
"and, in so doing, we here admit you into our  
"Fellowship."

And so likewise had all the Officers, superior  
and inferior, their respective Charges in a certain  
Form of Words given them, but too long to be  
here set down.

There was also a pious Form of Thankf-  
giving, which the Diseased, being cured, and  
to be discharged the Hospital, were to repeat  
upon their Knees in the Hall, before the  
Hospitaler and two Masters of the House at  
the least, having learned it without Book, ac-  
cording to the Hospitaler's Charge, which was as  
follows:

"We magnify and praise thee, O Lord,  
"that so mercifully and favourably hast looked  
"upon us, miserable and wretched Sinners,  
"which have so highly offended thy Divine  
"Majesty, that we are not worthy to be num-  
"bered among thy elect and chosen People.  
"Our Sins, being great and grievous, are daily  
"before our Eyes. We lament and are sorry  
"for them, and, with sorrowful Heart and la-  
"mentable Tears, we call and cry unto thee for  
"Mercy. Have Mercy upon us, O Lord,  
"have Mercy upon us, and, according to thy  
"great Mercy, wipe away the Multitude of  
"our Sins: And grant us now, O Lord, thy  
"most holy and working Spirit, that, setting  
"aside all Vice and Idleness, we may in thy  
"Fear walk, and go forward in all Virtue and  
"Godliness.

"And for that thou hast moved, O Lord,  
"the Hearts of godly Men, and the Governors  
"of this House, to shew their exceeding Cha-  
"rity towards us, in curing our Maladies and  
"Diseases, we yield most humble and hearty  
"Thanks to thy Majesty, and shall incessantly  
"laud and praise thy most holy and glorious  
"Name, beseeching thee, most gracious and  
"merciful Lord, according to thy holy Word  
"and Promise, so to bless thine own Dwelling-  
"House, and the faithful Ministers thereof,  
"that there be here found no Lack, but that  
"their Riches and Substance may increase;  
"that thy holy Name may thereby be the more  
"praised and glorified: To whom be all Laud,  
"Honour, and Glory, World without End.  
"Amen."

Above an hundred Years ago this Hospital  
maintained about three hundred poor diseased  
People, at the yearly Charge of two thousand  
Pounds.

Although the old Hospital then standing  
wholly escaped the dreadful Fire in 1666, yet a  
great Part of its Revenues being in Houses in  
London, suffered much thereby. Notwithstand-  
ing, such hath been the Care of the Governors,  
the Diligence and Industry of the Physicians  
and Surgeons, and the Supplies of several good  
Benefactors, that there have been yearly received  
in here many maimed and sick Seamen and Sol-  
diers, with other diseased Persons, from divers



Parts of the King's Dominions, and some from foreign Parts, and many cured, and relieved with Money, and other Necessaries, at their Departure, besides their Diet and Lodging during their Cure.

Their Courts.

This Hospital contains two spacious Courts, for the Harbour of these poor sick and maimed Persons.

Their Hospitals abroad.

There is also a Building belonging to it, called *The President's Building*, for cutting of the Stone. They have also an House in *Kent-street* in *Southwark*; and another at *Kingsland* in the Parish of *Hackney*. Besides, there are many other Patients on whom is bestowed the Charity of their Medicines.

The Numbers here harboured and cured.

By comparing the Cures here done in several Years past one with another, and the constant Numbers that are harboured here, a new Estimate may be given of the annual Charges of this Hospital; for, one Year with another, there are seldom less than fifteen hundred Persons cured, and seldom are there less in it than two hundred and fifty Persons, says my Author in 1700. But

Several new Wards built.

The true Report in 1717 informed us, that this Hospital had been lately enlarged by several new Wards built; and so made capable of receiving a much greater Number of Patients than formerly, whereby the constant annual Charge thereof is much increased, and the ordinary Revenues thereof are much lessened by the dreadful Fire; and so becomes a very fit Object of the Charity of all good Men, towards preserving the Lives of many miserable People, who otherwise must perish.

Benefactors.

To this Hospital divers honourable and other worthy charitable People have contributed their Benevolence; and to signalize the same, and to put others in Mind to follow so good an Example, the Governors did think fit to have their Names fairly wrote with a Pencil in Oil, on both Sides of the publick Passage, from *Smithfield* to *Christ-Church Hospital*, at a convenient Height from the Ground, to be read by Passengers.

Benefactors to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

|                                      | l. | s.  | d.   |
|--------------------------------------|----|-----|------|
| Mr. Henry Wollaston, Draper          | —  | 40  | 0 0  |
| Mr. John Vernon, Merchant-Taylor     | —  | 50  | 0 0  |
| Mr. Edward Harvist, Brewer           | —  | 25  | 0 0  |
| Mr. Nicholas Stile, Grocer           | —  | 05  | 0 0  |
| Mr. Jeffrey Elmes, Merchant-Taylor   | —  | 10  | 0 0  |
| Sir John Lyon, Grocer                | —  | 25  | 0 0  |
| Sir Wolston Dixie                    | —  | 50  | 0 0  |
| Sir Thomas Cambel, Ironmonger        | —  | 05  | 0 0  |
| Sir John Swinnerton, Merchant-Taylor | —  | 10  | 0 0  |
| Sir Thomas Hunt, Skinner             | —  | 25  | 0 0  |
| Mr. Peter Blundel, Clothworker       | —  | 350 | 0 0  |
| Mr. Gaius Newman, Goldsmith          | —  | 06  | 13 4 |
| Mr. John Newman, Grocer              | —  | 06  | 0 0  |
| Mr. R. Jacob, Vintner, by the Year   | —  | 02  | 0 0  |
| Mr. John Berryman, Clothier          | —  | 05  | 0 0  |
| Mr. John Ireland, Salter             | —  | 04  | 0 0  |
| Mr. Fr. Erington, Merchant-Taylor    | —  | 10  | 0 0  |
| Mr. Henry Butler, Draper             | —  | 05  | 0 0  |
| Mr. Peter Hall, Draper               | —  | 03  | 0 0  |
| Mr. George Chamberlain, Ironmonger   | —  | 05  | 0 0  |
| Mr. Thomas Church, Draper            | —  | 05  | 0 0  |
| Mr. Hugh Coppe, Plaisterer           | —  | 10  | 0 0  |
| Mr. Rand. Wolley, Merchant-Taylor    | —  | 03  | 0 0  |
| Mr. Henry Walcot, Grocer             | —  | 20  | 0 0  |
| Lady Mary Ramsey                     | —  | 20  | 0 0  |

|                                                  | l.  | s.  | d.  |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Mrs. Anne Whitmore                               | —   | 60  | 0 0 |
| Mrs. Margaret Audley                             | —   | 50  | 0 0 |
| Mr. John Kendrick, Draper                        | —   | 50  | 0 0 |
| Baptist Lord Hicks, Viscount Cambden             | 100 | 0 0 |     |
| All these were before the Year of our Lord 1633. |     |     |     |

St. Bartholomew's Hospital within the Year 1718 had these good Friends and Benefactors.

|                            | l. | s.  | d.  |
|----------------------------|----|-----|-----|
| Dame Sarah Pritchard       | —  | 100 | 0 0 |
| Samuel Shepherd, Esq;      | —  | 100 | 0 0 |
| William Nutt, Esq;         | —  | 50  | 0 0 |
| Christopher Musgrave, Esq; | —  | 200 | 0 0 |
| William Dalby, Esq;        | —  | 100 | 0 0 |
| John Houblan, Esq;         | —  | 200 | 0 0 |
| William Hoskins, Esq;      | —  | 20  | 0 0 |

Besides some settled Annuities by Mr. Paul Jarvis and Mr. William Allen.

The Governors, Anno 1691, repaired and beautified this Hospital, and in the publick Passage through the same caused the Names of their Benefactors to be fairly written.

In this Hospital of St. Bartholomew's, as also that of St. Thomas in Southwark, not only poor People of the City and Southwark, but the distressed of any other Parts of the King's Dominions, and from foreign Countries, are taken in, and taken Care of; and, when they depart, receive Money, and other Necessaries, to carry them to their respective Parishes, or Places of Abode.

In the Year 1704 there were 2264 Patients cured and discharged, 165 buried, and remained 363 under Cure.

In 1705 there were 2274 Patients cured and discharged, 160 buried, and remained 373 under Cure.

In 1706 there were 2282 Patients cured and discharged, 147 buried, and remained 370 under Cure.

In 1707 there were 2293 Patients cured and discharged, 141 buried, and remained 371 under Cure.

In 1711 there were 2397 Patients cured and discharged, 118 buried, and remained 366 under Cure.

In 1717 there were 2745 Patients cured and discharged, 207 buried, and remained 517 under Cure.

In 1718 there were 3088 Patients from different Parts of the Kingdom, and Foreigners, cured and discharged, 198 buried, and remained 513 under Cure.

The State of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the Year 1754.

There have been cured and discharged from St. Bartholomew's Hospital during the last Year, six thousand seven hundred and three poor, wounded, maimed, sick, and diseased Persons; many of whom have been relieved with Money, Cloaths, and other Necessaries, to enable them to return to their several Habitations.

Trusses given by a private Hand, seventy-four. Trusses given by the Hospital, forty-three.

Buried this Year, after much Charge in their Illness, two hundred and eighty.

Remaining under Cure, at the Charge of this Hospital, six hundred and forty-nine.



So that there have been during the last Year, and now are, under the Cure of this Hospital, of poor, sick, and lame Persons, destitute of all other Relief, in all seven thousand seven hundred and forty-nine.

This Hospital being the most antient Hospital in the City of London, and the Suburbs thereof, and having escaped the great Fire in the Year 1666; the Buildings whereof were by Length of Time become so ruinous and dangerous, that in the Year 1729 there appeared to be an absolute Necessity to rebuild the same. And a Subscription was then entered into by many of the worthy Governors, and other charitable Persons, for defraying the Expence thereof, upon a Plan then prepared, containing four detached Piles of Building, to be joined by Stone Gateways about a Court or Area: Three Piles whereof have been erected and finished by the Money arising from the Subscriptions, and the Benefactions of the Governors, and other charitable Persons, given for that Purpose only. See the Plan.

One of the said Piles doth contain a large Hall for the Resort of the Governors at general Courts; a Compting-house for the Meeting of the Committees of Governors for the Dispatch of the Business of the Hospital; several Rooms for examining, admitting, prescribing for and discharging the Patients, and other necessary Offices. The other two Piles do contain Wards for the Reception of the Patients and their Nurses only; so that the Hospital, being so considerably enlarged, doth now entertain four hundred and twenty Patients within the same, besides sixty-six Patients in the *Lock* and *King'sland* Hospitals, and a great Number of Out-Patients.

But as the constant annual Charge of maintaining and relieving the great Number of Poor, now under the Care of this Hospital, much exceeds the Revenue thereof, which is likewise greatly lessened by the Fall of the Rents of the Houses belonging to the Hospital; the charitable Assistance of all Persons is therefore humbly desired to enable the Governors, not only to support the present Charity; but also to accomplish the further Enlargement thereof, there not being yet sufficient Room to admit all the Poor who daily apply for Relief: A Charity so necessary for preserving the Lives of many miserable Persons, who might otherwise perish, were it not for that Relief, which, by the Blessing of God, they daily receive from this Hospital, in 1755.

*The Names of the President, Treasurer, and Officers belonging to this Hospital.*

The Right Worshipful *John Blackford*, Knt. and Alderman, President.

*John Tuff*, Esq; Treasurer.

The Reverend Mr. *Monro*, Vicar.

Dr. *William Pitcairne*, Dr. *Robert Pate*, Dr. *Anthony Askeu*, F. R. S. Physicians.

Mr. *Thomas Robinson*, Apothecary.

Mr. *John Freke*, F. R. S. Mr. *Edward Nurse*, F. R. S. Mr. *Percival Pott*, Surgeons.

Mr. *Stafford Crane*, Mr. *Robert Young*, Mr. *Thomas Griffiths*, Assistant Surgeons.

Markets.

Eightbly, Here are two Markets, one of which for Spaciousness and the Business transacted therein, and the other for its Neatness and Regularity,

not to be equalled in any other Part of the Kingdom.

(1.) The former is that large Square of *Smithfield*, i. e. a plain or smooth field, which, tho' it is much reduced in its Compass by the Buildings on the North and West Sides, is and was a most capacious Market for black Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Hay and Straw, even 500 Years ago. The antient State of this Field may be collected from the various Uses it served in those Times, and is as follows:

Smithfield.

The rest of *Smithfield*, from *Long-lane* End to the Bars, is inclosed with Inns and large Tenements. On the West Side is *Chicken-lane*, down to *Cowbridge*. Then are the Pens or Folds, so called of Sheep there parted, and penned up, to be sold on the Market-Days.

Then was *Smithfield-pond*, which of old Time, in Records, was called *Horse-pool*; for that Men watered Horses there, and was a great Water. In the sixth of *Henry V.* a new Building was made in the West Part of *Smithfield*, betwixt the laid Pool and the River of the *Wills*, or *Thrummill-brook*, in a Place then called *The Elms*; for that there grew many Elm-Trees, and had been the Place of Execution for Offenders. Since which Time the Building there hath been so increased, that, saith *Stow* in his Time, now not one Tree remaineth growing.

The Elms in Smithfield the common Place of Execution.

This Place was in Use for Executions in the Year 1219, and, as it seems, long before; by a Clause Roll 4 *Henry III.* wherein Mention is made of *Furca facta apud Ulmellos Com. Middlesex, ubi prius facta fuerunt.*

In *Cowbridge-street*, or *Cow-lane*, was the Inn or *London Lodging* of the Prior of *Sempringham*.

The rest of that West Side of *Smithfield* hath several large Inns, and other good Buildings up to *Hofier-lane*, which turns down towards *Holborn*, till it meets with *Cow-lane*.

*Stow* saith, by these Incroachments, and this Inclosure of *Smithfield*, there remained but a small Portion for the old Uses, viz. for Markets of Horses and Cattle; nor for military Exercises, as Joustings, Tournings, and great Triumphs, which had been there performed before the Princes and Nobility, both of this Realm and foreign Countries.

For Example: In the Year 1357, 31 *Edward III.* great and royal Jufts were then holden in *Smithfield*; there being present the Kings of *England*, *France* and *Scotland*, with many other Nobles and great Estates of divers Lands.

In the Year 1362, 36 *Edward III.* on the first five Days of *May*, in *Smithfield* were Jufts holden; the King and Queen being present; with the most Part of the Chivalry of *England* and of *France*, and of other Nations; to the which came *Spaniards*, *Cyprians* and *Armenians*, knightly requesting Aid of the King of *England* against the Pagans that invaded their Confines.

The 48th of *Edward III.* Dame *Alice Perrers*, or *Pierce*, (the King's Concubine) as Lady of the Sun, rode from the *Tower of London*, through *Cheap*, accompanied by many Lords and Ladies; every Lady leading a Lord by his Horse's Bridle, till they came into *West-Smithfield*; and then began a great Just, which lasted for seven Days. See Page 132.

Also



Also the 9th of *Richard II.* was the like great Riding from the *Tower* to *Westminster*, and every Lord led a Lady's Horse's Bridle; and in the Morning began the Jufts in *Smithfield*, which lasted three Days. *Henry* of *Darby*, the Duke of *Lancaster's* Son, the Lord *Beaumont*, Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *Paris Courtney*, all behaved well.

In the 14th of *Richard II.* royal Jufts and Tournaments were proclaimed to be done in *Smithfield*; to begin on *Sunday* next after the Feast of *St. Michael*. Many Strangers came forth out of other Countries; namely, *Valerian*, Earl of *St. Paul*, that had married King *Richard's* Sister; the Lady *Maud Courtney*, and *William* the young Earl of *Ostarvant*, Son to *Albert* of *Baviere*, Earl of *Holland* and *Hainault*.

At the Day appointed, there issued forth of the *Tower*, about the third Hour of the Day, sixty Coursers, apparelled for the Jufts; and upon every one an Esquire of Honour riding a soft Pace. Then came forth sixty Ladies of Honour, mounted upon Palfreys riding on the one Side, richly apparelled; and every Lady led a Knight with a Chain of Gold. Those Knights, being on the King's Party, had their Armour and Apparel garnished with white Harts, and Crowns of Gold about the Harts Necks; and so they came riding through the Streets of *London* to *Smithfield*, with a great Number of Trumpets and other Instruments of Musick before them. The King and Queen, who were lodged in the Bishop's Palace of *London*, were come from thence, with many great Estates, and placed in Chambers to see the Jufts. The Ladies that led the Knights were taken down from their Palfreys, and went up to Chambers prepared for them. Then alighted the Esquires of Honour from their Coursers, and the Knights in good Order mounted upon them. And after the Helmets were set on their Heads, and being ready in all Points, Proclamation made by the Heralds, the Jufts began; and many commendable Courses were run, to the great Pleasure of the Beholders. These Jufts continued many Days, with great Feasting, as ye may read in *Froissard*. See Page 178.

In the Year 1393, the 17th of *Richard II.* certain Lords of *Scotland* came into *England* to get Worship by Force of Arms; the Earl of *Mar* challenged the Earl of *Nottingham* to just with him; and so they rode together certain Courses, but not the full Challenge; for the Earl of *Mar* was cast, both Horse and Man, and two of his Ribs broken with the Fall; so that he was conveyed out of *Smithfield*, and so towards *Scotland*, but died by the Way at *York*.

Sir *William Darell*, Knt. the King's Banner-Bearer of *Scotland*, challenged Sir *Piercy Courtney*, Knt. the King's Banner-Bearer of *England*; and when they had run certain Courses, gave over without Conclusion of Victory. Then *Cookborne*, Esq; of *Scotland*, challenged Sir *Nicholas Hawberke*, Knt. and rode five Courses, but *Cookborne* was borne over Horse and Man, &c.

In the Year 1409, the 10th of *Henry IV.* a great Play was played at *Skinner's-well*, which lasted eight Days; where were to see the same the most Part of the Nobles and Gentlemen of *England*. And forthwith began a royal Justing in *Smithfield* between the Earl of *Somerſet* and the Se-

neschal of *Hainault*; Sir *John Cornwall*, Sir *Richard Arundel*, and the Son of Sir *John Cheyney*, against certain *Frenchmen*. See Page 185. And the same Year a Battle was fought in *Smithfield*; the one called *Gloucester*, Appellant; and the other *Arthur*, Defendant; they fought valiantly, but the King took up the Quarrel into his Hands, and pardoned them both.

In the Beginning of *Henry* the Vth's Reign, another memorable Encounter happened here in *Smithfield* between *Robert Carey*, of the West, Son of Sir *John Carey*, Knt. and a foreign Knight, called *Aragoneſe*, one of the Kingdom of *Aragon*; who having performed many noble Achievements in other Countries, at last visited *England*, where he challenged many Persons of his Rank and Quality to make Trial of his Skill in Arms. The said *Robert Carey* accepted his Challenge. Between them was waged a cruel Encounter, and a long and doubtful Combat; but at last he was vanquished by the *English* Gentleman, who was therefore knighted by the King, and restored to Part of his Father's Inheritance; who having been Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer* in King *Richard* the II'd's Time, and taking Part with him, had forfeited his Estate. And whereas by the Law of Heraldry (says my Author) whosoever fairly in the Field conquered his Adversary, might justify the wearing and bearing of his Arms whom he overcame; he accordingly took on him the Coat Armour of this *Aragoneſe*, being Argent, on a Bend Sable, three Roses of the first; which is ever since borne by the Name of *Carey*, whose antient Coat of Arms was, Gules, a Chevron, Argent, between three Swans proper; one whereof they still retain in their Crest.

In the Year 1430, the 8th of *Henry VI.* the 14th of *January*, a Battle was fought in *Smithfield* within the Lifts before the King, between two Men of *Feverſham* in *Kent*, *John Upton*, Notary, Appellant; and *John Downe*, Gentleman, Defendant. See Page 189.

In the Year 1442, the 20th of *Henry VI.* the 30th of *January*, a Challenge was done in *Smithfield* within the Lifts before the King; one being Sir *Philip la Beaufe*, of *Aragon*, Knt. the other an Esquire of the King's House, called *John Ansley*, or *Antsley*. They came to the Field all armed; the Knight with his Sword drawn, and the Esquire with his Spear; which Spear he cast against the Knight, but the Knight avoided it with his Sword, and cast it to the Ground. Then the Esquire took his Axe, and smote many Blows on the Knight, and made him let fall his Axe, and brake up his Uniber three times, and would have smote him on the Face with his Dagger to have slain him; but then the King cried, *Hold*, and so they parted. The King made *John Ansley* a Knight, and the Knight of *Aragon* offered his Harnes at *Windsor*.

In the Year 1467, the 7th of *Edward IV.* the the Bastard of *Burgoine* challenged the Lord *Scales*, Brother to the Queen, to fight with him both on Horseback and on Foot. The King therefore caused Lifts to be prepared in *Smithfield*, the Length of 120 Taylors Yards, and 10 Feet; and in Breadth 80 Yards, and 20 Feet; double barred, 5 Feet between the Bars, the Timber-Work whereof cost 200 Marks, besides the fair and cost-



ly Galleries prepared for the Ladies, and others : At which martial Exercise the King and Nobility were present. See Page 205.

All this Time this Square was used likewise for a Market-Place for Cattle, Hay, Straw, and other necessary Provisions; and (once in the Year) at *Bartholomew-tide* for a general Fair, commonly called *Bartholomew-fair*. But in Regard that it was continually subject to the Iniquity of Weather, and being a Place of good Extent, it pleased the King's Majesty (*James I.*) with the Advice of his honourable Lords of the Council, to write graciously to the Lord-Mayor, and the Aldermen his Brethren, in the Year 1614, that *Smithfield* might be sufficiently paved. See P. 295.

Besides the paving of this Place all over, and levelling it, (which being in such a rude foul Condition, it was before thought impossible to be done) it was greatly raised and mounted in the Middle; whereby it became a very fair, clean, and spacious Walk: And divers Conveyances were made for the Water from the new Channels, made by the Reason of the Pavement. It was also strongly railed on all Sides; and the Middle had also substantial Rails round about, for the better Safety of Passengers, and for the Security of such as should walk there, from the Danger of Coaches, Carts, Horses, Oxen, and other Cattle, of which *Smithfield* is seldom empty.

Bartholomew Fair.

King Henry II. granted to the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* the Privilege of a Fair to be kept yearly at *Bartholomew-tide* for three Days, viz. the Eve, the Day, and the Morrow; to which the Clothiers of *England* and Drapers of *London* repaired, and had their Booths and Standings within the Church-yard of this Priory, closed in with Walls and Gates, locked every Night, and watched, for the Safety of Men's Goods and Wares. A Court of *Piepowders* was daily, during the Fair, holden for Debts and Contracts.

The *Custos* of the City, *Ralph Sandwich*, Anno 1295, had a Contest with the Prior of St. *Bartholomew's* about the Customs and Benefits of this Fair, claiming all the Customs the Morrow after St. *Bartholomew's* Day, and Half of them on the Eve before the said Day. See Pages 107 and 712.

This Field, as it had antiently been (as was said before) a Place of honourable Exercises of Jufts and Tournaments, so loose Serving-Men would commonly meet here, and make Uproars and Quarrels; infomuch that it was many Years called *Ruffians-Hall*, being the usual Rendezvous of Ruffians and Quarrellers, during the Time that Swords and Bucklers were used: When every Serving-Man carried a Buckler at his Back, which hung by the Hilt or Pommel of his Sword, hanging before him.

The Fair kept here, instead of three Days, was at length prolonged to a Fortnight; and became of little other Use than for idle Youth and loose People to resort to, and to spend their Money in Vanity; and (that which was worse) in Debaucheries and Drunkenness, Whoredom, and in seeing and hearing Things not fit for Christian Eyes and Ears; many of the Houses and Booths here serving only to allure Men and Women to such Purposes of Impiety. Therefore the Magistracy often intending fully, at last resolved, in the Year 1708, to reduce the Fair to that Space of Time

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only, according to which it was at first granted, that is, to three Days; and accordingly an Order was made. And at a Court of Common-Council in *June*, the said Year, when some Petitions were offered for revoking the former Order, upon certain Inconveniencies, as the great falling of the Rents in St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital, and of the great Losses that many of the Inhabitants in and about *West-Smithfield* must suffer; yet, upon the Consideration of the great Mischiefs and Disorders that had arisen by the long Continuance of the said Fair, the Petitions for prolonging the Time were rejected, and the Order confirmed. Whereby the Fair was to be kept for three Days only, for selling of Merchandizes, according to the original Grants from the Crown; which Regulation, though it has been sometimes broke, the chief Magistrate of late Years has strictly observed.

The Business transacted in *Smithfield* Market may be partly collected from the several Estimates or Accounts of the Number of Cattle, Sheep, &c. sold therein, recorded in the Beginning of this second Book.

(2) The other is *Fleet* Market, situate on the Place where of late was the new Canal, between *Holborn-bridge*, and the Bridge commonly called *Fleet-bridge*, at the Bottom of *Indgate-hill*. It is adapted to the Sale of Butchers Meat by Retail, Poultry, Fish, Herbs, Fruits, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c. The Stalls range in two Rows of an equal Height, with a handsome Walk between, the whole Length from North to South, and secured from the Weather. In the Centre is a neat Lanthorn with a Clock. The whole is paved with Rag Stones; and the Fruiterers Stands are made in the Form of Piazas, with proper Conveniencies to deposite their remaining Stock. See Pages 146 and 571.

Fleet Market.

Ninthly, A little to the South-West of *Newgate*, on the East Side of the Street called the *Old-bailey*, stands the Court-House for the Trial of Malefactors, for Crimes committed in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and County of *Middlesex*. It is a Foundation of great Antiquity, as supposed to be a Corruption of *Bail-lit*, i. e. the Place of Trial for Prisoners; as now we retain the Name of the *Bail-dock* for a certain Part of this Court, in which the Malefactors are confined till called up to Trial, &c. The present Building is capacious. The Court Room is a very large Square. There are many Apartments for the Entertainment and Conveniency of the Magistrates, &c. that attend the Court. Before it is a large Court-yard, and behind it a Garden-plot; and yet it has been known to be so offensive, by the Smell of the miserable Gaol-birds brought thither to be tried, and the Heat of the Breaths of the great Number of Spectators crowding on certain remarkable Trials in sultry Weather, that at one Time, a few Years ago, upwards of two hundred People caught such a Fever there, that they died in a few Days of a Disease that baffled the whole Art of Physick; amongst whom was a Judge, an Alderman, several of the Jury, &c.

Old-bailey Court-House.

On the East Side of *Fleet* Market, and a little to the South of *Fleet-lane*, stands the *Fleet*, a Prison-House, so called of the *Fleet*, or Water, running

Fleet Prison.



running by it, and some Time flowing about it, but now vaulted over.

*Richard I.* in the first Year of his Reign, confirmed to *Osbert* (Brother to *William Longshampe*, Chancellor of *England*, and Elect of *Ely*) and to his Heirs for ever, the Custody of his House, or Palace, at *Westminster*, with the keeping of his Gaol of the *Fleet*, at *London*. Also King *John*, by his Patent, dated the third of his Reign, gave to *S. Archdeacon of Wells*, the Custody of the said King's House at *Westminster*, and his Gaol of the *Fleet*, together with the Wardship of the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Leve-land*, &c.

About the Year 1586, the Prisoners of the *Fleet* petitioned the Lords of the Council. The Warden had let and set to Farm the Victualling and Lodging of all the said House and Prison to one *John Harvey*; and the other Profits of the said *Fleet* he had let to one *Thomas Newport*, then Deputy there, under the Warden; and these two, being very poor Men, having neither Land, nor any Trade, to live by, nor any certain Wages of the said Warden; so that these, being also greedy of Gain, lived by Bribing and Extortion. And they did most shamefully extort and exact from the Prisoners, and raised new Customs, Fines and Payments, for their own Advantage; and cruelly used them, shutting them up in close Prisons, when they found Fault with their wicked Dealings, not suffering them to come and go within the said Prison, as they ought to do; nor permitting their Friends to come to them that should travel in their Causes for their better Relief; which, with other their abominable Misdemeanors, without Reformation, might be the poor Prisoners utter Undoing.

And for the doing these Wrongs with the greater Secrecy, they made away with a Book that was always ready to be shewed, containing all Orders and Constitutions of the said House; that all Men committed might see what they ought to have in the said Prison; and what every one ought to do, touching all Manner of Duties, Rights, Constitutions and Ordinances, to be observed and kept in the *Fleet*. The Customs of which *Fleet* were, that every Prisoner should have Meat, Drink, and other Necessaries and Commodities, and be well and decently used, as was meet for every Man's Degree.

All this the Prisoners set forth in their Petition; and therefore prayed their Lordships to appoint Commissioners to come to the *Fleet*, and examine *Newport* and *Harvey*; and to separate the one from the other, that they might have no Conference together; and so be examined severally, upon Interrogatories already prepared to be ministred to them; and that the Prisoners might be examined touching their Doings; and to take such good Order for the Redress thereof, as to their Lordships should seem convenient.

In the said Year 1586, a Commission was granted for the Relief of the *Fleet*. And for more convenient Use, the Recorder *Fleetwood*, by Commandment of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, did abbreviate and explain it.

Further in the Year 1593, the Prisoners of

the *Fleet* preferred a Bill to the Parliament, touching the Orders and Reformation of the *Fleet*, which *Joachim Newton*, Deputy-warden, did all he could to hinder. They therefore petitioned the Lord Treasurer *Burgbley* to forward it; and to shew what Reason they had to exhibit this Bill, they sent a Paper of Articles, in Number twenty-eight, of the Murders and other Misdemeanors of the said *Joachim*.

In the Year 1729, great Complaints having been made of Abuses committed in this and other Prisons, a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to make an Enquiry into the State of the Gaols; by whom such Enormities were discovered, that the Warden of the *Fleet*, *John Huggins*, Esq; and his Deputy, *Thomas Bambridge*, were turned out of their Offices, and committed to *Newgate*; and the former tried for the Murder of one of his Prisoners, by locking him in a Dungeon, without any Provision, either of Food or Raiment, where he perished in a deplorable Manner; but the Jury, upon the Trial, bringing in a special Verdict, he was afterwards acquitted. However, this occasioned an Act of Parliament for the better Regulation of Gaols for the future.

Near to the South Extremity of the *Old-bailey*, Hall on the East Side, is lately erected by the Company of Surgeons a Hall or Theatre for transacting of Business, Dissections of human Bodies, and reading of Lectures in Anatomy. It is a very handsome Edifice of Brick and Stone; containing all Conveniencies for such an useful and learned Body, and completed, as we are informed, by private Subscriptions among the free Surgeons of *London*. See the Elevation annexed.

The South-West Extremity of this Ward at the End of *Fleet-street* terminates with a very handsome Gate, called *Temple-bar*, Temple-bar. where in ancient Times were only Posts, Rails, and a Chain, such as now are at *Holborn*, *Smithfield*, and *White-chapel-bars*. Afterwards there was a House of Timber erected cross the Street, with a narrow Gate-way, and an Entry on the South Side of it, under the House. But, since the great Fire, there is erected a stately Gate, with two Posterns, one on each Side, for the Convenience of Foot-Passengers, with strong Gates to shut up in the Nights, and always good Store of Watchmen, the better to prevent Danger.

This Gate is built all of *Portland Stone*, of Rustick Work below, and of the *Corinthian Order*. Over the Gate-way, on the East Side, fronting the City of *London*, in two Niches are the Effigies, in Stone, of Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James I.* very curiously carved, and the King's Arms over the Key-Stone of the Gate, the Supporters being at a Distance over the Rustick Work.

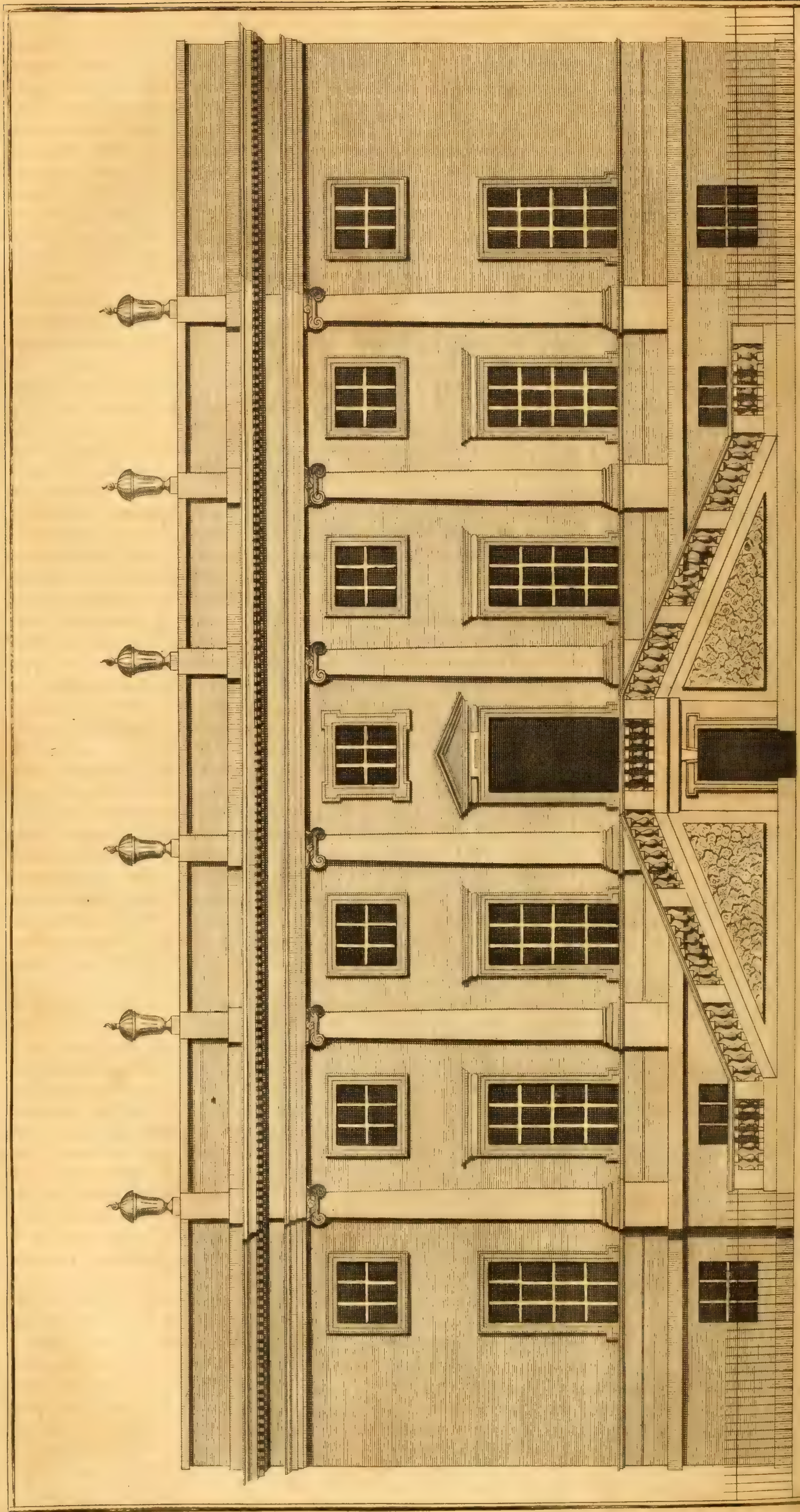
And on the West Side, fronting the City of *Westminster*, in two Niches, are the like Figures of King *Charles I.* and King *Charles II.* in *Roman Habits*. Through this Gate are two Passages for Foot-Passengers: One on the South, over which is engraven, *Erected, Sir Samuel Starling being Maior.* And another on the North, over which is engraven, *Continued, Sir Richard Ford, Maior. Finished, Sir George Watterman, Maior.*

The









80 Feet in Front.



The State, since the Erection of this Gate, has particularly distinguished it, by ordering the Heads of such as are executed for Rebellion or High-Treason to be fixed on the Top thereof.

*Antiquities.* Between *Hosier* and *Cow-lanes*, in *Smithfield*, antiently was a large Pool of Water, called *Smithfield Pond*, or *Horse-pool*, from the Watering of Horses there: And to the South-West of which, in *Cow-lane*, where *St. John's-court* (the first Thorough-fare into *Chick-lane*, on the Right-Hand leading from *Smithfield*) is situate, stood the Gallows, or publick Place of Execution, denominated the *Elms*, from the great Quantity of such Trees growing in that Neighbourhood. But the Gallows being removed to the West End of the Suburbs, this Part of *Smithfield* was soon erected into Streets, Lanes, &c. among the first of which Buildings was that spacious and lofty wooden Edifice denominated *Highball*, lately standing in the said *St. John's-court*. This antient Structure of Wood and Stone was the City Residence of the Prior of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnshire*, as is evident by the Writings thereunto belonging in the Custody of Sir *Harry Featherstone*, wherein the said House is denominated *Sempringham Head-house*.

In the *Old-bailey*, a little lower than the Sessions-house, was a large Cistern, with divers Cocks, which received the waste Water of the Prison of *Ludgate*, for the Use of the neighbouring Inhabitants.

At the Corner of *Seacoal-lane*, in *Fleet-lane*, was situate an Inn of Chancery; but the same being found too remote from the Courts at *Westminster*, the Students removed to *New-Inn* near *Drury-lane*, in *Wyck-street*, for their greater Convenience. Part of the Stone Wall of this antient Inn is still to be seen, under the Houses of *Bishop's* and *Green-arbour Courts* in the said *Seacoal-lane*.

*Conyer's MSS. in Bibl. Sir Hans Sloane.* In digging *Fleet-ditch*, in the Year 1670, between the *Fleet-prison* and *Holborn-bridge*, at the Depth of fifteen Feet, divers *Roman* Utensils were discovered; and a little deeper, a great Quantity of *Roman* Coins of Silver, Copper, Brasses, and all other Sorts of Metal, Gold excepted. Those of Silver were Ring-Money of divers Sizes; the largest about the Bigness of a Crown, but gradually decreasing; the smallest was about the Dimension of a Silver Two-pence, each having a yellow Snip in the Edge: And at *Holborn-bridge* were dug up two of their Brazen *Lares*, or Household-Gods, about four Inches in Length; which, by the Quality of the Soil they lay in, were almost incrusted with a petrifick Matter; one whereof was *Ceres*, and the other *Bacchus*. But the Coins lying at the Bottom of the Current, their Lustre was in a great measure preserved by the Water incessantly washing off the corroding Salt. 'Tis remarkable, that the Brasses Pins found in this Neighbourhood were mostly petrified; whilst those found at *Fleet-bridge* remained as bright as at first, notwithstanding their having lain many Ages in that Position.

I am of Opinion, that the great Quantity of Coin found in this Ditch was thrown in by the *Roman* Inhabitants of this City, (upon the Approach of *Boadicea* with her Army) for its Preservation: But all the Citizens, without Distinction of Age or Sex, being cruelly and barbarously

massacred by the enraged *Britons*, it was not discovered till this Time.

Besides the above-named Antiquities, divers Things of a more modern Date were discovered, viz. Arrow-heads, Scales, Seals, (with the Proprietors Names in *Saxon* Characters thereon) Spur-rowels of a Hand's Breadth, Keys, and Daggers, coated over with a livid petrifick Rust; together with a considerable Number of modern Medals, with Crosses, Crucifixes, and *Ave-Maries* engraven thereon; and Ship Counters, with large *Saxon* Characters.

*Holborn*, in the Conqueror's Survey, appears to have been a Village, situate in the Hundred of *Osulvestane*, or *Osulston*, denominated *Holeburne*, wherein the King had two *Cotarii*, or Cotagers, who paid to his Bailiff or Sheriff an annual Sum of twenty *Denarii* or Pence.

The Village of *Holborn* being erected on the Bank of the Brook or Bourn, (See Page 85) it gradually extended itself Westward, and communicated its Name to the long and spacious Street, which reaches from *Holborn-bridge* to *St. Giles's*.

Opposite *St. Andrew's Church* in *Shoe-lane*, was situate a large House denominated *Holborn-hall*; but when, or by whom erected, or why so denominated, I cannot learn, tho' by its Name it seems to have been the Manor-house.

Near to that House stood an Hospital, a Cell to the Monastery of *Cluny* in *France*; wherefore 'twas suppressed by *Henry V.* among other foreign Foundations.

Near the Church of *St. Andrew*, about the Year 1670, was discovered Part of a *Roman* Pavement tessellated, which is preserved in the Museum of the *Royal Society*.

Opposite the said Church in *Holborn*, where *Scroop's-court* is situate, antiently stood an Inn, denominated *Scroop's* or *Serjeant's-Inn*.

A little higher on the same Side of the Street stands the Bishop of *Ely's* City Mansion, which *William de Luda*, Bishop of that See, Anno 1297, bequeathed to the Use of his Successors, upon Condition, that his immediate Successor should give the Sum of one thousand Marks, as a Fund for the Support of three Chaplains to officiate in the Chapel there.

The Ground belonging to this House in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* consisted of an Orchard and Pasture of above forty Acres of Land, which was inclosed with a Wall; when the said Queen, at the Intreaty of *Christopher Hatton*, Esq; and Vice-Chamberlain of her Household, (and afterwards Lord Chancellor) prevailed upon *Richard Cox*, the then Bishop, to grant to the said *Hatton* the Western Part of his said House for the Term of twenty Years, on which he craftily laid out a considerable Sum of Money in repairing it after a sumptuous Manner; wherefore he applied to the Queen, to prevail upon the Bishop to alienate the same, with the spacious Garden behind it, to him; but *Cox* not being to be prevailed upon, that Affair was deferred till his Death; when the Temporalities devolving to the Crown, *Elizabeth* granted the said Apartments and Garden to the said *Hatton* and his Heirs for ever; which House being since pulled down, the long and spacious Street called *Hatton-street*, (vulgarly *Hatton-garden*) together with those of *Kirby*, the Great and

Little,

Ibid.

Doomsday Book in Rec. Excheq

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Holborn-hall.

Ibid.

A Cell to Cluny.

Rec. Roy. Society.

Roman Pavement.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Scroop's Inn.

Godwin de Præful. Ang.

Stryp. Stow. Sur.



*Little, Charles and Crofs Streets, and Hatton-wall,* have been erected on the Sites thereof; which remain as so many Monuments of the Avarice of that Minister.

Conduit.

Against the South End of *Shoe-lane* in ancient Time stood a Water-Conduit, whereof *Will. Eastfield*, some Time Mayor, was Founder. For the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* being possessed of a Conduit-Head, with divers Springs of Water gathered thereinto, in the Parish of *Paddington*, and the Water conveyed from thence, by Pipes of Lead, towards *London* from *Tyburn*, where it had lain for the Space of six Years and more; the Executors of Sir *William Eastfield* obtained Licence of the Mayor and Commonalty for them in the Year 1453, with the Goods of Sir *William*, to convey the said Waters, first in Pipes of Lead, into a Pipe begun to be laid beside the great Conduit-Head at *Marybone*, which stretches from thence to a Separal, late before made against the Chapel of *Rounseval*, by *Charing-cross*, and no further; and then from thence to convey the said Water into the City, and there to make Receipt or Receipts for the same, to the Common-weal of the Commonalty, viz. the Poor to drink, the Rich to dress their Meat; which Water was by them thus brought into *Fleet-street*, to a Standard which they had made and finished, 1471, near *Shoe-lane*.

The Inhabitants of *Fleet-street*, in the Year 1478, obtained Licence of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to make (at their own Charges) two Cisterns; the one to be set at the said Standard; the other at *Fleet-bridge*, for the Receipt of the waste Water. This Cistern at the Standard they built, and on the same a fair Tower of Stone, garnished with Images of *St. Christopher* on the Top, and Angels round about lower down, with sweet-sounding Bells before them; whereupon, by an Engine placed in the Tower, they, divers Hours of the Day and Night, with Hammers, chimed such an Hymn as was appointed.

This Conduit, or Standard, was again new built, with a large Cistern, at the Charges of the City, in the Year 1582.

This Conduit in *Fleet-street*, with some others built at the City's Charge, cost 2000*l*.

Bishop of  
St. David's  
Residence.

At the East End of *St. Bride's Church*, and North Side of *Bridewell*, was situate the Bishop of *St. David's* Residence; and at the West End of the said Church stood the Bishop of *Salisbury's* City Mansion; which coming at last to the Earls of *Dorset*, was converted into Streets, Lanes, &c. now *Salisbury-court*, &c. At the lower End of *Dorset-street*, fronting the *Thames*, was erected a magnificent and spacious Theatre, wherein Plays were acted till the Abdication of King *James II.* A. D. 1688.

*The White-friars, or the Friars of our Lady of Mount Carmel.*

White-friars.

Before we treat of the House called *White-friars* in *London*, it will be requisite to say something of the Order of *White-friars*, or *Carmelites*, the Title of which Fraternity, is this, *Iratres B. Marie de Monte Carmelo*, or *Carmelite Friars*.

This Order had its Original in *Mount Carmel*, in *Syria*, where *Elias*, and *Eliseus*, the Prophets, inhabited; there, in Process of Time, many *Anchorets* first settled themselves, who afterwards, by means of *Almeric* Bishop of *Antioch*, the Pope's Legate, were brought together; and having been there a long Time dispersed one from another, they were reduced to live together under one Government.

There was on that Mount, near to *Elias's* Fountain, a Church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, where they laid the first Foundation of their Convent. There this *Almeric* built their first Monastery, Ann. 1121; for, before, they lived in Caves and Dens. Afterwards, this Order was brought into *Europe*, by *Albert*, Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, Legate to Pope *Innocent III.* about the Year 1216, who gave them a certain Rule to follow, taken much from the Rule of *St. Basil*.

These Hermits of *Mount Carmel* first professed Begging in *Europe*, after the *Dominicans* and *Minorites*; and then they were permitted to preach and hear Confessions. Their Order was confirmed first by Pope *Honorius III.* or, as others say, *Honorius IV.* Pope *Gregory IX.* *Innocent IV.* and other Popes.

These *Carmelites* procured a Licence from the Pope to creep out of the Wilderness into the Cities, contrary to their first Institution; against which Course *Nicholas Gallus* wrote bitterly, deploring their State with pious Tears.

Pope *Honorius* (says *Bale*) granted to the *Carmelites* this Privilege, that they should be free from the Jurisdiction of all Princes and Bishops.

*Trithemius Abbas* says, that the Colour of the Habit of this Order, at first, was *White*; whereby the inward Purity of the Brethren was signified, with such a Cloak, they say, as *Elias* was clad; and that *Eliseus* and the Children of the Prophets went in such a Habit. After many Years, when the *Holy Land* came into the Hands of the Infidels, the Brethren were forced to change their Habit, the *Saracens* compelling them thereunto, who held it lawful only for the Nobility to wear a white Garment; so, by Necessity changing their old Habit, they took to themselves Hoods streaked with two Colours, *White* and *Black*.

After many Years the Brethren were compelled, by the Malice of the Infidels, to depart out of the *Holy Land*; and then coming into *Europe*, that they might not seem ridiculous in a strange Habit, they resumed their old Habit, which is white, and which to this Day they use in their Convent, but wear a black Hood under it when they go abroad.

But some may desire to know why these Friars are called *Brethren of the Blessed Virgin Mary* of *Mount Carmel*; the Cause thereof is this: Not long after the Passion of our Lord, the Brethren of *Mount Carmel* built a Chapel on the Side of that Mount, to the Honour of the Mother of God, and chose her for the Advocate and Patron of their Order, and thereupon afterwards they were called *her Brethren*: As therefore they are called *Carmelites*, from *Mount Carmel*, so from the Chapel, which they built, they are, to this Day, called *Brethren of the Blessed Virgin, the Mother of God*. Thus *Trithemius*.

However,

Foundation  
of the Car-  
melites,  
or White-  
friars.



However, this is the more general and approved Opinion of the original Cause of this Title assumed by the *Carmelites*; yet some have affirmed that the Blessed Virgin *Mary* appeared to *Simon Stock*, one of their Order, and presented to him a Scapulary, saying, *Receive, my Beloved, this Scapulary, which I give unto this Order, in Sign of my Fellowship*; whereupon they usurped the Title of *Fratres Ordinis beatæ Mariæ Virginis de Monte Carmelo*.

This Scapulary is a narrow Piece of Cloth, which the Monks wear over their Habit, hanging down before and behind; and Mr. *Fuller* in his *Church-History* writes, that the *Carmelites* boast very much of this *Stock*; who, as he says, was a *Kentish* Man born, and being a Boy of twelve Years of Age, fed on Roots and wild Fruit in the Woods, and lived in the Trunk of an hollow Tree, from whence he had his Name *Stock*, who was afterwards Master-General of the Order of *Carmelites*, and is said to have been famous for Miracles; which, for Brevity sake, we omit, and only tell you what *Bale* (*inter alia*) says of him:

That this *Simon Stock*, hearing that the *Carmelites* were come into *England*, took a cheerful Journey to them, being then near eighty Years of Age; and, for the Fame of his Life and Doctrine, was entertained by them as one sent from Heaven; and in their next General Synod, which was held at *Aylesford*, in *Kent*, *An. Dom.* 1245, was made the universal President of their Order throughout *Europe*: *Alen Amoric*, who was their fifth President, resigning it to him, which, as General, he ruled about twenty Years, he went over into *France*, and in the hundredth Year of his Age died there, in *Gascoigne*, and was buried at *Bordeaux*, *Anno* 1265, or, as some say, 1266. After his Death, for his great Devotion and Holiness of Life, he was canonized a Saint, whose Festival is celebrated yearly, May 6.

*Bale* (who was a *Carmelite* Friar himself) says, that the *Carmelites* first began to be famous in *Europe*, *Anno* 1220. After that, *Angelus Hierosolomit.* (a Jew by Birth) an Hermit of that Order, had preached at *Rome*, that the Commonwealth of the Church should shortly be afflicted.

Moreover, *Ralph Fresburne*, a *Carmelite* Friar, says *Bale*, laid the first Foundation of the Society of the *Carmelites* in *England*, *Ann.* 1224; as Poet *Mantuan*, a *Carmelite*, writes, *Lib.* 8. and in his own Lordships founded the Priors near *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, and in *Aylesford* in *Kent*, in 1240, which were the first Houses for these *Carmelites* in *England*. These Friars (says *Bale*) were not then shaven or anointed, nor did they observe single Life, nor Poverty, in *England*, for fourteen Years together after they had first built themselves Priors, or Convents, during which Time the said *Ralph Fresburne* was their Governor.

*Fuller* says, that *Ralph Freeborn* (so he names him) in the Reign of *Richard I.* brought over into *England* these *Carmelite* Friars, and placed them near *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, in a Wilderness. *Fuller*, very probably, mistakes *Rich. I.* for *Richard Duke of Cornwall*, youngest Son of

*King John*, under whom he had served as a Soldier against the *Saracens*.

The first Entrance of the *Carmelites* into *England*, says *Lambard*, was about the Middle of *King Henry III.* when they made their Nest at *Newenden*, in *Kent*; a woody and solitary Place.

When *Milverton*, the Provincial of the *Carmelites* in *England*, says *Bale*, was first imprisoned by Pope *Paul II.* about the Year 1460, both the School-Learning, and therewithal the Estimation of the *Carmelites* in *England*, which 'till then they upheld above all other Mendicants, fell to Decay.

This Order was vertical, and in the highest Exaltation thereof, in the Reign of *King Edward IV.* Under *Nicholas Kenton*, their twenty-fifth Provincial, they reckoned no fewer than fifteen hundred of their Order; but when *John Milverton*, his Successor, began, in Favour of Friery, furiously to engage against Bishops, and the Secular Clergy, the *Carmelites* good Masters and Dames began to forsake them, and they never recovered their Credit 'till they were utterly dissolved. They were very careful in keeping the Records of their Order, preserving the successive Series of their Provincials, from their Original here in *England*, 'till their Dissolution; a Catalogue whereof, made by *John Bale*, may be seen in *Fuller's Ecclesiastical History*, B. VI. p. 272.

This House of the *Carmelites*, or *Whitefriars*, stood on the South Side of *Fleet-street*, between the *New Temple* and *Salisbury-court*. The Priory.

The Priory, or Church, was founded by *Rich. Gray*, Knt. Ancestor to the Lord *Gray of Codnor*, in the County of *Derby*, in the Year 1241. *King Edward I.* gave to the Prior and Brethren of this House a Plat of Ground in *Fleet-street*, whereupon to build this House, which was afterwards re-edified by *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonshire*, about the Year 1350, being the 24th of *Edward III.*

The Curriers seemed formerly to live hereabouts. It is certain they had a Guild in this Church, founded *Anno* 1367, of which they brought in this Account into *Chancery*, about the 12th of *Richard II.* as did other Guilds in *London* at this Time:

Curriers-hall.

“On litel Companie of a Light of on Taper in the Queer of the *White-friars* in *Flete-street*, of the Yomanrie of Curriers, whereof ben Maistres *Geffry Tolyngdon* and *Robert Stor*. It was begon 41 *Edw. III.* and now [about the Year 1389] the foreseid Brethered ys almost a falle. So that ther be no more at thys Tyme that payeth thereto, but x or xii Persones. And they han in Catel at thys Tyme xxiii Shyllings ii d. qd. And there be of Dettes the Summ of iiii l. the whych the Maistres ne mold nought gete.”

#### INTERMENTS.

*John Lufken*, Mayor, and the Commonalty of the City of *London*, granted a Lane, called *Crocker's-lane*, reaching from *Fleet-street* to the *Thames*, to build the West End of that Church. *Sir Robert Knolles*, Knt. (Ancestor to the Earls of *Banbury*) was a great Builder here also, in the Reigns of *Richard II.* and *Henry IV.* who,



though born of mean Parentage (in the County of *Chester*) was by his valiant Behaviour advanced from a common Soldier,\* in the *French Wars*, under *Edw. III.* to be a great Commander. He built the goodly, fair Bridge of *Rocheſter*, over the River *Medway*, and founded a College of Secular Priests at *Pontefract*; and dying full of Years, at his Manor of *Stone-Thorpe*, in *Norfolk*, *Ann.* 1407, was brought to *London*, and honourably buried by the Lady *Constance*, his Wife, in the Body of this Church of *White-friars*, which he had newly built.

Here, ſome Time, lay intombed, in a goodly Monument of Alabaſter, the Body of *Robert Maſcalt*, Biſhop of *Hereford*; a Man, for his great Learning and good Life, admired and beloved of all Men. He was often employed by *Hen. IV.* (to whom he was Confefſor) upon Embaſſies to foreign Princes, and was ſent, with two other Biſhops, to the Council of *Conſtance*. He built the Choir, Preſbytery and Steeple of this Church, and gave many rich Ornaments to this Religious Houſe, wherein he died, *Dec.* 21, 1416.

*Stephen Patrington*, Biſhop of *St. David's*, who died *Sept.* 22, 1417, and *Nic. Kenton*, who died *Sept.* 4, 1468, and *John Milverton*, who died *Jan.* 30, 1486, all Provincials of the Order of *Carmelites*, and Men of great Eminence and Worth for their Parts and Learning, were buried in this Church.

There lay buried alſo, in the Middle of the new Choir, Sir *John Mowbray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, 1398. By him lay Sir *Edward Courtney*.

In the South Wall laid Sir *Hugh Montgomery*, and Sir *John*, his Brother. *John Wolle*, Son to Sir *John Wolle*. *Thomas Baybolt*, Eſq; *Elizabeth*, Counteſs of *Atbole*. Dame *Johan*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Say*, of *Alden*. Sir *Pence Caſtle*, Baron. *John Lord Gray*, Son to *Reginald Lord Gray*, of *Wilton*, 1418. Sir *John Ludlow*, Sir *Richard Derois*, *Richard Gray*, and *John Aſhley*, Knts. *Robert Briſtow*, *Thomas Perry*, *Robert Tempeſt*, *William Call*, Eſqrs. *William Neddow*.

In the old Choir, below the Altar, laid Dame *Margaret*, &c. This Dame *Margaret*, unknown, ſeems to be the Lady *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Kent*, who by Will, 1540, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of the late *White-friars* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, under the Tomb where *Richard Earl of Kent*, her late Huſband, lay, if it might be ſuffered. *Eleanor Grifles*.

Under the Lamp, Sir *John Browne*, Kt. and *John*, his Son and Heir. By him, Sir *Simon de Berford*, Knt.

In the Walk between the Choir and the Church: *Peter Wygus*, *Robert Matthew*, Eſqrs. Sir *John Shargell*, Sir *John Norice*, Sir *Geffrey Rooſe*, Knts. *Mathew Hadocke*, *William Clarell*, *John Aprichard*, *William Wentworth*, *Thomas Wicbam*, Eſqrs. Sir — *Terwit*, Sir *Stephen Popham*, Knts. — *Baſtard de Scales*. *Hen. Blunt*, Eſq; Dame *Elizabeth Blunt*. *Jo. Swan*, Eſq; *Alice Foſter*, one of the Heirs of Sir *Stephen Popham*.

Alſo in the ſaid *Friars* laid theſe that follow: Sir *Robert Brocket*, Knt. *John Drayton*, Eſq; *John*, Son to *Rob. Chanlowes*, and his Daughter *Katharine* by him. *John Salvin*, *William Hampton*, *John Bampton*, *John Winter*, *Edmond Oldball*, *Will. Appleyard*, *Thomas Dabby*, Eſqrs. Sir *Hugh Court-*

*ney*, Knt. *John Drury*, Son to *Robert Drury*. *Elizabeth Gernerſey*, Gentlewoman.

In the Eaſt Part of the Church: Sir *Thomas Townſend*, Sir *Richard Greene*, Knts. *William Scot*, Eſq; *Thomas Federingbey*, *J. Fulforde*, Eſq; *Edward Elſemere*, *William Hart*, Gent.

In the South Part of the Church: Dame *Mary Senclare*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Talbot*, Knt. — *Aucher*, Eſq; Sir *Will. Moris*, Knt. and at his Feet Dame *Chriſtian*, his Wife. Sir *Peter de Mota*, Knt. *Richard Hewton*, Eſq; Sir *John Heron*, Knt. *Richard Eaton*, Eſq; *Hugh Stapleton*, Gent. *William Copley*, Gent. Sir *Ralph Saint Owen*, Sir *Hugh Bromſlete*, Knts. Lord *Veſſey*, principal Founder of that Order, the 6th of *Edward IV.* &c.

This Lord was Sir *Henry Bromſfield*, who by his laſt Will (made *May* 21, 6 *Edward IV.* and proved 1468) bequeathed his Body to be laid in the Church of the *White-friars*, *London*.

And though *William*, Marquis of *Berkley*, was buried in the Church of *Friars Auguſtines*; yet he bore ſuch Good-Will to theſe *White-friars*, that he appointed two *Friars* to ſing perpetually in this Church for his Soul, and the Souls of his Anceſtors.

And beſides theſe, *John Wollaſel*, Gent. *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Rob. Tawfeld*. — *Ynglow*, Eſq;

In the Chapter-Houſe, *Henry Bedil*.

In the Cloiſter, *Ry. Beyton*, Sir *Rafe St. Owen*.

Sir *Richard Grene*, by his Will, made *die Dominica prox' poſt Feſtum S. Mich. Arch. A. D.* 1386, bequeathed to the Prior and Convent of *Carmelite Friars*, *London*, *pro Mortuario & Sepultura ibm. habend.* twenty Marks. Item, Towards the new Work of their Church, ten Marks.

Here *John Denbam*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, ordained, by his laſt Will (dated *April* the fifth, 1532,) to be buried, viz. “ Within “ the Conventual Church of *White-friars* in “ *Fleet-ſtreet*, before the Awlter of *St. Anne*. I “ bequeth to the ſame Freors, for an Ornament “ to be uſed and occupied at the ſame Awlter of “ *St. Anne*, and not elſewhere, at every high “ Feſt in the ſaid Church, a Veſtment of Crym- “ ſon Velvet, powdered with a goodly Or- “ pheme, and my Armes and Picture thereupon, “ liſting up my Hands, of ſix Pounds Sterling. “ Item, I wil, that there be ſaid or ſong a “ Trental of Maſſes, in the Pariſh-Church of *St. Dunſtane's* in the Weſt, of *London*, where “ I am now a Pariſhioner: For the which “ Trental I bequeathe 10 s. and for Brede, “ Wine, and Wax, 8 d. &c. Alſo I wil, that “ my Executors buy and provide for me a Stone “ of the Value of five Marks, to ly upon my “ Grave, with an Image of my ſelf; and over “ the Hedde of the ſaid Image, a Picture of “ the Aſſumption of our bleſſyd Lady; and at “ the two Corners, two Scotcheons, the one “ with my Armes, and the other with the “ Drapers Arms; and at the other Corners in “ like Manner.”

This Houſe was valued at 26 l. 7 s. 3 d. and was ſurrendered the tenth of *November*, the 30th of *Henry VIII.*

In the Place of this *Friars Church* were built many Houſes, Lodgings for Noblemen and others. Among the reſt, here lived Sir *John Cheeke*, Knt.









*The Parish Church of  
Allhallows Lombard Street*

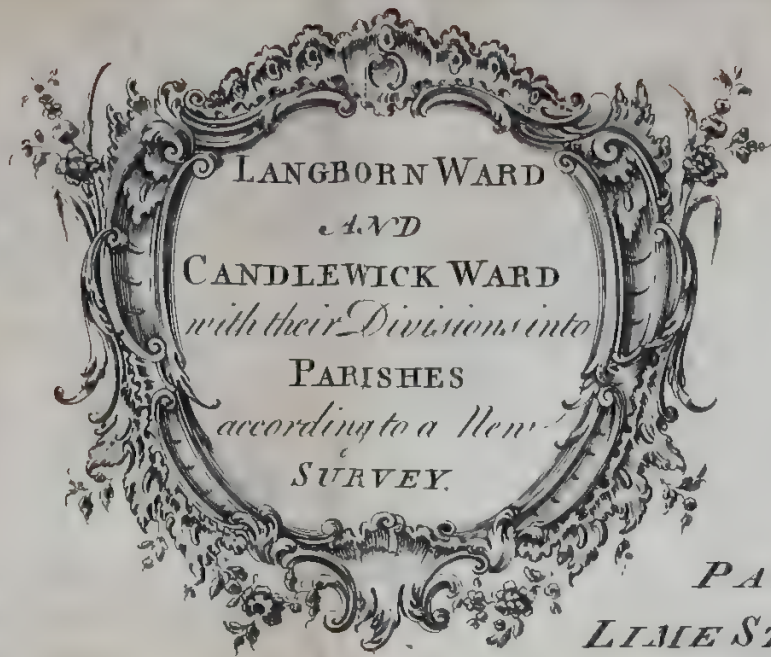


*The Parish Church of  
Allhallows Staining, Crutched Fryers*

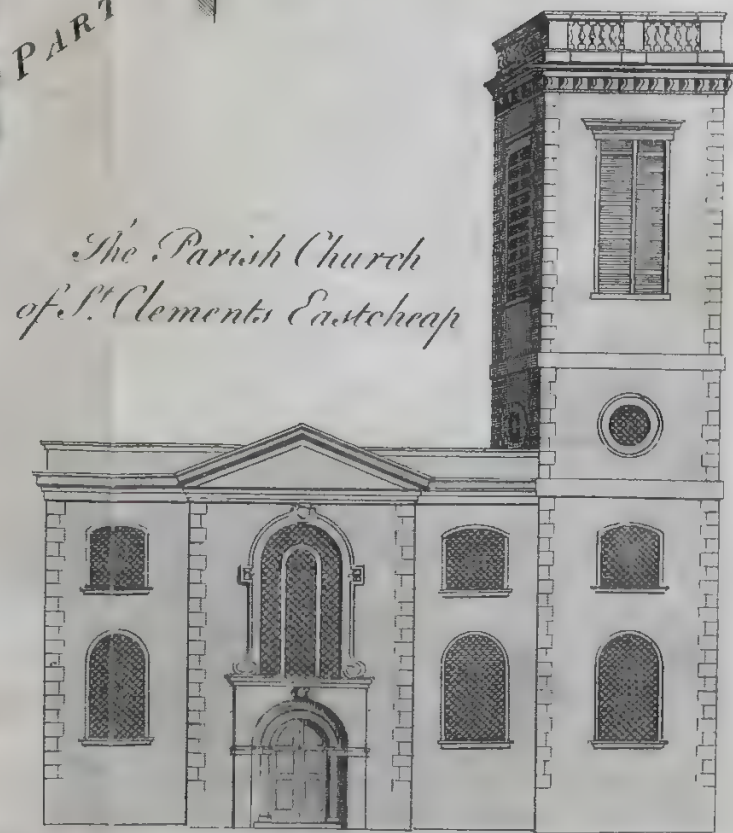
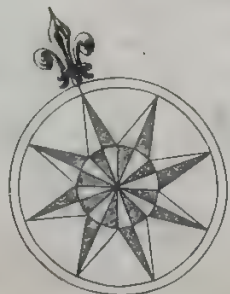
B. Cole sculp.



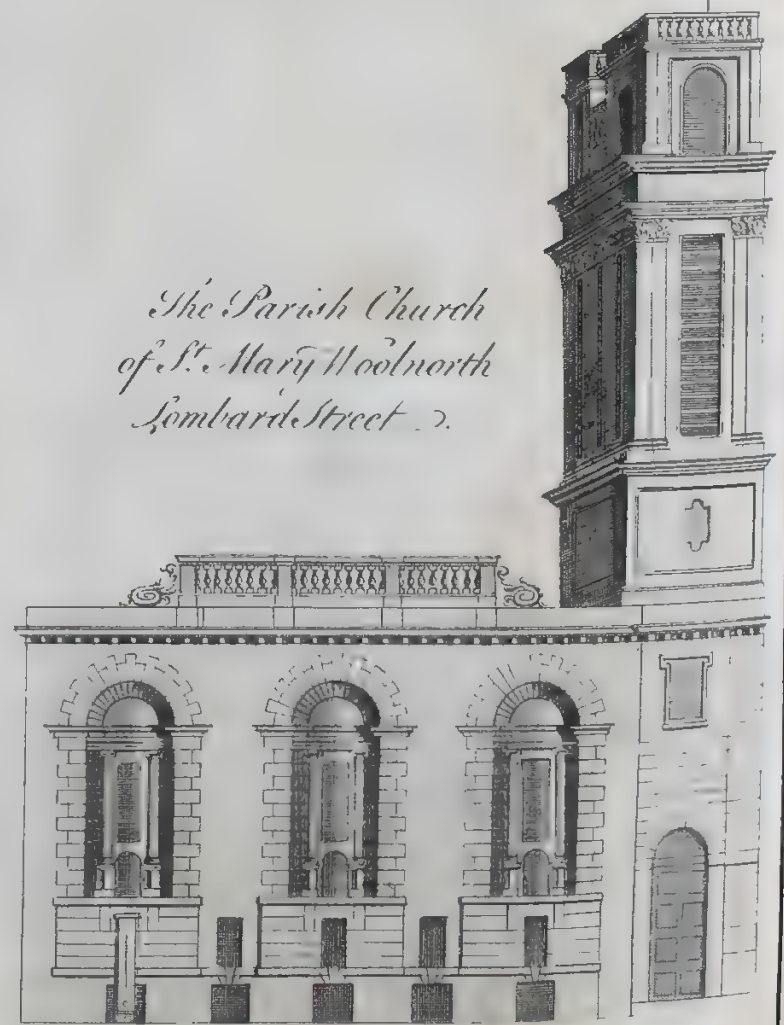
*The Arms of St. Joseph Hankey Esq.*



*The Arms of St. Charles Asgill Esq.*



*The Parish Church  
of St. Clements Eastcheap*



*The Parish Church  
of St. Mary Woolnorth  
Lombard Street*



Knt. in King Edward VI's Time, his Tutor, and afterward his Secretary of State.

Anno. 1608, the Inhabitants within the Compass of these *White-friars*, as also those of the *Black-friars*, within *Ludgate*, obtained divers Liberties, Privileges, and Exemptions, by a Charter of King James I.

In the Year 1662, a Legacy was given by one Mr. Brown to this Precinct, which will appear by what follows :

Mr. John Brown's Will.

*A Copy of so much of the last Will and Testament of Mr. John Brown, as relates to the Precinct of White-friars, London.*

"In the Name of God, Amen. I John Brown, of the County of Middlesex, Gent. &c.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto the Poor of *White-friars*, where is most Need, according to the Discretion of my Executors, with the Advice of Mr. Fenshaw, five Pounds.

"Item, I give and devise to the Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, Governours of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of Edward, King of England, the Sixt, of Christ, Bride-well, and St. Thomas the Apostle, the Sum of 400*l.* of lawful Money of England; to be by them yearly imployed and disposed of, for the Education and Bringing-up of poor Children in Christ's Hospital aforesaid: Upon Trust and Confidence, that the Governours aforesaid, and their Successors, shall maintain three Children from Time to Time, until their respective Age of fifteen Years; and as any of them die, or attain the same Age, to take in others in the Rooms or Places of such of them as shall so die, or attain the said Age or Ages of fifteen Years. One of the Children to be out of the Precinct of *White-friars, London*; and one out of the Parish of St. Dunstons in the West, London; and one out of the Lordship of *Finsbury*, in the Parish of St. Giles without *Cripplegate*, in the County of *Middlesex*. The Parishioners of the said respective Parishes and Places, giving Caution to the Governours aforesaid, and their Successors, at their respective Admittances into the said Hospital, to take them out at the said Age of fifteen Years, if they be then living, and not otherwise disposed of.

"Item, I give and devise all the Messuage and Land, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or therewith used, in *Islington*, in the County of *Middlesex*, commonly called or known by the Name or Sign of the *Nag's-head*, now in Lease to John Gregory, at the yearly Rent of sixty Pounds, to the Governours aforesaid, and to their Successors for ever; upon Trust and Confidence, that they and their Successors shall for ever hereafter pay towards the Maintenance of six Scholars, to be taken out of the Children admitted into Christ's Hospital aforesaid, into the University of Cambridge, three in Christ's College, and three in Emmanuel College. And my Will is, that none of the six Scholars shall continue any longer than seven Years. And

"my Will and Desire is, that the Children of the several Parishes and Places aforesaid, to be taken into the said Hospital, shall be from Time to Time preferred before any other, if capable, to go to the University, and to the Allowance before-mentioned.

"In Witness &c. the twentieth Day of October, the fourteenth of Car II. Annoq; Dom. 1662."

In Pursuance of this, Richard Charm, Orphan of *Humphrey Charm*, was first admitted into the said Hospital, the twenty-ninth of July, 1664, from *White-friars* Precinct.

The Precinct of *White-friars* is extraparochial, and the Inhabitants are at Liberty to bury and marry where they please; nor do they pay any Tithes, as appeared upon Trial about the Year 1700.

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## C H A P. XXIV.

OF *LANGBOURN* WARD, and Fenny about.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Aldermen and Common-Councilmen. Parishes and Churches. Hudson's-Bay-Hall. Pewterers-Hall. General Post-Office. Antiquities. Discharge from Fifteenths.

THIS Ward of *Langborne*, or *Langbourn*, *Its Name.* takes its Name from a Rivulet or long Bourn of sweet Water, which antiently broke out of a Spring near to the Place where *Magpye-alley* adjoining to St. Catharine Coleman's Church now stands, which ran down the Street Westward, and through *Lombard-street* as far as the West End of St. Mary Woolnoth's Church, where turning South, and dividing itself into several Shares, Rills or Streams, it gave Name to *Sharebourne-lane*, called also *Southbourne-lane*, because it ran South to the River *Thames*; and by its spreading near the Spring-head, the contiguous Street became so swampy, moorish or fenny, especially about the Church, which stood in the broad Way between *Mincing-lane* and *Rood-lane*, that it was thence called *Fen-church-street*. The Ward also partook of the same Name, and was enrolled in the City Records by the Appellation of *Langbourne and Fenny about*.

It is encompassed on the East by *Aldgate* Ward; *Bounds.* on the North by *Aldgate* and *Lime-street* Wards; on the South by *Tower-street*, *Billingsgate*, *Bridge* and *Candlewick* Wards; and on the West by *Wallbrook* Ward.

The East and West Limits of this Ward are taken at one hundred Feet from the West Corner of the North Side of *Lombard-street* to thirty-five Feet of the West Side of *Gracechurch-street*; and from *Gracechurch-street* to *Smith's Buildings* on the North Side of the East End. And at one hundred and twenty-five Feet from the West Corner of the South Side of *Lombard-street*, across *Gracechurch-street*, and up the South Side of *Fenchurch-street*, as far as the North West End of *Mark-lane*. *Extent.* The Antients measured it thus:



The South Side of this Ward begins in the East, at the Chain to be drawn across *Mark-lane* up into *Fenchurch-street*, and so West by the North End of *Mincing-lane* to *St. Margaret-Pattens-street* or *Rood-lane*, and down that Street to the Midway towards *St. Margaret's Church*; then by *Philpot-lane* (so called from Sir John Philpot, who dwelt there, and was Owner thereof) and down that Lane, six or eight Houses on each Side, is all of this Ward.

Then by *Grace-church* Corner into *Lombard-street* to *St. Clement's-lane*, and down the same to *St. Clement's Church*; then down *St. Nicholas's-lane*, and down the same to *St. Nicholas's Church*, and the same Church is of this Ward.

Then to *Abchurch-lane*, and down some small Portion thereof; then down *Sherborn-lane*, a Part thereof, and a Part of *Bearbinder's-lane* are of this Ward; and then down *Lombard-street* to the Sign of the *Angel*, almost to the Corner over-against *Stocks-Market*; and these are the Bounds of this Ward.

*Present State.* Besides these two main Streets, these following: *St. Swithin's-lane*, *Abchurch-lane*, *St. Nicholas-lane*, *St. Clement's-lane*; all which are on the South Side of *Lombard-street*; and on the North Side are *Pope's-head-alley*, *Exchange-alley*, *Birchin-lane*, and *George-yard*. Then in *Fenchurch-street* on the North Side, *Lime-street*, *Cullum-street*, and *Smith's-buildings*; and on the South Side, *Philpot-lane*, *Rood-lane*, *Mincing-lane*, and *Mark-lane*: In all which said Streets, Lanes and Alleys, there are several Courts; and of these in Order.

*Lombard-street.* *Lombard-street* is throughout graced with good and lofty Buildings, among which are many that surpass those in other Streets; and is generally inhabited by Goldsmiths, Bankers, and other eminent Tradesmen. At the East End near *Grace-church street*, on the North Side, is the Church of *Abballoes*.

*Ball-alley.* *Ball-alley*, not broad, but somewhat long, hath an Entrance by *Abballoes Church*, and with some Turnings falls into the *Cross-keys-Inn*; from whence it hath a Passage into *Gracechurch-street*. Near this was the *George-Inn*; since the Fire rebuilt with very good Houses, well inhabited, and Warehouses; being a large open Yard, and now called *George-yard*: At the further End of which is the *George-and-Vultur Tavern*; which is a large House, with a Passage into *St. Michael's-alley*, and so strait forward into *Cornhill*; on the right Hand the Passage leads into *Gracechurch-street*; on the left into *Birchin-lane* through *Castle-alley*, and also through *White-lion-court*.

Next on the North Side is the Church of *St. Edmund Lombard-street*, which fronts *St. Clement's-lane* on the South.

*Birchin-lane.* A little further West on the same Side of the Way is *Birchin-lane*, which runs into *Cornhill*, a great Thoroughfare to and from the *Exchange*. It is well inhabited, especially by Salesmen for Mens Apparel. In this Lane are several Courts and Alleys, viz. *Exchange-alley*, *Castle-alley*, and *White-lion-court*; but they are in *Cornhill Ward*.

*White-hart-court.* On the South Side of *Lombard-street*, betwixt *Gracechurch-street* and *St. Clement's-lane*, is *White-hart-court*, with a Passage through an Entry into another Court so called, that leadeth into *Gracechurch-street*; a Place well inhabited by Whole-

fale Dealers, and most by Quakers, where they have their Meeting-house; but of this Court the greatest Part is in *Bridge Ward* within, that which is in this Ward being next to *Lombard-street*. *Plough-yard* hath a good Free-stone Pavement, and the Houses well built and inhabited. *Three-Kings-court*, well inhabited by Wholesale Dealers and others. Out of this Court is a Passage into two others, the one leading into *St. Clement's-lane*, narrow and ordinary; but the other is large and open, and well tenanted; and this Court hath a Passage into *Nag's-head-court*, which is long and large, and another Passage into *St. Clement's-lane*. *George-alley*, but small.

More West is *St. Clement's-lane*, well built and inhabited. The South Part, which is next *Cannon-street*, is in *Candlewick Ward*, viz. from the North Side of *St. Clement's Eastcheap Church*. Adjoining to this is a handsome Place, called *Church-alley*; the North Side having a Row of Houses, the South Side lying open to the Church and Church-yard.

The next is *St. Nicholas-lane*, well built, and inhabited by Merchants and Wholesale Dealers. The South End beyond *Fox's Ordinary* is in *Candlewick Ward*. On the West Side, near *Lombard-street*, is the Church-yard of *St. Nicholas Acons*; which Church was not rebuilt after the Fire of London, but the Parish united to *St. Edmund the King's* in *Lombard-street*. There is a narrow Alley on the South Side of it into *Abchurch-lane*.

More South, on the same Side of the Way, is *Fox's-court*, or *Ordinary*, so called from a publick Eating-house formerly there kept: It is a handsome Place, with good built Houses, well inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute. Near this Court is the *Bell Tavern*, which hath a Passage through *Bell-alley* into *Cannon-street*.

Still proceeding Westward there is *Abchurch-lane*, which hath the greatest Part in *Candlewick Ward*, where it is treated of; but in that Part of it which is in this Ward is the famous Tavern called *Pontack's*, from one of that Name, who formerly kept it. This House has been always so noted for its Elegance in Entertainments, that it is not only made Use of by the rich Merchants, among whom it is seated, but very frequently by Persons of the first Quality from the Court End of the Town.

Farther East is *Fenchurch-street*; a Street of good Account, being large, well built, and inhabited by Merchants and others. It is a Street of good Length, beginning near *Aldgate*, and running Westward into *Gracechurch-street*. In the Midst of this Street, before the Fire of London in 1666, stood the small Church of *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*, corruptly called *Fanchurch*, not rebuilt, but the Parish united unto *St. Margaret's Pattens*.

Here is an Entry called *Fenchurch-alley*; at the upper End of which is the Church-yard.

At the South-West Corner of this Street is the Church of *St. Bennet Gracechurch*, but not in this Ward.

The Courts, Alleys, and Places of Name in the Part of the Street in this Ward are as follow, beginning at the West End:

First is *Ingram's-court*, an open square Place, well built and inhabited, made into Buildings in the

Plough-yard.  
Three-Kings-court.

Nag's-head-court.

Clement's lane.

Nicholas-lane.

Abchurch lane.

Fenchurch-street.

St. Gabriel Fenchurch.

Ingram-court.



the Place of Sir *Thomas Ingram's* House, the Owner thereof.

*Bell-yard*, but small.

*St. Dionis Backchurch.* *St. Dionis Backchurch*, seated at the turning into *Lime-street*.

*Lime-street.* By the Corner of this Church you turn into *Lime-street*, running Northwards into *Leadenball-street* against *St. Mary Axe*; at which End it is narrower than in the Midst. A Street taken up by several Merchants; but the Part in this Ward goeth not much farther than *Cullum-street*, the greatest Part being in *Lime-street* Ward.

But to return to *Fenchurch-street*:

Eastward of *Lime-street* is *St. Paul's-alley*; at the upper End of which are two or three good Houses.

*Hartford court* hath very handsome Houses, and a Free-stone Pavement.

*Cullum-street.* *Cullum-street* very open and large, with good new built Houses, well inhabited, which with a turning Passage Westward falls into *Lime-street*: It takes its Name from an antient Mansion or large House, the Property of the honourable Family of the *Cullums*, which took up the whole Site of this Street. In this Street is the *Ipswich-Arms-Inn*, well built, and of good Account.

*Fen-court*, very handsome and broad, with a Free-stone Pavement; the Houses are large and gracefully built, fit for Merchants and Persons of Quality, who there inhabit. It hath a good Air, as lying open to Gardens on the West Side.

*Culver-court*, but small, with a Free-stone Pavement; at the upper End is the Hall of *Hudson's Bay Company*.

*Smith's-Buildings* hath a narrow Entrance, with a Free-stone Pavement; but at the upper End the Court maketh an open Square, with very good new Buildings well inhabited: And this Court hath an open Passage into *Billiter-lane East*, and likewise a good handsome Passage into *Lime-street West*.

Near to *Smith's-Rents*, or *Buildings*, is *Ironmongers-Hall*. See *Aldgate Ward*.

In the South Side of *Fenchurch-street* are these Places of Name, beginning Eastward:

*Mark-lane*, or *Mart-lane*, over-against *Billiter-lane*; a long Street. But the Part in this Ward begins Southward of *Albhalloes Staining Church*, which it takes in, and all the West Side to *Fenchurch-street*, the rest being in *Tower-street* Ward.

This *Albhalloes Staining* is obscurely seated, lying backward from the Street, the Passage to it being through *Star-alley*, which hath a turning Passage into *Fenchurch-street*. This Alley hath old built Houses on the North Side, on the South whereof is the Church.

West of *Mark-lane* is *Mincing*, or *Minchion-lane*, which hath little or no Part in this Ward; it lieth in *Tower-street* Ward, where it will be described.

*Mediford-court*, a very handsome large Court, with graceful new built Houses of Brick, well inhabited, especially the upper Part or End, where the Houses are spacious for the Reception of Merchants.

From this Court to *Rood-lane* are several large Houses built backwards, with Court-yards before them, and great Gates to the Street to shut up, being the Seats of Merchants.

*Rood-lane* hath also but a small Part in this No. 84.

Ward, the greatest being in *Billinggate Ward*; but in this Part is *Cullum's-court*, which is but small.

Westward of *Rood-lane* is *Cradle-court*, which is but small, with a Free-stone Pavement.

*Philpot-lane* falleth into great *Eastcheap*, a Place pretty well supplied with Inhabitants; amongst which are several Merchants.

The South Part of this Lane, Northwards of *Coopers-Hall*, is in *Billinggate Ward*. On the West Side is *Braben-court*, which is large, well built and inhabited; and on the East Side is *Moses-court*, which is but narrow and ordinary.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and thirty-four Watchmen.

The Jury returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *November*.

It hath an Alderman, his Deputy, ten Common-Councilmen, fifteen Constables, nine Scavengers, seventeen Men of the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in the *Exchequer* at 20 l. 9 s. 8 d. In *London* at 21 l.

The Alderman is Sir *Joseph Hankey*, Knt. and the Gentlemen of the Common-Council are, *Robert Wilson*, Deputy, *John Pope*, *Edward Waldo*, *Richard West*, *John Box*, *Ingham Forster*, *John Scrivener*, *John Springett*, *Thomas Griffin*, *Monkhouse Davidson*, and *Thomas Cole*.

In this Ward there are several Things worthy of Observation, viz.

First, Four Parishes with Churches; as, (1.) *St. Dionis Backchurch*. (2.) *Albhalloes Lombard-street*. (3.) *St. Edmund the King*. (4.) *St. Mary Woolnoth*. And three Parishes without Churches; as, (1.) *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*. (2.) *Albhalloes Stanchurch*. (3.) *St. Nicholas Acons*: Of which hereafter in our parochial History.

Secondly, In this Ward stand the Halls belonging to the *Hudson's-Bay Company*, and to the *Pewterers*; as also some Part of *Ironmongers-Hall*.

(1.) The Hall in which the *Hudson's-Bay Company* meet to transact Business is a handsome Brick Building, whose Front next the Street has been lately repaired and beautified, and carries the Appearance of one of the finest Pieces of Brick Work, with Pilasters, Architraves, &c. in the whole City. This Hall stands backward on the South Side of *Fenchurch-street*, and is about one hundred Feet West of *Ironmongers-Hall*. This Company was incorporated in 1670 under certain Conditions: Of which more particularly hereafter.

(2.) *Pewterers-Hall* is a handsome large Building, with a Parlour and Court-Room, adorned with Wainscot, Hangings, and the Picture of Sir *William Smallwood*, who was Master of this Company 2 Hen. VII. who gave this common Hall, with a Garden and six Tenements thereunto adjoining, to the said Company. It is situate in *Lime-street* almost facing the West End of *Cullum-street*.

Thirdly, The General Post-Office for Country and Foreign Letters is also situate in *Lombard street*, near its South-West Extremity, and facing the South End of *Pope's-head alley*.



Act. Parl.  
12 Car. II.

Of what Antiquity the Post in this Kingdom is, I cannot ascertain; but by the first Account I find thereof, it appears to have been managed by several private Offices, which had their respective Districts. But great Inconveniencies arising from their different Methods of Management, they were suppressed, and a certain Number of publick Offices erected in lieu thereof: But these not answering the End proposed, a General Post-Office was erected by Act of Parliament, in the 12th of Charles II. Anno 1660, to be kept within the City of London, under the Direction of a Post-master, to be appointed by the King. The General Post-master was, by the said Act, impowered to appoint Post-houses in divers Parts of the Country hitherto unprovided, both in Post and By-Roads.

By the said Act of Parliament, the Postage of Letters to and from all Places therein-mentioned was not only ascertained, but likewise the Rates of Post-horses, to be paid by all such as shall ride Post.

Ibid.  
9 Anne.

And upon the Union of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, a General Post-Office was established by Act of Parliament in the Year 1710, not only for the united Kingdom of Great Britain, but likewise for that of Ireland, and her Majesty's Plantations in the West Indies and North America; by which the Postage of Letters being raised, I shall subjoin an Account of the present Rates, payable upon all Letters and Packets, to and from the several Places therein mentioned.

Rates for carrying Letters to and from the several Places bereunder mentioned.

	Single	dou.	treb.	oun.
To or from London, not exceeding eighty Miles	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
To or from any Place in England, above eighty Miles from London	0 3 0	6 0	1 0	1 0
To or from London to Edinburgh, Dumfries, or Cockburnspath	0 6 1	0 1	6 2	0
To or from Edinburgh, not exceeding fifty Miles	0 2 0	4 0	6 0	8
To or from Edinburgh, not exceeding eighty Miles	0 3 0	6 0	9 1	0
To or from any Place in Scotland, above eighty Miles from Edinburgh	0 4 0	8 1	0 1	4
To or from London to Dublin in Ireland	0 6 1	0 1	6 2	0
To or from Dublin, not exceeding forty Miles	0 2 0	4 0	6 0	8
To or from any Place in Ireland, above forty Miles from Dublin	0 4 0	8 1	0 1	4
From any Part of France to London	0 10 1	8 2	6 3	4
From London, through France, to or from Spain or Portugal	1 6 3	0 4	6 6	0
To or from London to the Spanish Netherlands	0 10 1	8 2	6 3	4
From London, through France, to or from Italy, Sicily, or Turkey	1 3 2	6 3	9 5	0
From London, through the Spanish Netherlands, to or from Italy or Sicily	1 0 2	0 3	0 4	0
From London, through the Spanish Netherlands, to or from Germany, and all Parts of the North	1 0 2	0 3	0 4	0
From London, through the Spanish Netherlands, to or from Spain or Portugal	1 6 3	0 4	6 6	0
From London, through the United Provinces, to or from Italy or Sicily	1 0 2	0 3	0 4	0
From London, through the United Provinces, to or from Germany, and all other Parts of the North	1 0 2	0 3	0 4	0
From London, through the United Provinces, to or from Spain or Portugal	1 6 3	0 4	6 6	0
From London, through the Spanish Netherlands, or United Provinces, or from Hamburg	0 10 1	8 2	6 3	4
To or from London to Spain or Portugal by Packet-boats	1 6 3	0 4	6 6	0
To or from London to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, Monferrat, Nevis, and St Christopher's	1 6 3	0 4	6 6	0
To or from London to New York in North America	1 0 2	0 3	0 4	0

	Single	dou.	treb.	oun.
To or from any Part of the West Indies to New York	0 4 0	8 1	0 1	4
To or from New York, not exceeding sixty Miles	0 4 0	8 1	0 1	4
To or from New York to East New Jersey and West New Jersey, and one hundred Miles from New York	0 6 1	0 1	6 2	0
To and from Perth-Amboy and Bridlington to any Place not exceeding sixty Miles	0 4 0	8 1	0 1	4
To or from Perth-Amboy and Bridlington to any Place not exceeding one hundred Miles	0 6 1	0 1	6 2	0
To or from New York to New London in New England, and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania	0 9 1	6 2	3 3	0
To or from New London and Philadelphia to any Place not exceeding sixty Miles	0 4 0	8 1	0 1	4
To or from New London and Philadelphia to any Place not exceeding one hundred Miles	0 6 1	0 1	6 2	0
To or from New York to Rhode Island, New England, Massachusets Bay, New Hampshire, and Maryland	1 0 2	0 3	0 4	0
To or from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth and Annapolis, and any Place not exceeding sixty Miles	0 4 0	8 1	0 1	4
To or from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth and Annapolis, and any Place not exceeding one hundred Miles	0 6 1	0 1	6 2	0
To or from New York to Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway, and Williamsburgh	1 3 2	6 3	9 5	0
To or from Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh, not exceeding sixty Miles	0 4 0	8 1	0 1	4
To or from Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh, not exceeding one hundred Miles	0 6 1	0 1	6 2	0
To or from New York to Charles Town, the Capital of North or South Carolina	1 6 3	0 4	6 6	0
To or from Charles Town to any Place not exceeding sixty Miles	0 4 0	8 1	0 1	4
To or from Charles Town to any Place not exceeding one hundred Miles	0 6 1	0 1	6 2	0

Antiently the foreign Post in this City was under the Direction of a Stranger, who, by Permission of the Government, was chosen by Foreigners; Inhabitants of London, who at last, by Prescription, pretended a Right of chusing their own Post-master. But in the Year 1568 a Difference arising between the Spaniards and Flemings of this City, each chose their separate Post-master. This Contest occasioned a Representation from the Citizens to the Privy-Council, for her Majesty to fill that Post of great Trust with one of her English Subjects. But how this Affair terminated, I cannot learn.

The Office of Post-master General is at present under the Direction of two Commissioners, assisted by a Secretary and Clerk, who have under their Management, for the Inland Office, a Comptroller, Receiver, Accomptant and Solicitor, seven Clerks of the Roads, and thirteen others, with three Window-men: And for the foreign Office, a Comptroller and Alphabet-keeper, and eight Clerks, including those of the Receiver and Accomptant. And the Number of Receiving-houses within the Bill of Mortality, where Letters are taken in for the General Post, amount to thirty; and that of Men who carry Letters to all Parts within the said District, to sixty-nine.

Fourthly, In Fenchurch-street was an eminent House called Denmark House, where the Russian Ambassador was lodged in the Time of Queen Mary.

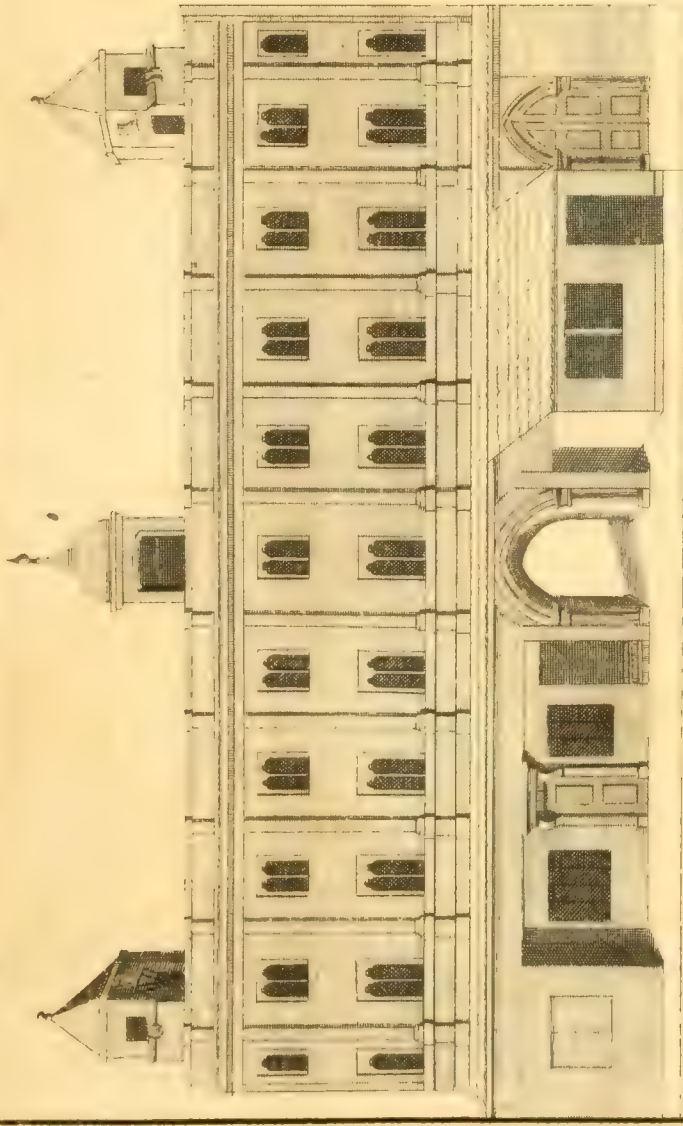
Then have ye Lombard-street, so called of the Longobards, and other Merchants, Strangers of divers Nations, assembling there twice every Day, of what Original or Continuance I have not read of Record, more than that Edward II. in the twelfth of his Reign, confirmed a Messuage sometime belonging to Robert Turke, abutting on Lombard-

Antiquities.  
Denmark House.  
Pet. Le Neve.  
Lombard street, so called before Ed. II.

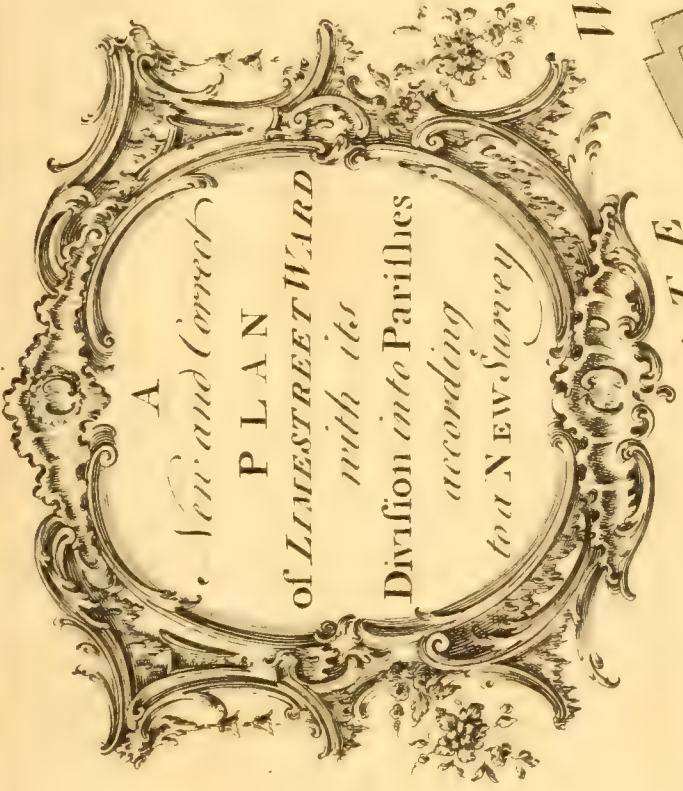








'The Front of Leaden-Hall.



. A'cale of 600 feet.

120	200	300	400	500	600
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2. Project  
 2.1. 1a-  
 1.2. 4p  
 1.2. 1.1  
 1.2. 1.1  
 1.2. 1.1  
 1.2. 1.1



*Lombard-street* toward the South, and toward *Cornhill* on the North, for the Merchants of *Flowerence*; which proveth that Street to have had the Name of *Lombard-street* before the Reign of *Edward II.*

As the Merchants formerly met here for Traffick, so the Pope's Merchants also chartered here for their Commodities, and had good Markets for their Wafer-Cakes sanctified at *Rome*, their Pardons, &c. For so I read in an old Book printed Anno 1545: "This fine Flower have they made the chiefest of al their Trish Trash. I pray thee, gentle Reader, where not his Pardons Merchants to them? Yea, it is wel known, that their Pardons, and other of their Trumpe-ry, hath been bought and sold in *Lumbard-street*, and other Places, as thou wilt buy and sell a Horse in *Smithfield*."

Before the building of the *Exchange*, it was by divers Common-Councils, about the 26th Year of King *Henry VIII.* consulted upon, whether there should be a Burse, or convenient Place of meeting for Merchants to treat of their Feats of Merchandize. The same Year the King sent his Letters to the City for the making of a new Burse at *Leaden-ball*. Whereupon it being put to Hands, whether the new Burse should be removed out of *Lombard-street*; it was agreed, that it should not. So that the Merchants Meeting continued there till the *Royal Exchange* was builded; that is, until the twenty-second of *December*, in the Year 1568; on the which Day the said Merchants began to make their Meetings at the Burse, a Place then new builded for that Purpose in the Ward of *Cornhill*, and was since by her Majesty Queen *Elizabeth* named the *Royal Exchange*. So that here antiently the *Lombards* or *Bankers* dwelt; and so they did to the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, and even to this Day. It was about the Middle of that Queen's Reign, that there was a Project for the Queen's Factors (whereof Sir *Thomas Gresham* was chief) to take up all the Money here in *Lombard-street*, and also in *Antwerp* (where the great Bank was) and so to make her own Benefit, and the Merchants Benefit thereof, by taking it up at the proper Juncture. That is to say, That her Majesty's Factor should take up all Money in *Antwerp* that might be gotten, when Store of foreign Wares were there to be sold to the Queen's Subjects; that by Scantness of Money they might be sold to them the cheaper, and for Time also. And that the said Factor should take up again all the Money in *Lombard-street* that might be gotten, when the same bought foreign Wares be coming home, that her Subjects that bought them might be driven, for Scantness of Money, to sell them here the cheaper, and for Time. The said Factor should take up all the Money in *Lombard-street* that might be gotten, every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday* and *Thursday*; both to raise the *Exchange*, and to make Money scant, that the Clothiers weekly at *Blackwell-ball* might sell the cheaper, and for Time also. That the said Factor should store the Burse of *Antwerp* so with Money again, when the same Cloths were come thither, that our Merchants might sell the same there the dearer, and for less Time also. The same Factor should, by all possible Means, get up the Money in *Lombard-street*, by Exchange from

all the Merchants Strangers, that they might not buy weekly any great Quantity of Cloths at the Clothiers Hands for ready Money, and to keep up the Price of Cloth; but buy at the second, the third, and fourth Hands of her Majesty's Merchants upon Credit. Her Majesty should deliver her Factor a Mass of Money on this Side the Sea, and beyond Sea, by his Travail and Skill, to employ about the Feats of Exchange; as to raise the Exchange for *England* with all Countries of the World according to our Standard; to deliver out Money by Exchange to her Highness's Profit, to furnish herself with any Sum of Money of a sudden; to unfurnish her Majesty's Enemy [the *Spaniard*] of any Money he should seek; to bring home any Prince's Money in the World there might be Gain by; to drive all Merchants Strangers, and her Majesty's own Merchants, from Exchange for *England*, that they might occupy Commodities, and so pay Custom and Subsidy to her both inward and outward, and to do all other Feats of Exchange that be infinite, and offered daily to be travailed in, for the Benefit of the Realm and her Majesty. This seems to have been *Gresham's* Device.

Sir *Martin Bowes*, Lord-Mayor, buried about the Year 1569, gave Lands for the Discharge of *Langborne* Ward of all Fifteenths to be granted to the King by Parliament.

Discharged of Fifteenths.

XX

## CHAP. XXI.

### Of LIME-STREET WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Alderman and Common-Councilmen. Leadenhall. East-India House. Antiquities.

THIS Ward takes its Name from *Lime-street*, a Place in antient Times where Lime was either made or sold in publick Market.

It is bounded on the East and North by *Aldgate* Ward, on the West by *Bishopsgate* Ward, and on the South by *Langbourn* Ward: And the East Side of this *Lime-street*, from the North Corner thereof to the midst, is of *Aldgate* Ward, as is afore said; the West Side, for the most Part, from the North Corner Southward, is of this *Lime-street* Ward; the South End on both Sides is of *Langbourn* Ward. The Body of this *Lime-street* Ward is of the high Street called *Leadenball-street*, which stretcheth from *Lime-street* on the South Side to the West Corner of *Leadenball*; and on the North Side, from the South-West Corner of *St. Mary-street*, to another Corner over-against *Leadenball*.

Now for *St. Mary-ax-street*, the West Side thereof is of this *Lime-street* Ward, and also *Camomile-street*, which runneth by the North End of this *St. Mary-ax-street*, on both Sides; from thence West to the *Wrestlers*, a Sign so called, almost to *Bishopsgate*. And these are the Bounds of this small Ward.

St. Mary-ax-street.

To describe the modern State of this Ward, we begin with *Leadenball-street*, which is spacious, populous, and well inhabited; but the Houses escaping the great Fire Anno 1666, are not so tightly

The present State of this Ward.

The Pope's Merchants here.

Lamentation against the City of London.

Consultation for a new Burse in King Henry VIIIth's Time.

A Project about taking up Money in Lombard-street.



East-India-  
House.

ightly and uniform. In this Street are these Places: *Sharp's-alley*, seated against the *East-India-House*, indifferent good. *Tokenhouse-yard*, but small, has a Passage into *Leadenball*. The *East-India-House*, on the South Side of the Street, formerly Sir *William Craven's*, a very large Building, with spacious Rooms, very commodious for such a publick Concern. It hath a large Hall and Court-yard for the Reception of People who have Business here, to attend on the Company on their Court-Days. There belongs to it also a Garden, with Warehouses in the back Part toward *Lime-street*; into which there is a back Gate for the Entrance of Carts to bring their Goods into their Warehouses. This House did belong to the Earl of *Craven*, and was lett by him to this Company at a yearly Rent.

Lime-  
street.Queen's-  
square.

*Lime-street*, a Place well inhabited by Merchants and others of Repute. About the middle of the Street is a Place called *Queen's-square*, or *Queen's-square-passage*, as leading into *Leadenball-Market*, a well built Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. On the Ground on which this Place is built was a large House, the Habitation of a Merchant, and antiently supposed to belong to the Kings and Queens.

St. Mary-  
ax.

*St. Mary-ax* goes out of *Leadenball-street*, and runs Northwards to *Camomile-street* by *London-wall*. It is a Street graced with good Buildings, and much inhabited by eminent Merchants. Out of this Street, and almost over-against *St. Andrew's Undershaft Church*, is a Passage into *Great St. Helen's*; and towards the North End is *Sopers-yard*, a very mean Place.

*Camomile-street* hath but a small Part in this Ward, not above two hundred Feet from *St. Mary-ax*, and the rest in *Aldgate Ward*.

Govern-  
ment.

To this Ward belong an Alderman and four Common-Councilmen, including the Deputy, four Constables, two Scavengers, sixteen Wardmote-Inquestmen, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth at one Pound nineteen Shillings and two Pence.

Watch.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and eleven Watchmen.

Jury.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inquest for this Ward are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildball* in the Month of November.

Alderman  
and Com-  
mon-Coun-  
cilmen.

The Alderman of this Ward is *John Porter*, Esq; The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Samuel Southbouse*, Deputy, Mr. *William Burgefs*, Mr. *Launc. Shadwell*, Mr. *George Mason*.

There is no Church in this Ward, but it runs through several Parishes.

Remark-  
able Things.Leaden-  
hall.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are,

(1.) *Leadenball*, which in 1309 belonged to Sir *Hugh Nevil*, Knt. And the Lady *Alice*, his Widow, made a Feoffment thereof, by the Name of *Leadenball*, with the Advowsons of the Church of *St. Peter* on *Cornhill*, and other Churches, to *Richard Earl of Arundel* and *Surry*, 1362.

More, in the Year 1380, *Alice Nevil*, Widow to Sir *John Nevil*, Knt. of *Essex*, confirmed to *Thomas Cogshall*, and others, the said Manor of *Leadenball*, and the Advowsons, &c.

In the Year 1384, *Humfrey de Bohun*, Earl of

*Hereford*, had the said Manor: And, in the Year 1408, *Robert Rikeden* of *Essex*, and *Margaret* his Wife, confirmed to *Richard Whittington*, and other Citizens of *London*, the said Manor of *Leadenball*, with the Appurtenances, the Advowson of *St. Peter's Church*, *St. Margaret Patens*, &c.

And, in the Year 1411, the said *Whittington* and others confirmed the same to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, whereby it came to the Possession of the City.

Then, in the Year 1443, the twenty-first of *Henry VI.* *John Hatberly*, Mayor, purchased Licence of the said King to take up two hundred Fodder of Lead for the building of Water-Conduits, a common Granary, and the Cross in *West-Cheap*, more richly, for the Honour of the City.

In the Year next following, the Parson and Parish of *St. Dunstan* in the East of *London*, seeing the famous and mighty Man (for the Words be in the Grant, *Cum nobilis & potens vir*) *Simon Eyre*, Citizen of *London*, among other his Works of Piety, effectually determined to erect and build a new Granary upon the Soil of the same City at *Leadenball*, of his own Charges, for the common Utility of the said City; to the amplifying and enlarging of the said Granary, granted to *Henry Frowicke*, then Mayor, the Aldermen and Commonalty, and their Successors for ever, all their Tenements, with the Appurtenances, sometime called the *Horse-Mill* in *Grass-street*, for the annual Rent of four Pounds, &c.

Also certain Evidences (of an Alley and Tenements pertaining to the *Horse-Mill* adjoining to the said *Leadenball* in *Grass-street*, given by *William Kingstone*, Fishmonger, unto the Parish-Church of *St. Peter* upon *Cornhill*) do specify the said Granary to be builded by the said honourable and famous Merchant *Simon Eyre*, some Time an Upholster, and then a Draper, in the Year 1419. He builded it of squared Stone, in the Form as now it sheweth, with a fair and large Chapel in the East Side of the Quadrant, over the Porch of which he caused to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me, The Lord's right Hand exalted me.*

Within the said Church, on the North Wall, was written, *Honorandus famofus Mercator Simon Eyre, ejus operis*, &c. In English thus: *The honourable and famous Merchant, Simon Eyre, Founder of this Work*, once Mayor of this City, Citizen and Draper of the same, departed out of this Life the eighteenth Day of September, the Year of the Incarnation of *Christ* 1459, and the thirty-eighth Year of the Reign of King *Henry VI.* He was buried in his Parish-Church of *St. Mary Wolnoth* in *Lombard-street*. He gave by his Testament, to be distributed to all Prisons in *London*, or within a Mile of that City, somewhat to relieve them.

More, he gave two thousand Marks, upon a Condition, which not performed, they were then to be distributed to Maids Marriages, and other Deeds of Charity. He also gave three thousand Marks to the Company of Drapers, upon Condition that they should, within one Year after his Decease, establish perpetually a Master or Warden,

The Manor  
of Leaden-  
hall came  
to the City  
A.D. 1408

Licence to  
take up  
Lead to the  
building of  
a common  
Granary.

A Chapel  
built in  
Leaden-  
hall.

Legacies  
given by  
Simon  
Eyre.



Daily Service by Note, &c. and three Free-Schools in Leadenhall.

den, five secular Priests, six Clerks, and two Choristers, to sing daily Divine Service by Note for ever, in his Chapel of *Leadenball*. Also three Schoolmasters, with an Usher; to wit, one Master with an Usher for Grammar, one Master for Writing, and the third for Song, with Housing there newly built for them for ever: The Master to have for his Salary ten Pounds, and every other Priest eight Pounds, every other Clerk five Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence, and every other Chorister five Marks. And, if the Drapers refused to do this within one Year after his Decease, then the three thousand Marks to remain to the Prior and Convent of *Christ-Church* in *London*, with Condition to establish as is aforesaid, within two Years after his Decease: And if they refused, then the three thousand Marks to be disposed by his Executors, as they best could devise, in Works of Charity.

Thus much for his Testament, not performed by establishing of Divine Service in his Chapel, or Free-Schools for Scholars; neither how the Stock of three thousand Marks, or rather five thousand Marks, was employed by his Executors, could I ever learn. He left Issue *Thomas*, who had Issue *Thomas*, &c. True it is, that, in the Year 1464, the third of *Edward IV.* it was agreed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of *London*, that notwithstanding the King's Letters Patents lately before granted unto them, touching the Tronage or Weighing of Wares, to be holden at the *Leadenball*, yet Suit should be made to the King for new Letters Patents to be granted to the Mayor of the Staple, for the Tronage of Wools to be holden there; and Order to be taken by the Discretion of *Thomas Cooke*, then Mayor, the Council of the City, *Jeffrey Filding*, then Mayor of the Staple at *Westminster*; and of the King's Council, what should be paid to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, for the laying and housing of the Wools there, that so they might be brought forth and weighed, &c.

A Brotherhood of sixty Priests in the Chapel of Leadenhall.

Touching the Chapel there, I find, that, in the Year 1466, by Licence obtained of King *Edward IV.* in the sixth of his Reign, a Fraternity of the *Trinity* of sixty Priests (beside other Brethren and Sisters) in the same Chapel, was founded by *William Rouse*, *John Risby*, and *Thomas Ashby*, Priests; some of the which sixty Priests, every Market-Day in the Forenoon, did celebrate Divine Service there to such Market-People as repaired to Prayer; and once every Year they met all together, and had solemn Service, with Procession of all the Brethren and Sisters. This Foundation was, in the Year 1512, by a Common Council, confirmed to the sixty *Trinity* Priests, and to their Successors, at the Will of the Mayor and Commonalty.

Leadenhall burnt.

In the Year 1484, a great Fire happened upon the *Leadenball*, by what Casualty I know not, but many Houses were thereby destroyed, with all the Stocks for Guns, and other Provision belonging to the City; which was a great Loss.

R. Arnold.

In the Year 1503, the eighteenth of *Henry VII.* a Request was made by the Commons of the City, concerning the Usage of the said *Leadenball*, in Form as followeth:

"Please it the Lord-Maior, Aldermen, and

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"Common Council to enact, That all *Frenchmen* bringing Canvas, Linen Cloth, and other Wares to be sold, and all Foreigns bringing Wolteds, Sayes, Stamins, Kiverings, Nails, Iron Work; or any other Wares, and also all manner Foreigns bringing Lead to the City to be sold, shall bring all such their Wares aforesaid to the open Market of the *Leadenball*, there, and no where else, to be shewed, sold, and uttered, like as of old Time it hath been used, upon Pain of Forfeiture of all the said Wares shewed or sold in any other Place than aforesaid: The Shew of the said Wares to be made three Days in a Week, that is to say, *Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.* It is also thought reasonable, that the Common Beam be kept from henceforth in the *Leadenball*, and the Farmer to pay therefore reasonable Rent to the Chamber; for better it is that the Chamber have Advantage thereby than a foreign Person; and also the said *Leadenball*, which is more chargeable now by half than profitable, shall better bear out the Charges thereof: Also the Common Beam for Wool at *Leadenball* may pay yearly a Rent to the Chamber of *London*, toward the Supportation and Charges of the same Place; for Reason it is, that a common Office, occupied upon a common Ground, bear a Charge to the Use of the Commonalty: Also that Foreigns bringing Wools, or any other Merchandizes or Wares to *Leadenball*, to be kept there for the Sale and Market, may pay more largely for keeping of their Goods, than Freemen."

In the Year 1519, the tenth of *Henry VIII.* the twenty-eighth of *September*, a Petition was exhibited by the Commons to the Common Council, and was by them allowed, concerning the *Leadenball*, how they would have it used. It ran thus:

To the Right Honourable the Maior, and his Worshipful Brethren the Aldermen, and to the discreet Commoners in this Common Council assembled.

"Meekly beseeching, sheweth unto your good Lordship, and Masterships, divers and many Citizens of this City, which with your Favours (under Correction) think, that the great Place called the *Leadenball* should, nor ought not to be letten to Farm, to any Person or Persons, and in especial to any Fellowship or Company incorporate, to have and hold the same Hall for Term of Years; for such Inconveniences as thereby may ensue, and come to the Hurt of the common Weal of the said City in Time to come; as somewhat more largely may appear in the Articles hereafter following:

"First, If any Assembly, or hasty Gathering of the Commons of the said City, for oppressing or subduing of misruled People within the said City, hereafter shall happen to be called or commanded by the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Governors and Counsellors of the said City for the Time being, there is none so convenient, meet, and necessary a Place to assemble them in within the said City as the said *Leadenball*, both for Largeness of Room, and for their sure Defence in Time of their counselling

A Request of the Citizens to the Mayor and Aldermen. Vid. Old Cust. f. 1. Leadenhall Market for Canvas and Linen Cloth.

Common Beam to be kept in Leadenhall.

Leadenhall pertaining to the Commonalty.

Wools, Feils, and other Merchandizes to be sold in Leadenhall.

A Petition of the Commons concerning the Use of the Leadenhall.



Artillery  
and Guns  
in Leaden-  
hall.

And Timber  
kept there.

Largesses  
and Doles  
distributed  
here.

Leaden-  
hall a  
Market-  
place for  
Vintners  
and the  
People to  
stand dry.

Leaden-  
hall the  
chief For-  
tress of the  
City.

Leaden-  
hall meant  
to have  
been a  
Burse for  
Merchants.

“ felling together about the Premises. Also in  
“ that Place hath been used the Artillery, Guns,  
“ and other common Armour of the said City,  
“ to be safely kept in a Readiness, for the Safe-  
“ guard, Wealth, and Defence of the said City,  
“ to be had and occupied at Times when Need  
“ required: As also the Store of Timber, for the  
“ necessary Reparations of the Tenements belong-  
“ ing to the Chamber of the said City, there  
“ commonly hath been kept.

“ Item, If any Triumph or Noblesse were to  
“ be done or shewed by the Commonalty of the  
“ said City, for the Honour of our Sovereign  
“ Lord the King and Realm, and for the Wor-  
“ ship of the City, the said *Leadenball* is the most  
“ meet and convenient Place to prepare and  
“ order the said Triumph therein, and from  
“ thence to issue forth to the Places therefore  
“ appointed.

“ Item, At any Largesses or Dole of any Money  
“ made unto the poor People of this City, by or  
“ after the Death of any worshipful Person within  
“ the said City, it hath been used to be done and  
“ given in the said *Leadenball*, for that the said  
“ Place is most meet theretore.

“ Item, The honourable Father that was Maker  
“ of the said Hall, had a special Will, Intent,  
“ and Mind, (as is commonly said) that the  
“ Market Men and Women that came to the  
“ City with Victuals and other Things, should  
“ have their free Standing within the said *Leaden-  
ball* in wet Weather, to keep themselves and  
“ their Wares dry, and thereby to encourage  
“ them, and all other, to have the better Will  
“ and Desire the more plenteously to resort to the  
“ said City to victual the same: And if the said  
“ Hall should be letten to Farm, the Will of the  
“ said honourable Father should never be fulfilled,  
“ nor take Effect.

“ Item, If the said Place, which is the chief  
“ Fortrefs and most necessary Place within all the  
“ City, for the Tuition and Safeguard of the  
“ same, should be letten to Farm, out of the  
“ Hands of the chief Heads of the same City,  
“ and especially to any other Body Politick, it  
“ might at length (by Likelihood) be Occasion  
“ of Discord and Debate between the said Bodies  
“ Politick. Which God defend.

“ For these, and many other great and reason-  
“ able Causes, which hereafter shall be shewed to  
“ this honourable Court, your said Beseechers  
“ think it much necessary that the said Hall be  
“ still in the Hands of this City, and to be surely  
“ kept by sad and discreet Officers, in such wise  
“ that it may always be ready to be used and  
“ occupied, for the common Weale of the said  
“ City when Need shall require, and in no wise  
“ to be letten to any Body Politick.” Thus much  
for the Petition.

About the Year 1534 great Means were made  
about the *Leadenball*, to have the same made a  
Burse for the Assembly of Merchants, as they  
had been accustomed in *Lombard-street*. Many  
Common Councils were called to that End; but,  
in the Year 1535, *John Champneis* being Mayor,  
it was fully concluded, that the Burse should re-  
main in *Lombard-street*, as afore, and *Leadenball*  
no more to be spoken of concerning this Mat-  
ter.

In the Year 1546, when King *Henry's* Corpse  
lay in State in his Chapel at *Westminster*, in the  
Month of *February*, about twelve Days, here at  
*Leadenball*, *Heath* Bishop of *Worcester*, the King's  
Almoner, and other his Ministers and Assistants,  
did daily distribute to poor People of the City  
great Plenty of Money, as well as at *Westmin-  
ster*, and divers other Places in the several  
Wards, both in open Doles and by Way of Pro-  
clamation.

The Use of *Leadenball* in my Youth (says *Stow*)  
was this: In the Part of the North Quadrant, on  
the East Side of the North Gate, were the com-  
mon Beams for weighing of Wool and other  
Wares, as had been accustomed. On the West  
Side of the Gate were the Scales to weigh Meal.  
The other three Sides were reserved, for the most  
Part, to the making and resting of the Pageants  
shewed at *Midsummer* in the Watch. The Rem-  
nant of the Sides and Quadrants was employed  
for the Stowage of Wool-Sacks, but not closed  
up. The Lofts above were partly used by the  
Painters, in working for the decking of Pageants  
and other Devices, for beautifying of the Watch  
and Watchmen. The Residue of the Lofts  
were lett out to Merchants, the Wool-winders  
and Packers therein to wind and pack their  
Wools.

*Leadenball* is a very large Building of Free-stone,  
containing within it three large Courts or Yards,  
all encompassed with Buildings; wherein is kept  
a Market, one of the greatest, the best, and the  
most general for all Provisions in the City of  
*London*, nay, of the Kingdom, and, if I should  
say of all *Europe*, I should not give it too great  
a Praise. The Building hath flat Battlements,  
leaded at the Top. And, for the Convenience  
of People's coming to this great Market, (which  
is kept every Day of the Weeke except *Sundays*,  
for one Thing or the other) besides the principal  
Entrance out of *Leadenball-street*, there are several  
others, three out of *Lime-street*, and the rest out  
of *Gracechurch-street*.

Of the three Courts or Yards that it consists of,  
the first is that at the North-East Corner of *Grace-  
church-street*, and opens into *Leadenball-street*.  
This Court or Yard contains in Length from  
North to South one hundred and sixty-four Feet,  
and in Breadth from East to West eighty Feet.  
Within this Court or Yard round about the same  
are about an hundred standing Stalls for Butchers  
for the selling only of Beef, and therefore this  
Court is called the *Beef-market*; many of which  
Stalls are eight, ten, or twelve Feet long, and  
four, five, or six Feet broad, with Racks, Hooks,  
Blocks, and all other Conveniences for the Sale  
of their Meat; all which Stalls are either under  
Warehouses above Head, or sheltered from the  
Weather by Roofs over them. This Yard is on  
*Tuesdays* a Market for Leather, to which the  
Tanners do resort. On *Thursdays* the Waggons  
from *Colchester* and other Parts come with Baize,  
&c. and also the Felmongers with their Wool;  
and on *Fridays* it is a Market for raw Hides,  
besides *Saturdays* for Beef, as also other Pro-  
visions.

The second Market-yard is called the *Green-  
yard*, as being once a green Plat of Ground; af-  
terwards it was the City's Store-yard for Mate-  
rials

Here Money  
given by  
the King's  
Almoner.

The Use of  
Leaden-  
hall an-  
ciently.

The present  
State of  
Leaden-  
hall-  
market.

The Yard  
belonging  
to it.

The Green-  
yard for  
small Meat.



rials for building and the like, but now a Market only for Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c. This Yard is an hundred and seventy Feet in Length from East to West, and ninety Feet broad from North to South. It hath in it an hundred and forty Stalls for the Butchers, all covered over, and of the Bigness of those in the *Beef-market*. In the middle of this *Green-yard* Market, North to South, is a Row of Shops, with Kitchens or Rooms over them for Fishmongers; and also on the South Side and West End are Houses and Shops for Fishmongers. Towards the East End of this Yard is erected a fair Market-house, standing upon Columns, with Vaults underneath and Rooms above, with a Bell-Tower and a Clock, and under it are Butchers Stalls. The Tenements round about this Yard are for the most Part inhabited by Cooks, Victuallers, and such like; and in the Passages leading out of the Streets into this Market are Fishmongers, Poulterers, Cheesemongers, and such like Traders for Provision.

Fishmongers  
in this  
Green-  
yard.

The Herb-  
market.

A.D. 1720

The third Market belonging to *Leadenhall* is called the *Herb-market*, for that Herbs, Roots, Fruit, &c. are only there sold. This Market is about one hundred and forty Feet square. The West, East, and North Sides have Walks round them, covered over, for Shelter, and standing upon Columns; in which Walks there are twenty-eight Stalls for Gardeners, with Cellars under them.

Being rebuilt in the Year 1730, it is now called the *New Market*, or *Nashe's Rents*, and hath Shops in it chiefly for Butchers, and a new Passage into *Lime-street*. There is also in this Yard one Range of Stalls, covered over, for such as sell Tripe, Neats Feet, Sheeps Trotters, &c. And, on the South Side, the Tenements are taken up by Victuallers, Poulterers, Cheesemongers, Butchers, and such like. Beyond this are likewise some new Shops, built in the Year 1730, in that Part called the *Old Bacon-market*, which are chiefly occupied by Poulterers, and such as deal in Bacon: And, for the regular ordering of this Market, and those Numbers of People that resort thither with their Goods, see the Chapter of Civil Government.

The general Conflagration of this City in 1666 terminated in that Part of the City near adjoining to this Hall; all the Houses about it, and within the Yards belonging to it, being destroyed, there did of this Fabrick only remain the Stonework; since which, the Courts and Yards belonging to this Building, and some other adjacent Grounds, purchased by the City, are wholly converted into a Market for the City's Use: The Place for the Reception of Country Butchers and others, who brought Provisions before to the City, being then only in *Leadenhall-street*, between *Gracechurch-street* and *Lime-street*, which was very incommodious to the Market-People, as well as to the Passengers.

East-India-House.

The *East-India-House*, situate on the South Side of *Leadenhall-street*, at about an hundred Feet West of *Lime-street* Corner, was antiently the Site of a City Mansion, belonging to the Earl of *Craven* and his Ancestors. The present House was built by the honourable *East-India* Company in the Year 1726.

The Front next the Street is very magnificent, being a strong Stone Building, with Pilasters and Entablature of the *Derick* Order; the rest of it is very spacious, having large Rooms for the Directors, and Offices for the Clerks. It hath a large Hall and Court-yard, for the Reception of People who have Business here, to attend on the Company on their Court-Days, which are every *Wednesday*. There belongs to it also a Garden, with Warehouses in the back Part towards *Lime-street*, into which there is a back Gate for the Entrance of Carts to bring in their Goods. These Warehouses were rebuilt in a very handsome Manner in the Year 1725, and are now greatly enlarged, and not quite finished. The Company have likewise Warehouses in *Seething-lane*, the *Steel-yard*, and the *Royal-Exchange*, under the last of which they have Cellars entirely for Pepper.

While this new House was building, the Company transacted their Business in the old *Custom-house* in *Fenchurch-street*.

The first *East-India* Company was established by Charter in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and since confirmed several Times, called, *The Governor and Company of Merchants trading into the East-Indies*.

Here were first subscribed seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-two Pounds ten Shillings; and a Year, or more, afterwards, by the additional Subscription of eight hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-six Pounds, the Stock was made up one Million five hundred and seventy-four thousand six hundred and eight Pounds ten Shillings.

In 1698 another Company was established by Act of Parliament, called, *The English Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies*, who, upon their Settlement, advanced to the Government two Millions Sterling; for which they had Interest given them at eight *per Cent. per Annum*: Of these two Millions the Members of the old Company subscribed three hundred and fifteen thousand Pounds; which, with forty *per Cent.* more advanced, made up their Share of two Millions upon the Union. Subscribers of five hundred Pounds, and upwards, have a Vote for chusing Directors, but none have more than one; none of which Directors are to have less than two thousand Pounds in the Capital Stock of the Company.

All Goods imported by the Company are to be sold openly by Inch of Candle, on Pain of Forfeiture, one Half to the King, and the other to the Prosecutor.

The Stock to be esteemed, in Law, Personal Estate, and the Shares exempt from Taxes.

No Member shall, in Respect to his Stock only, be judged a Bankrupt.

In the Year 1702, the twenty-second of July, for the mutual Advantage and Satisfaction of both Companies, an Expedient was found out for the uniting of them, and a Charter of Union was granted them. The new Company joined fifteen Pounds *per Cent.* with as much of the old Company, which, with several Sums paid in afterwards, the Stock of the united Companies amounted to one hundred and seventy Pounds *per Share*; and, upon the Return of the Effects

of



of both Companies, the united Stock was to augment until they became one entire Company, which was to be in seven Years after the Union.

Places of  
Note in  
this Ward.

An House  
in Lime-  
street,  
called the  
King's  
Artirce.

Green-  
yard.

In *Lime-street* are divers fair Houses for Merchants and others: There was sometime a Mansion-house of the King's, called the *the King's Artirce*, whereof I find Record in the 14th of *Edward I.* but now grown out of Knowledge. I read also of another great House in the West Side of *Lime-street*, having a Chapel on the South, and a Garden on the West, then belonging to the Lord *Nevill*; which Garden is now called the *Green-yard of Leadenball*.

This House, in the ninth of *Richard II.* pertained to Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *John Burley* his Brother: Which said House was taken down afterwards, and the fore Front thereof new builded of Timber, by *Hugh Offley*, Alderman.

Ben-  
bridge's-  
Inn.

At the North-West Corner of *Lime-street*, was (of old Time) one great Messuage, called *Ben-bridge's-Inn*: *Raphe Holland*, Draper, about the Year 1452, gave it to *John Gill*, Master, and to the Wardens and Fraternity of Taylors, and Linnen-Armorers of *St. John Baptist* in *London*, and to their Successors for ever. They did set up in place thereof a fair large Frame of Timber, containing in the high Street one great House, and before it, to the Corner of *Lime-street*, three other Tenements, the Corner House being the largest; and then down *Lime-street* divers proper Tenements. All which the Merchant-Taylors in the Reign of *Edward VI.* sold to *Stephen Kirton*, Merchant-Taylor and Alderman.

Messuage  
of the L.  
Souch's.

An House  
with an  
high  
Tower.

Next unto this on the high Street was the Lord *Souch's* Messuage or Tenement, and other. In Place whereof, *Richard Wetkel*, Merchant-Taylor, builded a fair House, with an high Tower, the second in Number, and first of Timber, that ever I learned (says *Stow*) to have been builded, to overlook Neighbours in this City.

Then was there a fair House, of old Time, called the *Green Gate*, by which one *Michael Pistoy*, *Lombard*, held it, with a Tenement and nine Shops, in the Reign of *Richard II.* who in the 15th of his Reign, gave it to *Roger Crophull* and *Tho. Bromeflete*, Esqrs, by the Name of the *Green Gate*, in the Parish of *St. Andrew* upon *Cornhill*, in *Lime-street* Ward: Since the which Time, *Philip Malpas*, sometime Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs, dwelled therein, and was there robbed and spoiled of his Goods, to a great Value, by *Jack Cade*, and other Rebels, in the Year 1449.

Philip  
Malpas  
robbed.

Afterwards, in the Reign of *Henry VII.* it was feized into the King's Hands. And then granted first unto *John Alston*, after that unto *William de la Rivers*, and since by *Henry VIII.* to *John Mutas*, a *Pickard*, or *Frenchman*, who dwelled there, and harboured in his House many *Frenchmen*, that kalendred *Wolsteds*, and did other Things, contrary to the Franchises of the Citizens. Wherefore on *evil May-Day*, which was in the Year 1517, the Apprentices and other spoiled his House, and if they could have found *Mutas*, they would have stricken off his Head. Sir *Peter Mutas*, Son to the said *John Mutas*, sold this House to *David Woodrofe*, Alderman; whose Son, Sir *Nicholas Woodrofe*, Alderman, sold it over to *John More*, Alderman, that next possessed it.

Mutas  
House  
spoiled.

Sir Peter  
Mutas.

Next to it was a House, called the *Leaden Porch*, afterwards divided into two Tenements, whereof one is a Tavern, and then one other House for a Merchant, likewise called the *Leaden Porch*.

Leaden  
Porch.

In the Year 1576, partly at the Charges of the Parish of *St. Andrew*, and partly at the Charges of the Chamber of *London*, a Water-Pump was raised in this high Street of *Lime-street* Ward, near unto *Lime-street* Corner. For the placing of the which Pump, having broken up the Ground, they were forced to dig more than two Fathom deep, before they came to any main Ground. Where they found a Hearth made of *Britain*, or *Roman Tile*, every Tile half a Yard square, and about two Inches thick: They found Coal lying there also (for that lying whole will never consume.) Then digging one Fathom into the Main, they found Water sufficient, made their Prall, and set up the Pump; which Pump, with oft repairing and great Charges to the Parish, continued not twenty-four Years, but, being rotten, was taken up, and a new one set in the Place in the Year 1600. Thus much for the high Street.

A Pump in  
the high  
Street of  
*Lime-  
street  
Ward*.  
*Cornhill-  
street* in  
some Place  
raised two  
Fathom  
higher  
than of  
old Time,  
as appear-  
ed by  
Buildings  
found so  
deep.

In *St. Mary-street* was (of old Time) a Parish-Church of *St. Mary* the Virgin, *St. Ursula*, and the 11000 Virgins; which Church was commonly called *St. Mary at the Axe*, of the Sign of an Axe over-against the East End thereof, or *St. Mary Pepillar*, of a Plat of Ground lying on the North Side thereof, pertaining to the Skinners in *London*. This Parish, about the Year 1565, was united to the Parish-Church of *St. Andrew Undershaft*. And so was *St. Mary at the Axe* suppressed, and letten out to be a Warehouse for a Merchant. Here is now a Free-School kept. Against the East End of this Church was sometime a fair Wall, now turned to a Pump.

*St. Mary's  
street*,  
Parish-  
Church of  
*Mary, St.  
Ursula*,  
and 11000  
Virgins,  
called At  
the Axe,  
letten out  
for a  
Ware-  
house.

Also against the North End of this *St. Mary-street*, was sometime one other Parish Church of *St. Augustine*, called *St. Augustine in the Wall*, for that it stood adjoining to the Wall of the City; and otherwise called *St. Augustines Papey*, or the *Poor*, as I have read in the Reign of *Edward III.*

Parish-  
Church of  
*St. Au-  
gustine* in  
the Wall.  
Earl of  
Oxford  
had his Inn  
in *St. Au-  
gustine's  
Papey*.

In this Parish an Earl of *Oxford* had his Inn: And the last Will of *Agnes Lady Bardolph*, Anno 1403, was dated from hence, in these Words; *Hospitio*, &c. from the Inn of the Habitation of the Lord, the Earl of *Oxford*, in the Parish of *St. Augustines de Papey, London*.

About the Year 1410, in the Reign of *H. VI.* the same Church was allowed to the Brethren of the *Papey*, the House of poor Priests, whereof I have spoken in *Aldgate* Ward.

The Donation of this Parish-Church, (about the Year 1430,) with the Church-yard, a Messuage and Garden thereunto belonging, may be worth the recording in this Place. And therefore I shall set it down, as I have met with it in the incomparable Library of the Honourable *Robert Harley*, Esq; late Earl of *Oxford* (the Copy whereof seems to have sometime belong to *John Stow*.) It is as follows:

The Dona-  
tion of *St.  
Augu-  
stine's  
Church* to  
the *Papey*.

"Be it known unto all Men by these Pre-  
sents, that I *Richard Wodehouse*, Parson of  
"All Saints Church in the Wall of *London*  
"in *Bradstreet* Ward, by Assent and Licence  
"of *William*, Prior of the *Trinity-House* with-  
"in *Aldgate*, and the Covent of the same  
"House,

Biblioth.  
Harleian.



“ House, being Patrons of *All Saints Church*,  
 “ and of the Chapel, late the Parish Church,  
 “ called *Papey Church*, late in the Parish of *All*  
 “ *Saints* aforesaid, in *Aldgate Ward*, situate at  
 “ *Beaufmarkes* next *London Wall*; also, by Con-  
 “ sent, Assent, and Licence of the Reverend  
 “ Father in Christ *William*, by God’s Grace Bi-  
 “ shop of *London*, Ordinary of the same; have  
 “ confirmed to *R.* the aforesaid Chapel, late the  
 “ Parish Church, called *Papey Church*, with the  
 “ Church-yard, together with a certain Tene-  
 “ ment or Messuage, and Garden adjoining to  
 “ the said Chapel, with all Things else that  
 “ ought of right to pertain to the said Chapel.  
 “ Which Chapel, Church-yard, Messuage and  
 “ Garden, are jointly situate in the aforesaid  
 “ Parish of *All Saints*: And containeth in Length  
 “ in the South Side by the King’s Highway from  
 “ the Garden which pertaineth to the Chamber  
 “ in *Guildhall* of *London*, and is now in the Te-  
 “ nure of *Richard Wymarke*, toward the West,  
 “ unto the King’s Way toward the East, fifty-  
 “ seven Roods and one Foot of Assize: In  
 “ Length in the North Part next *London*, from  
 “ the foresaid Garden toward the West, unto the  
 “ King’s Highway toward the East, sixty Roods  
 “ of Assize: And in Breadth in the West End  
 “ toward the said Garden, unto the King’s High-  
 “ way, eight Roods of Assize. *William Leef-*  
 “ *field* then Mayor of *London*; *William Ruff*,  
 “ *Ralph Holand*, Sheriffs; and *Stephen Brown* then  
 “ Alderman of *Aldgate Ward*.”

On the other Side is an Instrument, shewing  
 the Foundation of this Hospital, the Founders  
 thereof, and the Cause; to wit, out of Com-  
 passion to poor decayed Priests, and for their Re-  
 lief and Subsistence. The Instrument is as fol-  
 lows:

“ To all the Sons of our Holy Mother the  
 “ Church, to whom and to whose Knowledge  
 “ these Letters or the Contents of them shall  
 “ come, and those whom the Writing under-  
 “ neath do touch, or shall hereafter touch;  
 “ *Thomas Symineffon*, Parson of the Parish Church  
 “ of *All Saints* at the Wall of the City of *London*,  
 “ together with the Church of *St. Augustines Pa-*  
 “ *pey* of the same City, by ordinary Authority,  
 “ and for true, lawful and honest Causes, joined,  
 “ annexed and incorporated to the same Church  
 “ of *All Saints*; and *William Cleve*, Chaplain of the  
 “ Chantry founded at the Altar of *St. John Bap-*  
 “ *tist* in the Church of the Blessed *Mary of Alder-*  
 “ *mary Church* of *London*; and *William Barnaby*,  
 “ one of the Chantry of the Cathedral Church of  
 “ *St. Paul’s* in *London*; and *John Stafford*, Chap-  
 “ lain, of the City of *London*; send greeting in  
 “ our Lord everlasting:

“ Know ye all by these Presents, that the most  
 “ excellent Prince in Christ, and our Lord and  
 “ Master, the famous *Henry VI.* King of *Eng-*  
 “ *land* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, of his  
 “ especial Grace, sure Knowledge and mere Mo-  
 “ tion, by Advice and Assent of his great  
 “ Council, by his Letters Patents, the Tenor  
 “ of which are underwritten, to us, and to  
 “ others, hath graciously granted and given Li-  
 “ cence for him and his Heirs, as much as in  
 “ him is, That we three, or any two of us, be-  
 “ gin, make, found, ordain, unite and establish,

No. 85.

“ in the Honour of *St. Charity* and *St. John*  
 “ *Evangelist*, a certain perpetual Fraternity or  
 “ Brotherhood, as of ourselves and other Chap-  
 “ lains of Chantries, and Hirelings, as of other  
 “ honest Men whosoever, in some Place conve-  
 “ nient and honest of the same City, which we  
 “ shall provide for that Purpose: For the Re-  
 “ lief and Sustenance of such poor Priests, de-  
 “ cayed through Poverty, and detained by Dis-  
 “ eases, as have nothing to live on, but (as  
 “ well to the great Dishonour of God, as the  
 “ Reproach of the Clergy, and Shame to Holy  
 “ Church) do miserably beg; To pray devoutly  
 “ as well for the good State and Prosperity of  
 “ the foresaid King and Kingdom of *England*, and  
 “ the Nobility and Peers thereof, as for the Bre-  
 “ thren and Sisters of the said Fraternity and  
 “ Brotherhood, as now plainly and fully ap-  
 “ peareth in the aforesaid Letters Patents, here  
 “ inserted: Unto which we refer you.”

“ Whereupon we, *William Cleve*, *William Bar-*  
 “ *naby*, and *John Stafford*, the Chaplains afore-  
 “ said, considering that the Premises are good,  
 “ godly and meritorious, and minding effectually  
 “ and surely to establish the said Fraternity, in  
 “ the Name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity,  
 “ the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, the  
 “ glorious Virgin *Mary*, *St. Charity* and *St. John*  
 “ *Evangelist*, in whose Honour the foresaid Frater-  
 “ nity, by the King’s Licence given and granted,  
 “ as is said, is founded and adjoined, we begin  
 “ and proceed after this Order, &c.” And then  
 follows the Instrument of the Donation of the  
*Papey Church*, as before:

The Parishioners of this Church were appoint-  
 ed to the Parish-Church of *Allhallows* in the  
 Wall, which is in *Broad-street Ward*. This Bro-  
 therhood, called *Papey*, being suppressed, the  
 Church of *St. Augustine* was pulled down; and  
 in place thereof one *Grey*, an Apothecary, build-  
 ed a Stable, and a Hay-loft. It is now a dwell-  
 ing House, reserving the Church-yard for a Gar-  
 den-plot. Those two Parish-Churches, both  
 lying in the Ward of *Lime-street*, being thus sup-  
 pressed, there is not any one Parish-Church or  
 Place for Divine Service in that Ward; but the  
 Inhabitants thereof repair to Churches out of  
 their Ward, namely to *St. Peter* upon *Cornhill*  
 in *Cornhill Ward*, *St. Andrew* in *Aldgate Ward*,  
*Allhallows* in the Wall in *Broad-street Ward*, and  
 some to *St. Dennis* in *Langborn Ward*.

Now because of late there hath been some  
 Question, to what Ward this Church or Chapel  
 of *St. Augustine Papey* should of right belong;  
 (for the same hath been challenged by them of  
*Aldgate Ward*, and (without Reason) taken into  
*Bishopsgate Ward*, (from *Lime-street Ward*) I am  
 somewhat to touch it.

About thirty Years since, the Chamber of *Lon-*  
*don* granted a Lease of Ground (in these Words)  
 Lying near *London Wall*, in the Ward of *Lime-*  
*street*, from the West of the said Church or Cha-  
 pel of *St. Augustine Papey*, towards *Bishopsgate*,  
 &c. On the which Plat of Ground, the Lessee  
 builded three fair Tenements, and placed Tenants  
 there: These were charged to bear Scot and Lot,  
 and some of them to bear Office in *Lime-street*  
*Ward*: All which they did willingly without  
 grudging. And when any suspected or disorder-

No Parish-  
 Church in  
 this Ward.

Houses by  
 London  
 Wall in  
 the Ward  
 of Lime-  
 street.

Stow’s  
 first Edi-  
 tion.



ed Persons were by the Landlord placed there, the Officers of *Lime-street Ward* fetched them out of their Houses, committed them to ward, procured their due Punishment, and banished them from thence. Whereby in short Time that Place was reformed, and brought into good Order: Which Thing being noted by them of *Aldgate Ward*, they moved their Alderman, Sir *Thomas Offley*, to call in those Houses to be of his Ward. But I myself shewing a fair Ledger Book, sometime pertaining to the late dissolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, wherein were set down the just Bounds of *Aldgate Ward*, before Sir *Thomas Offley*, Sir *Rowland Hayward*, the Common Council, and Wardmote Inquest of the said *Lime-street Ward*; Sir *Thomas Offley* gave over his Challenge, and so that Matter rested in good Quiet until the Year 1579, that Sir *Richard Pype* (being Mayor, and Alderman of *Bishopsgate Ward*) challenged those Houses to be of his Ward, whereunto (without Reason shewed) Sir *Rowland Hayward* yielded: And thus is that Side of the Street, from the North Corner of *St. Mary-street* almost to *Bishopsgate*, (wherein is one Plat of Ground, letten by the Chamberlain of *London* to the Parish of *St. Martin Oteswich*, to be a Church-yard or Burying-place for the Dead of that Parish, &c.) unjustly drawn from the Ward of *Lime-street*.

Divers other Proofs I could set down, but this one following may suffice. The Mayor and Aldermen of *London* made a Grant to the Fraternity of the *Papey*, in these Words:

"Be it remembered, that where now of late the Master and Wardens of the Fraternity of the *Papey* have made a Brick Wall, closing in the Chapel of *St. Augustine*, called *Papey Chapel*, situate in the Parish of *All Saints* in the Wall, in the Ward of *Lime-street* of the City of *London*: From the South-East Corner of the which Brick Wall, is a Scutcheon of twenty-one Foot of Affize from the said Corner Eastward: And from the same Scutcheon there to a Messuage of fifty Foot and an half Westward: The said Scutcheon breaketh out of Line right Southward, betwixt the Measures aforesaid, three Foot and five Inches of Affize, upon the common Ground of the City aforesaid: *Ralph Verney*, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the same City, the twenty-second Day of October, the 6th Year of *Edward IV.* granted to *John Hod*, Priest, Mr. *John Bolt*, and *Tho. Pachet*, Priests, Wardens of the Fraternity of *Papey* aforesaid, and to their Successors for ever, &c. yielding 4d. Sterling yearling at *Michaelmas*." And this is (saith my Book) inrolled in the *Guildhall* of *London*. Which is a sufficient Proof, the same Plat of Ground to be of *Lime-street Ward*.

On the South Side of this Street, stretching West from *St. Mary-street*, towards *Bishopsgate-street*, there was (of old Time, one large Messuage builded of Stone and Timber in the Parish of *St. Augustine* in the Wall, now in the Parish of *Allhallows* in the same Wall, belonging to the Earl of *Oxford*, (for *Richard de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, possessed it in the fourth of *Henry V.*) but in Process of Time, the Lands of the Earl fell to Females; amongst the which, one being married to *Wingfield* of *Suffolk*, this House with

the Appurtenances fell to his Lot, and was by his Heir, Sir *Robert Wingfield*, sold to Mr. *Edward Cooke*, the Queen's Attorney General, who was afterward Lord Chief Justice *Cooke*.

It was ordered by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at a Court holden on Thursday the twenty-fourth of April, in the fourth Year of *Edward VI.* That the Chamberlain of *London* should yearly pay unto the Scavenger of *Lime-street Ward* 20 s. by even Portions, out of the Profit coming by the Butchers Stalls in *Leadenhall*, toward the cleansing and sweet-keeping of the same Ward.

I find of Record, that in the Year 1371, the 45th of *Edward III.* a great Subsidy of 100000 Pounds was granted towards the King's Wars in *France*. Whereof the Clergy paid 50000 Pounds, and the Laity 50000 Pounds, to be levied in thirty-nine Shires of *England*, containing Parishes 8600. Of every Parish, 5 l. 16 s. the greater to help the lesser. This City (as one of the Shires) then containing twenty-four Wards, and in them 110 Parishes, was therefore assessed to 635 l. 12 s. whereof *Lime-street Ward* did bear 34 s. and no more; so small a Ward it was, and so accounted, as having no one whole Parish therein, but small Portions only of two Parishes in that Ward.

## CHAP. XXV.

### Of PORTSOKEN WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Antient State. Extent. Modern State. Government. Aldermen and Common-Councilmen. Parishes and Churches. Priory of the Holy Trinity. St. Catharine's Trinity Church and Canons, East-Smithfield. New-Abby. Minories. Goodman's-fields. Nunnery of St. Clare.

**P**ORTSOKEN signifies a Franchise at the Gate: Of which below, under the Antiquities of this Ward.

It is bounded on the East by the Parishes of *Spital-fields*, *Stepney*, and *St. George's in the East*; on the South by *Tower-hill*; on the North by *Bishopsgate Ward*; on the West by *Aldgate Ward*.

In describing the Extent of this Ward, our best Direction is to follow the Order of the yearly parochial Perambulation, as follows:

Walking down *Houndsditch*, Northward, they cross the Way Eastward into *Still* and *Hand-alley*: Passing on along by the Garden-Wall, they proceed to *Petticoat-lane*, in the Middle of which is the Partition between the two Parishes of *White-chapel* and *St. Botolph*: There they go on to the Bars in the common Street, and, crossing the Way Southward, go through a Tavern, some Time the *Castle*; and then, turning Westward, pass on to the *Minories* till they come to the Bars; where Ends the Ward and the Parish within the Freedom.

There, at the farther End, they turn down into an Alley, called *Brown's-alley*, and so as far as *Goodman's-fields*; then turn up the Street again, and go down *Red-lion-alley*, passing directly into *Rosemary-lane*, and thence down *Nightingale-lane*,

Stow vindicates Lime-street Ward, as to some Bounds of it.

A Part of Lime-street Ward unjustly withheld by Bishopsgate Ward.

A Grant to the Papey.

Lib. Papey.

An old large Messuage.

Patent Oxford Place.

The Scavenger of Lime-street Ward Hum. Dyson.

Subsidy of Lime-street Ward, in the Year 1371.

Name.

Bounds.

Extent.





PART OF  
 SPITTLEFIELDS  
 PARISH  
 GATE  
 WARD

WHITE  
CHAPPLE

P A R I S H

*The Little  
Minories*

Trinity  
pories

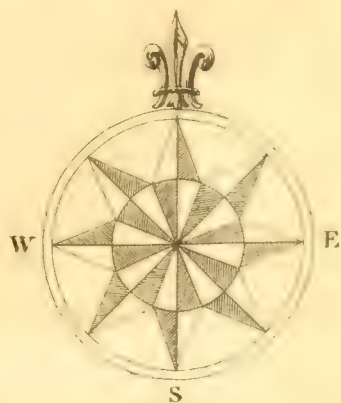
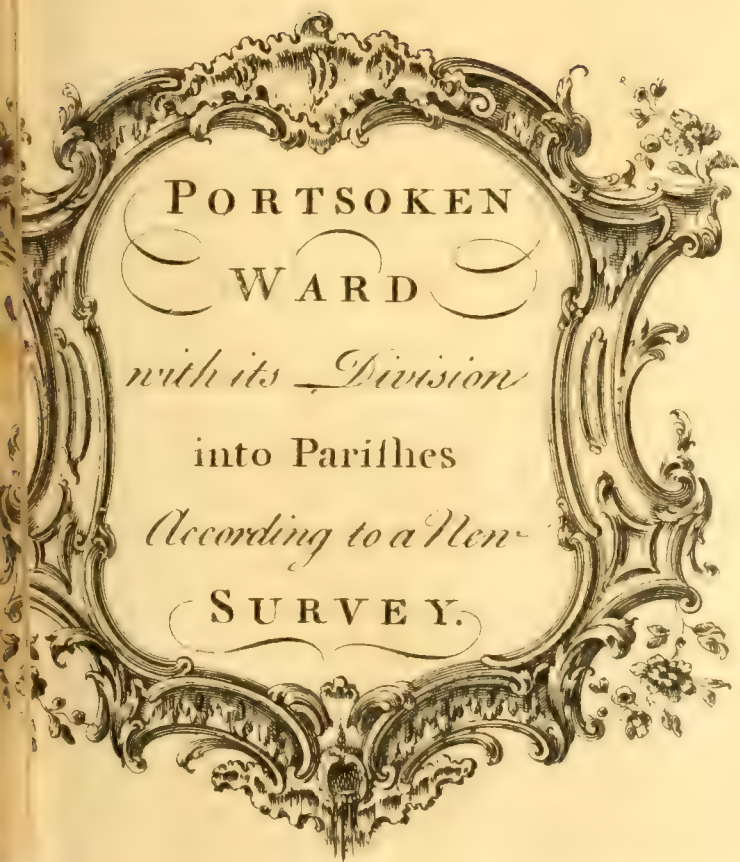
Здесь

1297b

Admission Ticket

Olaf, House 1

Part of  
Lower Hill

*E. Cole, 1870*

*Plan is most humbly inscrib'd to S<sup>r</sup> WILLIAM CALVERT K<sup>t</sup> and Alderman of Portfoken Ward in 1731.*







lane, on the West Side, to the *Hermitage-bridge*, and so round *St. Catharine's*; and then passing over *Tower-hill*, they come again into the Freedom, and go directly up the *Minories* Northward till they come under *Aldgate*.

In this Ward the principal Streets and Places are *Whitechapel*, the *Minories*, and *Houndsditch*, together with the West Side of *Petticoat-lane*; in which Streets are divers Alleys, Courts, &c. of which in their Order.

White-  
chapel.

*Whitechapel* is a spacious Street for Entrance into the City Eastward, and somewhat long, reckoning from the Lay-stall East unto the Corner of *Houndsditch* West. It is a great *Thorough-fare*, being the *Essex Road*, and well resorted to, which occasions it to be well inhabited, and accommodated with good Inns for the Reception of Travellers, Horses, Coaches, Waggon, &c.

Here on the South Side is a Hay-Market three Times a Week.

The South Side within the Bars, as well as a little Way without, is taken up by a great many Butchers, who carry on a great Trade, both Wholesale and Retail.

On the North Side are divers considerable Inns, much resorted to, as the *Three Nuns*, the *Crown*, the *Black-bull*, the *Blue-boar*; with several Shops which have great Trade out of the Country.

About the Bars ply a great Number of Stage-Coaches, for the Conveniency of carrying Passengers to *Stratford*, *Bow*, *Low-layton*, *Layton-stone*, *West-ham*, *East-ham*, *Walthamstow*, *Woodford*, *Wansted*, *Barking*, &c.

Places of Name in this Street within the Bars are as follow, beginning at *St. Botolph's Church* and so Eastward:

Alleys, &c.

First, *Hatchet-alley*, pretty well built, but hath a narrow Entrance *White-Bear-alley*, hath a long, narrow, and dark Passage into it, but within are good Brick Buildings. *Sun-and-Trumpet-alley*, very ordinary; near unto this Alley is the *Bell Brewhouse*, of a good Trade; and near unto the *Blue-boar Inn*, is the *Boar's-head Tavern*, being a House of pretty good Trade. *Red-cross-court*, well built, with new Brick Houses, hath a pretty large Passage into *Petticoat-lane*. *Anchor-and-Harp-alley*, both narrow and ordinary. *Harrow-alley*, containing two large Courts, and a long Alley that leads into *Goodman's-fields*; and at the upper End of this Alley, is a Place called the *Blue-gate*; all but indifferently built and inhabited. *Chequer-yard*, also but ordinary: And a new Street is lately built, which leads also into *Goodman's-fields*, and called *Somerfet-street*.

Hounds-  
ditch.

From *Aldgate* North-West to *Bishopsgate*, says *Stow*, lyeth the Ditch of the City, in that Part called *Houndsditch*, because that in old Time, when the same lay open, much Filth (conveyed forth of the City, especially dead Dogs) was there laid or cast.

Edrick for  
Treachery  
thrown  
into this  
Ditch.

Into this filthy Ditch King *Canutus* commanded *Edrick*, a noble Saxon, who had basely slain his King and Lord *Edmund Ironside*, to be drawn by the Heels from *Baynard's-castle* through the City, and cast in there, after he had first been tormented to Death by lighted Torches. *Rich. of Ciciter*.

Of later Time a Mud Wall was made, enclosing the Ditch, to keep out the laying of such Filth as had been accustomed.

A Mud  
Wall  
against  
Hounds-  
ditch.

Over-against this Mud Wall, on the other Side of the Street, was a fair Field, sometime belonging to the Priory of the *Trinity*, and since by Sir *Tho. Audley* given to *Magdalen College* in *Cambridge*.

A Field on  
the East  
Side.

This Ground contained a Messuage, a Dove-house, and a Garden of about seven Acres. There was also adjoining to this Garden a great Gate, and a Building over, and a Street or Lane leading from *Houndsditch* thither. For all this Sir *Tho. Audley* obtained of King *Henry* special Letters Patents, dated *March 23*, in the 25th of his Reign, as belonging to the Priory, to this Tenor:

A Mes-  
suage and  
seven  
Acres in  
Hounds-  
ditch.

*Henricus Octavus, Dei gratia, &c. Omnibus ad quos, &c. Sciatis quod nos, &c. Dedimus & concessimus, &c. i. e.* "Know ye, that we have given and granted to the said *Thomas* one Messuage, one Dovecoat, and one Garden or Parcel of Land, with the Appurtenances, containing by Estimation seven Acres of Land, whether more or less, as they lay and are in the Parish of *St. Botolph* without *Aldgate, London*, viz. between a certain Street or Lane, called *Hog-lane* on one Part, and divers Messuages by the King's High-way, called *Houndsditch*, adjoining and built on the other Part. He gave also and granted to the said *Thomas* a certain great Gate, with an Edifice built upon it, and adjacent; and a certain Street or Lane, extending from the aforesaid King's High-way called *Houndsditch*, to, in and as far as the said Garden or Parcel of Land, containing seven Acres; with all Edifices, Walls, Ditches and Closes, in and about the said Garden, or Parcel of the Lands there being: Which Messuage, Dovecoat, Garden, Gate, Street or Lane, and the other Premises, with their Appurtenances, lately belonged to the Prior and Convent of the Monastery or Priory of the *Holy Trinity, London*, by the Right of that Monastery; and which, among others, is come to our Hands by the Authority of Parliament, as well on the account of the Gift of *Nicholas Hancock*, late Prior, as on the account of the Dissolution of the said Monastery."

Ex MSS.  
Dr. Ken-  
net,  
D. Episc.  
Petriburg.

The next Year, that is, the 26th of the King's Reign, the same Sir *Thomas Audley* obtained of the King other Letters Patents, dated *Decemb. 29*. Wherein, among other Gifts, he granted to him Licence to give and grant lawfully the said Messuage, Dove-house and Garden, to *Henry Parker*, Knt. *Tho. Barnardiston* Kt. *John Christmas*, Esq. *Tho. Pope*, *Arthur Clerk*, and *Tho. Spilman*, Gentlemen. Yet it seems these Persons possessed not the Premises, at least not the Garden of seven Acres; since Mr. *Stow* (as above) writeth, that Sir *Tho. Audley* gave it to *Magdalen College*, of which he was Founder.

This Field (as all other about the City) was enclosed, reserving open Passage thereinto for such as were disposed. Towards the Street were some small Cottages, of two Stories high, and little Garden-plats backward, for poor bedrid People, (for in that Street dwelt none other) builded by some Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, to whom that Ground belonged.

In



Bedrid  
People in  
Houndf-  
ditch.

In my Youth, (says *Stow*) I remember, devout People, as well Men as Women of this City, were accustomed oftentimes (especially on *Fridays*, weekly) to walk that way purposely, and there to bestow their charitable Alms, every poor Man or Woman lying in their Bed within their Window, which was towards the Street open so low, that every Man might see them; a clean linen Cloth lying in their Window, and a Pair of Beads; to shew that there lay a bedrid Body, unable but to pray only: This Street was first paved in the Year 1503.

Brass Ord-  
nance  
cast in  
Houndf-  
ditch by  
the  
Owens.

About the latter End of the Reign of King *Hen. VIII.* three Brethren that were Gun-founders, surnamed *Owens*, got Ground there to build upon, and to enclose for casting of Brass Ordnance. These occupied a good Part of the Street on the Field Side, and in short Time divers others also builded there; so that the poor bedrid People were worn out, and, in place of their homely Cottages, such Houses builded as do rather want Room than Rent; which Houses be for the most part possessed by Brokers, Sellers of old Apparel, and such like. The Residue of the Field was for the most Part made into a Garden, by a Gardener named *Cawsway*, one that served the Markets with Herbs and Roots. And in the last Year of King *Edward VI.* the same was parcelled into Gardens, wherein are now many fair Houses of Pleasure builded.

A Matter  
greatly de-  
serving  
Reforma-  
tion in  
Houndf-  
ditch.

But as it is fatal to the Suburbs of every great City to be infected with some foul and unclean Birds, that there build their Nests, although not with professed and ignominious Stain of lewd Life; because (within the Limits of *Houndf-ditch*) dwell many a good and honest Citizen, that will never endure such scandalous Neighbourhood: Yet there are crept in among them a base kind of Vermin, well-deserving to be ranked and numbered with them, whom our old Prophet and Countryman *Gylas* called *Ætatis atramentum*, the black Discredit of the Age, and of the Place where they are suffered to live; or rather (as *St. Bernard* thinks it more convenient to term them) *Baptisatos Judæos*; who take themselves to be Christians, when they are worse (indeed) than the *Jews* ever were for Usury.

The uncon-  
scionable  
broking  
Usurers  
their  
Living.

The Jews  
were ne-  
ver any  
such grip-  
ple Extor-  
sioners.

Pawn-  
brokers.

These Men, or rather Monsters in the Shape of Men, profess to live by lending, and yet will lend nothing but upon Pawns; neither to any, but unto poor People only, and for no less Gain than after fifty or threescore Pounds in the hundred. The Pawn of the poor Borrower must needs be more than double worth the Money lent upon it, and the Time of Limitation is no longer than a Month; albeit they well know, that the Money needs not be repayed back until a Twelvemonth's End. By which Time the Interest grows to be so great, that the Pawn, which (at the first) was better than twice worth the Money borrowed on it, doth not (in the End) prove to be valuable to the Debt, which must be payed before the poor Party can redeem it. By which extorting Means of proceeding the poor Borrower is quite cheated of his Pawn, for less than the third part, which it was truly worth indeed.

Such Gains  
are the  
greedy  
Usurers  
Glory.

It is a great Error (in my poor Opinion) that in so antient and famous a City, abounding (other-wise) in most Christian Alms and Works of Mer-

cy, that among so many worthy Liberalities bestowed on the Poor in divers and distinct Parishes, an Order is not taken for such a publick Stock for the truly Poor, that when in their urgent Necessity, either by want of Means, Sicknes, and other Hindrances, their Pawns may not go to the Cut-throat Usurer; but remain to their own Good (living or dying) or to their Heirs, without any other Benefit, than that it may still serve for the like Relief.

A publick  
Stock  
would do  
well for  
the Poor  
in every  
Parish.

And let me not here be mistaken, that I condemn such as live by honest Buying and Selling, and making a good Conscience of their dealing: No truly, I mean only the *Judas* Broker, that lives by the Bag, and (except God be more merciful to him) will follow him that did bear the Bag.

On the Ditch Side of this Street, the Mud Wall is also (by little and little) taken all down, the Bank of the Ditch being rased, made level Ground, and turned into Garden Plats and Carpenters Yards, and many large Houses are there builded. The Filth of which Houses, as also the Earth cast out of their Vaults, is turned into the Ditch: By which means the Ditch is filled up, and both the Ditch and Wall so hidden, that they cannot be seen of the Passers by.

*Houndf-ditch* is now built into Houses; and, besides the Street, which is taken up by Brokers, Joiners, Brasiers, Salesmen, and such as deal in Cloaths, Linnen and Upholstery Ware, (for which, at present, it is a Place of considerable Trade) here are a great many Courts and Alleys. We shall only take Notice of these in this Ward, beginning at *Still-alley*; the others, which lie in *Bishopsgate* Ward, being there treated of.

Houndf-  
ditch.

*Still-alley* hath a narrow Entrance, but is very large, containing several Turnings to other Places; as, the Lower Ground, which hath a Passage into *Gravel-lane* and *Gutteridge-rents*, which hath pretty good Buildings; and out of this Place is a Passage down Steps into a Court, which leads into *Devonshire-square*, treated of in *Bishopsgate* Ward. *Greyhound-alley*, small and ordinary. *Fleur-de-lis-court*, a square Place, with old decayed Buildings, ill inhabited. *Wool-sack-alley* leads into *Gravel-lane*, a large Place, with pretty good Buildings, and contains several Places; as *Crab-court*, where there is a large Brewhouse; and over-against this Place is *Pine-apple-court*, which hath a Free-stone Pavement, and contains four good Brick Houses. Here is also *Star-court*, with three or four indifferent Places without a Name. *Hand-alley*, small and ordinary. *Skinners-alley*, also small and ordinary, with old Timber Houses. *Castle-yard* hath a long turning Passage with good Houses, indifferently well inhabited. *Ball-and-Shear-court*, small and mean; and adjoining to this is another small Place without a Name. *Angel-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Gravel-lane*. *Fire-ball-alley*, big, but ordinary. *Fire-ball-court*, a handsome open Place, well built and inhabited, with a Passage into *Gravel-lane*. *Cock-and-boop-yard*, a large open Place, with Buildings fit for good Inhabitants. *Red-lion-court*, a square Place, with indifferent good Buildings. *Shepherd-and-dog-alley*, both small and mean. *Three-bowls-court*, small and ordinary. *Walnut-tree-yard*, but small. *Joiner's-court* hath tolerable good Buildings, with a Free-stone



stone Pavement. *Harrow-alley*, but small. *Cock-and-wheat-sheaf-alley*, likewise small, and separate each from the other by a Pale. *Rose-and-crown-court*, a neat Place with good Buildings, well inhabited, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Seven-star-alley*, indifferent good; and to some of these Houses there are Gardens.

*Church-lane*, very large and open, the North Side fronting St. Botolph's Church and Church-yard, hath a Row of good Buildings, of which two are large; and at the upper End is Mr. Smith the Carpenter's Yard, with Livery-Stables over-against it. *Gun-yard*, a very handsome square Court, with good large Houses very well inhabited, with an Entrance wide enough for Coach or Cart.

Gravel-lane.

*Gravel-lane*, very large, branching itself into several Parts, as *Seven-jep-alley*, *Blackmoor-court*, which fall into *Petticoat-lane*. *Shrewsbury-court*, a pretty handsome square Place. *Honey-lane*, somewhat long, and falls into *Petticoat-lane*. *Sutton's-Rents*, small and ordinary. *Wood-Green's-court*, a pretty handsome open square Place, indifferently well inhabited. *Harrow-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Petticoat-lane*. *Clarke's-court*, pretty handsome. *Hand-and-crown-court*, a good open Place. *New George-court* hath indifferent good Brick Buildings, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Vine-court*, a handsome square Place, with new Brick Buildings, and a Free-stone Pavement. *Pease-porridge-alley*, small and ordinary. *King's-head-court*, pretty large. Almost over-against this Court is *Oliver's-court*, small and ordinary. *Hand-alley* hath a Passage into *Bishopsgate-street*.

Petticoat-lane.

*Petticoat-lane*, formerly called *Hog-lane*, is near *Whitechapel-Bars*, and runs North-ward towards St. Mary Spital. On both Sides this Lane, in antient Times, were Hedge rows and Elm trees, with pleasant Fields to walk in; inasmuch that Gentlemen used to have Houses there for the Air; and Mr. Strype saith, when he was a Boy, there was one commonly called the *Spanish Ambassador's House*, who, in King James's II's Reign, dwelt there, and whom he takes to be the famous Count Gondomar: And a little Way off this, on the East Side the Way, down a paved Alley, now called *Strype's-court*, from his Father's inhabiting there, was a large House with a good Garden before it, built and inhabited by Hans Jacc'jon, the said King James's Jeweller, wherein Mr. Strype was born.

But after, many French Protestants, who in the said King's Reign, and before, fled their Country for their Religion, and planted themselves here, viz. in that Part of the Lane near *Spital-fields*, to follow their Trade, being generally Broad Weavers of Silk, it soon became a contiguous Row of Buildings on both Sides of the Way.

In this *Petticoat-lane* are divers Courts and Alleys, most of which on the West Side, which are in this Ward, have their Passage into, or out of *Gravel-lane*; but those that have not are five. *Inkborn-court*, a pretty open Place, with indifferent Inhabitants. Near this Court is *White-bart-court*, which is but indifferent. *Bates's-yard*, very mean; and *Red-cross-court*, which hath a Passage into *Whitechapel-street*. This Part of the Lane coming out at the Bars is not mighty well

inhabited; those of the most Account are Horners, who prepare Horns for other petty Manufacturers.

The *Minories*, of which there are the *Great* and the *Little*: The *Great* is a broad and spacious Street, the Entrance into which is out of *Aldgate-street*, over-against St. Botolph's Church, and runneth Southward into *Little Tower-bill*; having on the West Side *London-Wall*, where antiently the City Ditch went, as in *Hound-ditch*, and was used to cast Filth in, and so lay open; which being found inconvenient, noisome and dangerous, it was filled up, and the Ground converted to other Uses; there being now a Row of Buildings next the Wall, and another on the Back of the *Minories*, it is become a Street, and bears the Name of the *Vineyard*, and hath a broad Passage into it out of the *Minories*, which is very well inhabited by considerable Tradesmen in most Branches, but chiefly noted for the Gunsmiths, who drive a considerable Trade.

The *Little Minories* are the Buildings erected upon the Site of the Abbey of Nuns, called *Minorites*, containing two or three Courts, all pretty well inhabited: And here also is the *Trinity Minories Church*. Out of this Place is a Passage into *Heydon-yard*.

Near this Nunnery, or *Little Minories*, was a large Field and Farm, at which, Mr. Stow saith, he himself, when a Lad, fetch'd many a Half-penny worth of Milk, and had never less than three Pints in the Summer, nor less than a Quart in the Winter, for that Money. This was kept by one *Goodman*, whose Son afterwards let it out, and lived like a Gentleman upon the Rent of it. It still retains the Name of *Goodman's Fields*, tho' it is now converted into Streets, with very good Brick Houses, inhabited by several Merchants and Persons of Repute; and about 15 Years ago had a Theatre or Play-House in one of them, built in a pretty good Taste.

To return therefore to this Street called the *Minories*; therein are several Courts or Alleys: Beginning towards *Aldgate* there is *Black-boy-court*, being long, narrow, and ordinary. *Maiden-head-alley*, small, nasty, and beggarly. *Three-king's-alley*, pretty large, containing two Courts, one within another, and both indifferent good. *Fountain-alley*, very mean. *Skip-yard*, an indifferent large square Court, but very mean, with old Houses. *Well-alley*, but small, with a long and narrow Passage to it. *Shippey's-yard*, indifferent large, and pretty good, especially the upper Part. *Heydon-yard*, being broad enough for Coach or Cart: At the upper End is a good large Square, or open Place railed about, with a Row of Trees, very ornamental in the Summer Season, having on the East Side Coach-Houses and Stables; on the West Side a very handsome Row of large Houses, with Court-yards before them, and are inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute; on the North, a Square of good Brick Houses. Out of this Yard, on the West, is a Passage into the *Little Minories*, on the East another into *Goodman's-fields*. *Brown's-yard*, indifferent good, with a Passage down Steps into some Part of it. *Squirrel's-alley*, pretty well built, with a narrow paved Passage that goes down Steps. *Swan-alley*, long and narrow, hath a Passage into *Manby-street*.

Alleys, &amp;c.



*Goodman's-yard*, very large, and leads into *Goodman's-fields*, almost over against *Peascoe-street*, hath pretty good Buildings, and well inhabited. *Red-lion alley*, long and narrow, with old built Houses. *Red-gate-court*, but small, with a Passage down Steps into *Heathben's-court*. *Wheeler's-yard*, a pretty open Place. *Bullock's-court*, a pretty handsome open Place. *Hamersmith-alley*, very ordinary, with a Passage to it down Steps. *Wall's-court*, a handsome Place, with a Passage to it paved with Pebble Stones. *Black-horse-alley*, containing two small Courts, which are but ordinary. *Eales's-court*, pretty open, with a Passage for a Cart, and the Houses are indifferently well inhabited. *Weeden's-rents*, with a descending steep Passage, very mean. *Gooding's-yard*, a handsome open Place, indifferently well built. *Bellowses-yard*, indifferent, with a Passage to it down Steps. *Star-alley*, but ordinary: At the lower End is another Court down Steps, also very mean. *Three-crown-court*, also but ordinary.

**Government.** This Ward hath an Alderman, and five Common-Councilmen, including the Deputy. It is assessed 4 *l.* 10 *s.* to the Fifteenth.

**Watch.** The nightly Watch consists of a Constable, a Beadle, and sixty Watchmen.

**Jury.** The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts of *Guildhall* in the Month of *January*.

**Alderman, Common Council.** The Alderman is Sir *William Calvert*, Knt. LL. D. The Common-Councilmen are, Mr. *Robert Pycroft*, Deputy, Mr. *Philip Graſton*, Mr. *Richard Bridgman*, Mr. *Richard Wilson*, Mr. *Lodowick Mansfield*.

**Remarkable Things.** We don't find any remarkable Buildings or Places in this Ward, except,

**Parishes.** First, Two Parish-Churches: (1.) *St. Botolph without Aldgate*; and, (2.) *Trinity Minories*: Of which hereafter in our Parochial History.

**Charity-Schools.** Two Charity-Schools: (1.) One founded in the Freedom for fifty Boys and forty Girls by Sir *John Cals*, Alderman; of which already under the Account of *Aldgate Ward*, in which Gate the said School is taught at present. (2.) Another School for forty Boys and thirty Girls, founded by Sir *Samuel Starling*, Knt. and Alderman of the City of *London*; who, by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the seventh Day of *August*, Anno *Dom.* 1673, gave certain Copyhold Lands and Tenements, lying in *East Smithfield*, in the Parish of *St. Mary Whitechapel*, belonging to the Manor of *Stepney* in the County of *Middlesex*, the Rents amounting to the Value of 22 *l.* yearly, as a Foundation of a Charity-School, for the better Education of the poor Youths of the Parish of *St. Botolph without Aldgate*; which Lands and Tenements he surrendered for the Use of his Will to Mr. *Corfellis*, Brewer; Mr. *John Parsons*, Brewer; and *Thomas Heath*, Scrivener; Trustees of the said Charity: The School-master to be a Batchelor of Arts of the University of *Cambridge*, and to teach School in a Brick House, which he, the said Sir *Samuel Starling*, built at his own Charge at the East End of the Town-House, or Quest-House, upon *Little Tower-hill*, in the Manor of *East-Smithfield*. The School-master to be chosen by the Inquest of the Ward of *Portoken*, and the Leet Jury of the Manor of *East-Smithfield*; and to be

subject to such Rules and Orders as they shall, from Time to Time, establish for the due Government of the said School, on Pain of being removed and forfeiting his Right to receive the said Rents: The Rules and Orders so concluded on by the Wardmote Inquest and Leet Jury to be engrossed, and hung up in two Tables; the one in the Vestry-House of the Parish-Church of *Aldgate*, the other in the Quest-House upon *Little Tower-hill*, where the School is taught. This extracted from Sir *Samuel Starling's* last Will and Testament.

The O R D E R S follow.

O R D E R S made by the Wardmote Inquest of *Portoken Ward*, *London*, and the Jury of the Court Leet of the Manor of *East-Smithfield*, to be observed and kept by the School-master for the Time being, for the teaching of certain poor Boys of the Parish of *St. Botolph without Aldgate*, in Manner following; being the Gift of Sir *Samuel Starling*, Knt. by his last Will and Testament.

“ *Imprimis*, The said School-master shall teach sixteen poor Boys of the Parish of *St. Botolph without Aldgate*, that is, eight of the upper Ward, and eight of the lower End, or more or less as the Estate will bear; such as shall be nominated and appointed by the said Trustees, whom the Wardmote Inquest and Leet Jury have chosen: And the said Master shall have for teaching the poor Boys twenty Shillings each Boy per Annum.

“ II. The said Master shall teach the said Boys to read: And after they can read competently well, shall teach them to write, and the Grounds of Arithmetick, to fit them for Servants or Apprentices.

“ III. The said Master shall, together herewith, instruct the said poor Children in the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, and teach them the Principles thereof, as they are laid down in the Church Catechism; and this shall be done twice a Week: And the said Master shall be obliged to bring the said Children, once in five Weeks, to Church to be catechized.

“ IV. The said Master shall take particular Care of the Manners and Behaviour of the poor Children, and study all proper Means to discourage and correct the Beginnings of Vice; and particularly Lying, Swearing and Cursing, taking God's Name in Vain, and the Profanation of the Lord's Day, &c.

“ V. The said Master shall bring the said Children to Church twice every Lord's Day, and once on Holidays; and teach them to behave themselves with all Reverence in the House of God.

“ VI. The Master shall constantly attend his proper Business in the School during the Hours appointed for teaching, viz. from seven to eleven in the Morning, and from one to five in the Afternoon, the Summer Half-Year; and from eight in the Morning to eleven, and from one to four in the Afternoon, in Winter.

“ VII. The Names of the Children shall be called over every Morning and Afternoon, and if any be missing, they shall be taken Notice of: And the said Master shall go to Prayers with the said Children Morning and Evening,

“ and



“ and shall order the said Children so to do at Home.

“ VIII. The said Master shall not teach above thirty Scholars, besides the said sixteen, without taking to his Assistance an able Person to be his Usher.

“ IX. It is ordered, That no Boy shall be admitted into the said School under eight Years old; and also, that the said Schoolmaster shall not make any Demand, nor take Money of any Person, for any Boy's Entrance into the said School.

“ X. As often as any of the sixteen Children shall be removed from the said School, that then the said Master shall give Notice to the Trustees of the said School, that another may be sent in his Place.

“ XI. That the Parents of the said Children be put in Mind to take Care to send their Children clean washed and combed to School.

“ XII. It is ordered by the aforesaid Inquest and Leet Jury, That the aforesaid Rules and Orders be set up in the said School, that the said Master may take Notice thereof, and govern himself accordingly.

“ XIII. And Lastly, It is ordered, That there shall be a Copy of these Orders put up in the Vestry-house of the said Parish, and another put up in the Quest-House upon *Little Tower-hill*, in the said Parish; and that the Names of the present Trustees of the said Estate be underwritten:

Mr. John Dodson,	} Trustees.
Mr. Nath. Gale, and	
Mr. Edward Croofoot,	

*Antiquities*  
*Its Name.* This *Portoken*, which signifieth a *Franchise* at the Gate, was some Time a Guild, and had its Beginning in the Reign of King *Edgar*, between seven and eight hundred Years ago, when thirteen Knights, well beloved of the King and Realm, for Services by them done, requested to have a certain Portion of Land on the East Part of the City, left desolate and forsaken by the Inhabitants, by Reason of too much Servitude. They besought the King to have this Land, with the Liberty of a Guild, for ever. The King granted their Request on the following Conditions, to wit, That each of them should victoriously accomplish three Combats, one above the Ground, one under Ground, and the third in the Water: And after this, at a certain Day, in *East Smithfield*, they should run with Spears against all Comers; all which was gloriously performed: And the same Day the King named it *Knigheten Guild*, and so bounded it from *Aldgate*, to the Place where the Bars now are, toward the East, on both the Sides of the Street, and extended it towards the North, and the Gate, now since called *Bishopsgate*, unto the House then of *William Presbyter*, after of *Jeffrey Tanner*, and then of the Heirs of *Colver*; after that of *John Easeby*; but since of the Lord *Bouchier*, &c. And again, towards the South, unto the River *Thames*, and so far into the Water, as a Horseman, entering the same, might ride at Low-Water, and throw his Spear: So that all *East-Smithfield*, with the right Part of the Street that goeth to *Dodding Pond* into the *Thames*; and also the Hospital of St. Ca-

*tharine*, with the Mills that were founded in King *Stephen's* Days, and the outward Stone Wall, and the new Ditch of the Tower, are of the said Fee and Liberty: For the said Wall and Ditch were made in the Time of King *Richard I.* when he was in the *Holy Land*, by *William Longshampe*, Bishop of *Ely*.

These Knights had no other Charter all the Days of *Edgar*, *Ethelred*, and *Canutus*, until the Time of *Edward the Confessor*, whom the Heirs of those Knights humbly besought to confirm their Liberties, whereunto he graciously granted, and gave them a Deed thereof, as appeareth in the Book of the late House of the *Holy Trinity*: The said Charter was fairly written in the *Saxon* Letter and Tongue.

After this, King *William*, the Son of *William the Conqueror*, made a Confirmation of the same Liberties unto the Heirs of these Knights in these Words:

“ *William*, King of *England*, to *Maurice*, Bishop, and *Godfry de Magnum*, and *Richard de Parre*, and to his faithful People of *London*, greeting: Know ye me to have graunted to the Men of *Knigheten Guild* the Guild that belonged to them, and the Land that belonged thereunto, with all Customs, as they had the same in the Time of King *Edward*, and my Father. Witness, *Hugh de Bucke*, at *Rathing*.”

After him, King *Henry I.* confirmed the same by his Charter to the like Effect. After which Time the Church of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate* being founded by Queen *Matilda*, Wife to the said *Henry*, the Multitude of Brethren praising God Day and Night therein in short Time so increased, that all the City was delighted in beholding of them; insomuch that, in the Year 1115, certain Burgeses of *London*, of the Progeny of those Noble *English* Knights; to wit, *Radulphus Fitzalged*, *Walmorde de Deneveshe*, *Orgare le Rude*, *Edward Hupcornelil*, *Blackstanus*, and *Alwine* his Kinsman, and *Robert* his Brother, the Sons of *Leaffstanus* the Goldsmith, *Wizo* his Son, *Hugh Fitzoulger*, and *Algare Secusme*; coming together into the Chapter-House of the said Church of the *Holy Trinity*, gave to the same Church and Canons, serving God therein, all the Lands and Soke, called in *English* *Knigheten Guild*, which lieth to the Wall of the City without the same Gate, and stretcheth to the River *Thames*: They gave it (taking upon them the Brotherhood and Participation of the Benefits of that House) by the Hands of Prior *Norman*.

Knigheten  
Guild  
given to  
the Canons  
of the  
Holy  
Trinity.

And the better to confirm this their Grant, they offered upon the Altar there the Charter of *Edward*, together with the other Charters which they had thereof; and afterward they did put the aforesaid Prior in Seisin thereof, by the Church of St. *Botolph*, which is built thereon, and is the Head of that Land. These Things were thus done before *Bernard*, Prior of *Dunstable*, *John*, Prior of *Derland*, *Jeffrey Clinton*, Chamberlain, and many other Clerks and Laymen, *French* and *English*. *Orgare le Prude* (one of their Company) was sent to King *Henry*, beseeching him to confirm their Gift, which the King gladly granted by this Deed following:

“ *Henry*



"Henry, King of England, to R. Bishop of London, to the Sheriffs and Provost, and to all his Barons, and faithful People, French and English, of London and Middlesex, greeting: Know ye me to have granted and confirmed to the Church and Canons of the Holy Trinity of London, the Soke of the English Knighten Guild, and the Land which pertaineth thereunto, and the Church of St. Botolph, as the Men of the same Guild have given and granted unto them: And I will and straightly command, that they may hold the same well and honourably and freely, with Sack and Soke, Toll and Thea, Infangtheffe, and all Customs belonging to it, as the Men of the same Guild in the best Sort had the same in the Time of King Edward; and as King William my Father, and Brother, did grant it to them by their Writs. Witness, A. the Queen, Jeffrey de Clinton, the Chancellor, and William de Clinton, at Woodstock.

This Charter was afterwards confirmed by Gilbert, William, and Roger, Barons of London. Then by St. Alphage, Archbishop of Canterbury. Then by Alexander and Innocent, Popes. Innocent also granted to the Prior and Convent, that the afore-said Church and Parishioners of the same should be served by one of the Canons, to be removed at the Prior's Pleasure.

These Writings concerning this Knighten Guild remain in

All these prescribed Writings (saith my Book) which some Time belonged to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, are registered in the End of the Book of Remembrances of the Guildhall of London, marked with the Letter C. Folio 134. The King sent also his Sheriffs, to wit, Aubrey de Vere, and Roger, Nephew to Hubert, which (upon his Behalf) should invest this Church with the Possessions hereof; which the said Sheriffs accomplished coming upon the Ground, Andrew Buchevite, and the forenamed Witnesse and others standing by; notwithstanding Othowarus, Acolivillus, Otto, and Jeffrey, Earl of Essex, Constables of the Tower by Succession, withheld by force a Portion of the said Land, as I have before delivered.

Constables of the Tower.

The Founding of Trinity Church. Book C. Fol. 135. and Dunthorn, Fol. 79.

All this History above related of the Founding of Trinity Church within Aldgate, and of the Beginning of the Canons Regular and Augustin Friars in England, is taken out of the Book C. in Guildhall, and out of an old Book there, called Dunthorn; where we read as follows:

"In the Year of Christ 1108, and in the 8th Year of King Henry, was the Church of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, London, founded by the venerable Lady Maud, Wife unto the said King, by the Persuasion of Archbishop Anselm. It was given unto Norman, who became the first Prior not only there, and first Canon Regular of the whole Kingdom: For by him was all England (saith my Record) adorned with the Rule of St. Augustin, and the Canonical Habit of that Order: Which Order, by the gathering together of many Friars into that Church, was the Number of those that praised God Day and Night, so much encreased, that the whole City was much delighted with the Sight of it: Insomuch that, in the Year of our Lord 1125, certain Burgeses of the City, descended of the antient Race of the English Knights, by Name Ralfe, the Son

Norman the first Prior, and the first of the Augustin Order.

of Algode, Wolfard le Deverish, Orgar le Prude, Edward Upcornbill, Blacstan, and his Cousin Alwyn; Alwyn, and Robert his Brother, Sons of Leofftan; Leofftan the Goldsmith, and Wizo his Son, Hugh the Son of Wolgare, Algar Secusenne, Orgar the Son of Dereman, Osbert Drinchepin, and Adelardus Hornpite, meeting together in the Chapter of the Church of Christ, which is situate within the Walls of the City near Aldgate, freely gave unto the said Church, and unto the Canons serving God, all that Land and Soken, which was called Anglish Cnithgilda; which lies by the Wall of the City without Aldgate, and reaches into the Thames. They gave it, I say, themselves becoming Friars, and partaking of the Benefits of that Place, by the Hand of Norman the Prior, who received them into the Society, as he had done others before them, by an Oath taken upon the Text of the Gospel.

"And to the Intent that this Gift of theirs might stand firm and unchangeable, they furnished up (among other Writing which they had for it) the Charter of St. Edward: After which they gave the Prior Seisin and Possession of the said Land \* by the Church of St. Botolph, which had been builded upon the same, and was the Head of it.

\* That is, by giving him Entrance and Possession into the Church of St. Botolph, which was the Head, or, as it were, the Capital Maynoge of the Manor.

"All this was done before these Witnesse, Bernard, Prior of Dunstable, John, Prior of Landa, and divers other French and English People.

"The said Donors hereupon sent one of their own Company, Ordgar le Prude by Name, unto King Henry with their Petition, that he would be pleased to give his Consent and Confirmation to their said Gift. Whereupon the King very willingly allowed the said Land and Soken unto the Church; and to be free and acquitted from all Service to himself, as frank Alms ought to be; which he thus confirmed by his Charter:—

Henry, King of England, &c. as before.

To all this was added the sacred Confirmation of the Pope, without which nothing was firm enough in those Times. Innocent II. in the second Year of King Stephen, Anno 1137, directed this Bull to his beloved Son Norman, Prior of that Church, placed within the Walls of London, and to the Friars, &c. i. e. "We appoint, that whatsoever Possessions and Goods the said Christ-Church doth now justly and lawfully possess, or hereafter by the Concession of Popes, Grants of Kings and Princes, Offerings of the Faithful, or by other just Means may be gotten, do remain firm and inviolable to you and your Successors. Among which, these we thought convenient to express by their proper Names; to wit, two Parts of Issues of the City of Exon, the Lands of Lettune, which Simon du Moulins, and Adeline his Wife, out of a Principle of Piety, granted to the same Place, the Land and the Soke of Anglische Cnithgild, the Church of Bix, with its Rents, the Church of Totenham. Besides, whatever Churches or Lands, without the City of London or within, reasonably bestowed upon you by God's faithful People, or shall happen to be offered hereafter, we confirm to you, and

Pope Innocent's Bull for Confirmation of the Gift given to this Priory.

Statutus, Rym. Federat, &c. tom. I.

by



"by you to the same Church, by Apostolical Authority, &c. yet saving due Reverence to the Bishop of the Diocese." To this hangeth a leaden Bull, with Strings of yellow and red Silk.

Part of  
Knights  
Guild  
withheld  
by the Con-  
stables of  
the Tower.

Prior of  
the Trinity  
an Alder-  
man of  
London.

This Priory  
surrendered  
to the King.

The Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* being thus seized of the said Land and Soke of *Knights Guild*, (a Part of the Suburb without the Wall, but within the Liberties of the City) the same Prior was, for him and his Successors, admitted as one of the Aldermen of *London*, to govern the same Land and Soke. According to the Customs of the City, he did sit in Court, and rode with the Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, as one of them, in Scarlet, or other Livery as they used, until the Year 1531; at the which Time the said Priory, by the last Prior there, was surrendered to King *Henry VIII.* in the twenty-third of his Reign; who gave this Priory to Sir *Thomas Audely*, Knt. Lord Chancellor of *England*, and he pulled down the Church: Since the which Dissolution of that House, the said Ward of *Portfoken* hath been governed by a temporal Man, one of the Aldermen of *London*, elected by the Citizens, as be the Aldermen of other Wards.

Another  
Pope's  
Grant to  
the Prior.

Ry. Ford.  
vol. 1. p. 20

But to shew further what Countenance the Popes gave to this Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, I read this Bull of Pope *Alexander*, indulging Authority to the Prior over his Company, not to be controlled by the King himself, no not in his own Dominions: 8 *Henry II.* Anno Dom. 1162. "Alexander the Pope granteth the Prior, upon his Request, whereby the State of his Church may be preserved and reformed for the better, that the Persons of the said Church, under the Discipline of regular Observance, may give to God worthy and acceptable Service, we grant him free Power of Correction, as is expedient; as to him belongs of correcting of the Excesses of those under him, and recalling of Fugitives to the same Church, as it pertains to his Office; notwithstanding the King's, or any other secular Prohibition. Let no Man therefore infringe this Page of our Grant, or oppose it by any rash Boldness: But if any presume to attempt it, let him know that he shall incur the Indignation of the omnipotent God, and the blessed Apostles *St. Peter* and *Paul*. At *Verbum*, the third of *July*, and the third of the Pontificate."

A Present-  
ment by  
Portfoken  
Ward.

I have met with an antient Presentment of certain Jurats of this Ward in the Reign of King *Edward I.* at an Inquisition of his Justices, wherein the said Alderman himself is presented: And presenting Things amiss out of the Ward as well as within, it may not be amiss to lay it before the Reader:

In Baga  
Quo War-  
ranto Lon-  
don.  
3 Edw. I.  
P. Le  
Neve.

"The Prior of *Christ-Church*, *London*, holds his Wardmote of *Portfoken* of *Aldgate*, within the Priory, unjustly; because his Wardmote was wont to be held within the *Portfoken*, and not without."

"The Jurats say, that Sir *Rafe de Berners*, Knt. holds one Messe and two Water-Mills in *St. Botolph* without *Aldgate*, which are called the *Knights Fees*: Which Tenement ought to find for the King one Servant armed in one Turret in the Tower for forty Days, in the

"Time of War, at his proper Cost; and in the last War he made a Default.

"That *Giles de Wodeham*, Knt. made a Ditch upon the King's Way, called *Kingescressland*.

"*Philip Lands* dwells in a House upon the common Pasture, called *Camprichesheth*, at *Hackney*.

"That the Prior of *Christ-Church*, *London*, hath applied to himself a Lane between his Priory and the City Wall, through which was wont to be a common Way.

"That the Nuns of *St. Helen's* within *Bishopsgate* apply to themselves a Lane from *Bishopsgate-street* unto *St. Mary-at-Axe-street*.

"That an Hermitage is placed in a Turret of the Wall of the City near *Aldgate*, and it is built four Feet without the Turret of the said Wall in the King's Highway."

To add a few more Remarks concerning this antient Monastery or Priory of the *Holy Trinity*: The aforefaid Queen *Maud* gave to the Prior and Convent the Church of *Brackyn*, [the same with *Brangbing* or *Brawgling*, in *Herfordshire*] with the Appurtenances; also the Churches of *St. Augustine Papey*, near the Wall, and *St. Edmund's Lombard-street*, and of *Allhallows* upon the Wall: To which Churches the said Prior and Convent presented. These three last Churches belonged to the Soke of *Aldgate*, which the said Queen *Maud* gave to this Priory; and from these Churches they received certain yearly Pensions; that is, from *St. Augustine's* twelve Pence, from *St. Edmund's* thirteen Shillings and four Pence, and from *Allhallows* three Shillings. *All-Saints Fenchurch* pertained also to them, whence they received two Shillings yearly Pension. To this Priory also the Church of *Bix* or *Bixil* belonged, given them by *William Corbil*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Ibid. Trin  
penes me.  
Churches  
given to  
this Priory.

The Boundaries of the Scite of this Priory appear in the Instrument of the Grant made of it by King *Henry VIII.* to Sir *Thomas Audely*, viz. *A magna porta civitatis nostre Lond. &c. i. e.* "From the great Gate of our City of *London* called *Aldgate*, and so thence on the North Side of the King's Street, or high Street, called *Aldgate-street*, unto the Bell-house or Steeple of *St. Katharine Christ-Church*; and from thence by a certain Street reaching from the said King's Street by the said Bell-house unto the great Gate of the said late Monastery, and so by the said Street from the said great Gate of the said late Monastery unto the Stone Wall of our City of *London*; and so by the said Wall unto the said great Gate called *Aldgate*."

The Bound-  
of it.

The Monks of this Priory I find to be commended in a Charter of one *Gualo*, Cardinal of *St. Martin*, Legate of the Apostolick See, for their being such obedient Sons to the Holy Roman Mother Church in the late Disturbance in *England*, by Reason of the Discord between the King [*John*] and the Barons; wherein they underwent heavy Losses, and no small Wrongs: And, in Consideration thereof, the Cardinal confirmed to them the Church of *Brackinges* for their own Uses. This Grant was made in the Year 1211.

Ibid.  
The Priory  
sticks to the  
Holy  
Church.



40 H. III.  
P. LeNeve

This Priory was once taken into the King's Hands for receiving a certain Thief that escaped from *Newgate*.

Surrendered to King H. VIII. A.D. 1531

Dr. Kennet, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

This Church was surrendered up into King Henry VIII's Hands on the fourth of February, 1531, 23 Regis, (as appears by the Copy of the Instrument communicated to Mr. *Strype* by the Rev. *White Kennet*, D. D.) *Nicholas Hancock*, the last Prior, and his Convent, assembled together in their Chapter-house, surrendering it by a formal Deed, sealed by their common Seal: And on the twenty-fifth of February, in the same Year, the said Prior and Convent did recognize the afore-said Surrender by their Names subscribed, viz: *Hancock* the Prior, *George Grevyl*, and seventeen more of the Convent, before *Richard Watkyns*, LL. B. Publick Notary, required hereunto by *Rowland Lee* and *John Olyver*, Clerks, or Masters of Chancery, before whom the Surrender was made in the Chapter-House; wherein is remarkable the Cause they assign for this Surrender,—*Domus, que in suis fructibus, redditibus, proventibus, obventibus & emolumentis non mediocriter deteriorata est, & quasi in totum diminuta, ingentique ære alieno obruta, oppressa & gravata extitit, &c. i. e.* "That their House was not a little sunk in its "Fruits, Revenues, and Benefits, and in effect "come to nothing, and over Head and Ears in "Debt; and therefore that they maturely "weighing and considering with themselves, "that unless the King (being their Founder and "Patron) did apply and provide some speedy "Remedy, it must needs utterly perish, both "in Spirituals and Temporals; they gave and "granted it to his Majesty to all Effect of Law, "and submitted and subjected themselves, their "Monastery, and all their Rights, into his "Hand, with free Power and Authority to "alienate and dispose of them to what Uses he "pleased."

The Grant thereof to Sir Tho. Audely.

The Grant of the Scite of this Priory thus in the King's Hands, with divers Messuages there and in *Hertfordshire*, the King granted to Sir *Thomas Audely*, Knt. Lord Chancellor of England, the Letters Patents bearing Date the ninth of April, in the twenty-fifth of Henry VIII. Anno 1533. And by another Charter the said King granted to the said *Audely* all whatsoever belonged to this religious House lying within *Aldgate*, or without; that is, in the Parish of *St. Katharine Christ-Church* within *Aldgate*, or in *St. Botolph* without; to be held in Soccage by Fealty only. This was dated the twenty-eighth of June, Anno Regn. 27. Not to be silent of other Letters Patents of the King, dated the twenty-ninth of December, the Year before, to the said Sir *Thomas*, Sir *Henry Parker*, and others, of the Manor of *Brawling*, alias *Brawling-bury*, and the Rectory of *Brawling* in the County of *Hertford*, Parcel of the Lands of the said Priory.

Thus much for the Out-Bounds of *Knighten Guild*, or *Portfoken Ward*, and for the Antiquity and Government thereof.

Places contained in this Ward.

Hospital of St. Katharine.

Now of the Parts therein, this is specially to be noted: First, the East Part of the Tower standeth there; then an Hospital of *St. Katharine*, founded by *Matilda* the Queen, Wife to King *Stephen*, by Licence of the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity* in London, on whose Ground she

founded it. *Elleanor* the Queen, Wife to King *Edward I.* a second Foundress, appointed there to be a Master, three Brethren Chaplains, and three Sisters, ten poor Women, and six poor Clerks. She gave to them the Manor of *Carlton* in *Wiltshire*, and *Upchurch* in *Kent*, &c. Queen *Philippa*, Wife to King *Edward III.* 1351, founded a Chantry there, and gave to that Hospital ten Pounds Land by Year. It was of late Time called a free Chapel, a College, and an Hospital for poor Sisters.

A second Foundress.

To this House belonged the Manor of *Risshendon* in the Isle of *Shepy*, and a Tenement in the Parish of *Menstre* [*Minster*] there; and another Manor of *Chefingbery* in *Wilts*; and *Quarley* [written also *Owarley*] in the County of *Southampton*; Parcel of the Priory of *Okeburne*, granted the nineteenth of Henry VI. Tenements in *Reynham* in *Kent*, accepted in Exchange; a Messuage in a Lane called *Bow-lane*, &c. Many Liberties were granted to this Hospital, and a Fair to be held upon *Tower-bill* the Day after the Feast of *St. James*, granted the twentieth of Henry VI. In this Church of *St. Katharine* was founded a Chantry in Honour of *St. Fabian* and *St. Sebastian*, and ten Pounds yearly to be taken out of the Issues of the *Hanaper*, in the first of *Richard II.* Among the Records of the Tower there is also one, shewing that it belonged to the King to present to the Keeper there the Persons who shall be professed Sisters there.—*Richard II.* two Messes more came to them, situate in the Parish of *Berking Church*, heretofore founded for an Hospital of poor frantick People; now granted, in the second of *Richard II.* to this Hospital of *St. Katharine's*, for a Chantry to be made by *Robert Denton*. Again, King *Edward III.* in the ninth of his Reign, granted to the Hospital of *St. Katharine, de Bosco & Maremio capiend. in Bosco Roger. Wast de Leinton* [*Leyton certe*] *infra Forest. de Essex, pro focal. & pro reparatione Molendin. sui de Reynham; i. e.* Wood and Timber to be taken in the Wood of *Roger Wast* of *Leyton* in the Forest of *Essex*, for Firing, and for the Repair of their Mill at *Reynkam*. Farther, there was the Advowson of the Church of *St. Peter* in *Northampton*, with the Chapels of *Kingshorp* and *Upton* annexed, granted to this House by *Isabel* the Queen, in the third of *Edward III.* and the Church of *Fretbensted* in the Diocese of *Canterbury*.

Rec. Tar. Gift and Grants to St. Katharine's.

There belonged antiently to this Hospital a Mill and a Garden, which were both taken away for making the Tower Ditch, but for which Recompence was made them; for there is a Charter in the Tower, made in the eighteenth of *Edward II.* concerning five Marks six Shillings and nine Pence, granted heretofore by King *Edward I.* to be taken each Year at the *Exchequer*, in Recompence of a Loss which they sustained for the enlarging of the Ditch about the said Tower.

A Mill and a Garden belonging to St. Katharine's.

Several Queens of England having been Foundresses, especial Benefactors to this Hospital, Queens became chief Patronesses of it, and had some special Jurisdiction in it. There is a Record of the seventh of *Edward III.* that makes *Alianor* the Queen, Grandmother of the King, the Founder, and determines the Power of the Queens of England there.

Queens Patronesses of it.

There



Guild of  
St. Bar-  
bara in St.  
Katha-  
rine's.

There was a very noble Guild or Fraternity founded in the Church of this Hospital of St. *Katherine*, to the Honour of St. *Barbara*. It was governed by a Master and three Wardens. It had two Royal Founders, King *Henry VIII.* and Queen *Katherine*, his first Wife; and many very high and honourable Persons associated themselves as Members of the said Fraternity; one was the great Cardinal *Wolsey*, and many other eminent Dukes, Earls, and Knights, Queens, and Ladies. All this will more fully appear by the Beads to be bidden for this Guild; an old Print whereof, communicated to me by a diligent Collector of such Antiquities, is as followeth:

Mr. Bag-  
ford,

“Of your devoute Charyte ye shal pray for al  
“the Brethern and Syftern of the Gyld of our  
“glorious Savyoure Cryst Jhu, and of the blef-  
“syde Vyrgin and Martyr Seynt *Barbara*, foun-  
“dyd in Seint *Katerins* Church next to the Towre  
“of *London*: And first, ye shal pray specyally for  
“the gode Estate of our Soverayne Lord and  
“moost Crysten and Excellent Prince King  
“*Henry VIII.* and Queen *Kateryn*, Founders of  
“the feid Gyld and gracyous Brotherhod, and  
“Brother and Syfter of the same; and for the  
“good Estate of the *French* Quenys Grace *Mary*,  
“Syfter to our feyd Soverane Lord, and Syfter  
“of the fayd Gylde.

“Also ye shal pray for the good Estate of  
“*Thomas Wolsey*, of the Tytle of Seynt *Cecylle* of  
“*Rome*, Preeft, Cardynal, and *Legatus a latere*  
“to our holy Father the Pope, Archbyshop of  
“*York*, and Chanceler of *England*, Brother of the  
“same Gylde.

“Also for the good Estate of the Duke of  
“*Buckyngham* and my Lady his Wyfe. Also  
“for the good Estate of the Duke of *Norfolk*  
“and my Lady his Wife. The Duke of *South-*  
“*folke*.

“Also for my Lord Marques. For the Yerle  
“of *Shrewysbery*, the Yerle of *Northumberland*,  
“the Yerle of *Surrey*, my Lorde *Hastynghes*, and  
“for al their Ladies, Bretherne and Systers of  
“the same.

“Also for Sir *Rychard Chomely*, Knyght, Sir  
“*Wyllyam Compton*, Knyght, Sir *Wyllyam Skeving-*  
“*ton* Knyght, Syr *Johan Dygby*, Knyght, Syr  
“*Ryse ap Thomas*, Knyght, Syr *Gryffyth Ryse*,  
“Knyght, Syr *Edward Belknap*, Knyght, Syf  
“*Johan of Aston*, Knyght, Master *Johan Bea-*  
“*mount* of *Collorton*, Esquier; and for al their  
“Ladys, Bretherne, and Syfterne of the same  
“that be a lyve, and for the Sowllys of them  
“that be ded; and for the Master and Wardens  
“of the same Gylde, and the Warden Collectour  
“of the same: And, for the more specyal Grace,  
“every Man of your Charyte sey a *Pater nr.* and  
“an *Ave*.

“And God save the Kynge, the Master and  
“Wardens, and al the Bretherne and Syftern of  
“the same.”

To which I subjoin the Order and Manner of  
Admission, the Rules and Benefits of the fore-  
said Fraternity:

“Who so ever, by the Grace of God, is dyf-  
“posyd to enter into the bleffyd Fraternyte of  
“the Gylde of our glorious Savyour Cryst Jhu,  
“and of the bleffyd Vyrgin and Martyr Saynt

“*Barbara*, foundyd in Saynt *Kateryns* Church  
“next the Tower of *London*, and wyll have the  
“Parden, Prevylege, and Profet thereto graunted  
“and ordenyed, must pay to the feyd Fraternyte  
“the Some of x.s. iiiii.d. Sterlynge, at his first  
“enterynge, if he will, or ellys by Leafer within  
“the Space of vii Yeres; that is to say, at his  
“first Entering xii.d. and every Quarter follow-  
“yng iiiii.d. tyll the feyd x.s. iiiii.d. be payd in  
“Mony, Plate, or any other honest Stufe: And  
“at the first Payment he or she that so enteryth  
“in to the feyd Fraternyte, whether they be  
“weddyd or fingle, shal receyve a Letter with  
“the Seal of the Warden Collectour; which  
“Warden Collectour shal receive his Name, and  
“bring it to the Auter of the glorious Jhu and  
“Seynt *Barbara* in Seynt *Kateryns* Church before  
“feyd, and thereto be regestryde, and there shal  
“be prayed for dayly be Name. And when the  
“last Payment of the Some of x.s. iiiii.d. is payd,  
“then the feyd Brother or Syfter shal receyve a  
“Letter with the common Seal of the feyd Fra-  
“ternyte and Place, with the Masters Name and  
“Wardens therein for the Tyme being, whereby  
“he shal have a great Commoditye and Suerty of  
“lyvyng; that is to say, that yf ever the feyd  
“Brother or Syfter fall in Decay of worldly  
“Goods, as by Sekenes or Hurt by the Warrys,  
“or uppon the Land or See, or by any other  
“Casualte or Means fallen in Poverte, then  
“if he brynge the feyd Letter sealyd with the  
“feyd common Seal, the Master and al the Com-  
“pany shal receve him favourably, and there he  
“shal have every Weke xiiii.d. Houle some and  
“Beddinge, and a Woman to wash his Clothys,  
“and to dresse his Mete; and so to continue Yere  
“by Yere, and Weke by Weke, duryng his  
“Lyfe, by the Grace of Almighty Jhu and Seynt  
“*Barbara*. Gevyne the first Day of *Decembre*, the  
“Yere of our Lord God M.CCCCC.XVIII. Sir  
“*Wyllyam Skevington*, Knyght, then beyng Ma-  
“ster, and *Wyllyam Uxley*, and *Robert Fyfsber*,  
“Wardens.”

There lie buried in this Church the Countess of  
*Huntington*, Countess of the *March* in her Time,  
1429; *John Holland*, Duke of *Excester*, and Earl  
of *Huntington*, 1447, and his two Wives, in a  
fair Tomb on the North Side of the Choir, under  
a stately Arch.

Dame *Margaret*, Duchesse of *Exeter*, bequeath-  
ed her Body to be buried in the Chapel within  
the Chancel of the College of St. *Katherine*, be-  
side the Tower of *London*; whose Will was proved  
anno 1458.

The said Duke of *Excester*'s Monument here  
is one of the antientest remaining within or about  
the City, excepting those in the *Temple* Church:  
And, for the preserving of the Memory of this  
great Peer, there hath been hung up, against a  
Pillar hard by, a Tablet expressing his Titles,  
his Offices, and who his Wives were, done by  
*John Gybbon*, *Bluemantle*. The Effigies of him  
lying on the right Hand, and his two Wives on  
his left, are engraven in Stone, each with their  
Hands together in a praying Posture. The Duke  
hath on his right Hand three Rings, one on his  
fore Finger, another on his fourth Finger, both  
worn under the second Joint, and a third on the  
middle Finger, worn under the first Joint. His  
first

Monuments  
in St. Ka-  
tharine's.



first Wife's Hands are broken. On the Fingers of his second Wife appear likewise three Rings, (which seems to have been the Fashion of the Nobility in those Times) the Ring on the fore Finger, and that on the fourth, being on the first Joint, that on the middle Finger worn under the second. Coronets on all their Heads.

There be also in this Church buried *Thomas Walsingham*, Esq; and *Thomas Ballard*, Esq; by him, Anno 1465. *Thomas Flemming*, Knt. 1466, &c.

More Monuments, and more modern, in this Church

Against this North Wall in the Chancel are these Monuments more modern: For *George Mountague*, Son of *Henry Earl of Manchester*, and Master of this Hospital. He repaired this Church. Buried July 23, 1681.

Margaret Garret.

Against the South Wall hangeth a Table for *Margaret Garret*, Daughter of *Robert Garret*, senior Brother of this College, and *Anne Mudd* his Wife. A Virgin above those of her Age, comely, tall, agreeable, proportioned in her Limbs and Body, amiable in the Loveliness of her Face. All those exterior were exceeded by her internal excellent Parts, and the Sweetness of her Disposition; beloved and lamented by all.

This Jewel (so her Name signifieth) died the twenty-fifth of November, 1683, in the Morning, being sixteen Years and eight Months old, and was born the twenty-fifth of March, 1667.

Dear was she living, but being dead more dear;  
The Grief of very many made this clear.

Thus we by Want more than by Having learn  
The Worth of Things, in which we claim  
Concern.

Joh. Gybon fecit.

*Johann. Gibbon Collegii Heraldorum Socius, & Introductionis ad Latinam Blazoniam Author, ob eximium erga defunctam respectum, quam tanquam suam ipsius dilexit filiam, hoc tantillum Memoriale proponi voluit. Cujus Parentum Corpora in Ecclesia St. Mariæ Aldermary apud Londinenses reconduntur.*

Which Inscription may also serve for the Monument of the said *John Gibbon* himself, a Member of this Hospital, a Pursuivant named *Blue-mantle*, of a great Age, of good Learning in History and Heraldry.

*William Cutting*, a good Benefactor, March 4, 1599, Ætat. 50.

*Frederick Becker*, a Gentleman of Holland, drowned by falling out of a Ship into the Thames near Gravesend: Died the thirtieth of May, 1663, Ætat. sue 40. A Monument set up for him by *Adriana Vernatti*. *Joanna* Wife to *Job. Rampain*, Gent. and Daughter to *Rob. Cæsar*, Esq; died in Childbed, 1694.

Grave-stones on the Ground: For *Tho. Edman-son* of this Precinct, deceased the eleventh of May, 1675. *Joseph Edman-son*, jun. the twenty-sixth of March, 1692.

*Katharine Moor*, 1667. *Charles Stamford*, Surgeon, 1668, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. *John Friend*, sen. the thirteenth of October, 1665; also *William Friend*, his Son, 1665. *Anne Jones*, born in *Anglesey*, 1665.

*John Pexsail*, Esq; and Serjeant of the Admiralty, September 17, 1625. He hath an Effigy in Brass.

*Will. Pope*, Gent. Serjeant of the Admiralty, and Bailiff of *St. Katharine's*, November 17, 1609, aged seventy-four, hath an Effigy in Brass. *Henricus Powys*, LL. D. unus fratrum bujus Hospitalii. Ob. Mar. 14, 1698-9.

*John Williams*, Brewer, March 3, 1661, and *Alice* his Wife, January 29, 1660.

*Jeremy Horsenayle*, of this Parish, Brewer, 1692, and *Alice* his Wife, 1691.

*Elizabeth Horsenayle*, Wife of *Thomas Nasbet*, 1695.

*Edwardus Lake*, S. T. P. Ecclesiæ Exon. Præbendarius, ejusdem Archidiaconus, primus S. Mariæ ad Montem, & S. Andr. Hobbard parochiarum unitarum diu Rector, bujus Ecclesiæ primus Frater, &c. Ob. Kal. Feb. 1703-4. Ætat. sue 63.

*Judith*, Wife of Capt. *Robert Fisher*, 1660. *Richard Fisher*, Brother of *Robert*, 1682-3. *William Ford*, 1699. *Richard Moor*. *Sarah*, Daughter of *Richard Moor*, Wife of *Nathaniel Fox*, late Carriage-Master to the Office of Ordnance. *Richard Moor*, sen. *Thomas Collins*, Surgeon. *Peter Verschel*, 1694. *Eleanor*, Wife of *Emanuel Dud-son*, 1704. *Sarah Warner*, 1699. *Fredeswide Smith*, 1696. *Thomas Anderson*, 1696. *Elizabeth Debnam*, Wife of *John Debnam*, Merchant-Taylor, of the City of *Bristol*, 1702-3. *Robert Beadles*, Free-Mason, and Citizen of London, and one of his Majesty's Gunners of the Tower, 1682.

In this Hospital *Raimundus Lullius*, the famous Hermetic Philosopher, wrote his *Testamentum Novissimum*; as by the latter End of that Work appears. It may not be amiss to add, for the Honour of this antient House, that *Richard Verstegan*, that wrote the *Restitution of decayed Antiquities*, was born in *St. Katharine's*: Whose Grandfather, *Theodore Rowland Verstegan*, was of *Guelderland*, descended of an antient and worshipful Family, and, by Reason of the War, came into England the latter End of the Reign of King *Henry VII.* as the above-mentioned Gentleman, Mr. *Gibbon*, an Inhabitant of *St. Katharine's Hospital*, hath informed me.

Rich. Verstegan born in St. Katharine's.

The Choir, which of late Years was not much inferior to that of *St. Paul's*, was dissolved by Dr. *Wylson*, a late Master there, the Brethren and Sisters remaining. This House was valued at three hundred and fifteen Pounds fourteen Shillings and two Pence: Being now enclosed about with small Tenements and many Publick-houses, having more Inhabitants, English and Strangers, than are in some Cities in England.

The Choir.

Many of these Strangers had been Inhabitants of *Calais*, *Hammes*, and *Guisnes*; which Places being lost in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the poor People, Tradesmen, and others, were glad to flee over into England; where, wanting Habitation, a Place belonging to *St. Katharine's* (now a Lane) was allowed them, which, from the Countries whence they came, were called *Hammes* and *Guisnes*, and is the same with that Place which at this Day, by a strange Corruption, is called *Hangman's-Gains*, as I was once told by Mr. *Gibbon* aforesaid, one of the College of *Heralds*, and a learned Antiquarian; and he had it from Mr. *H. Sylliard*, once a Brother of this Hospital.

Strype. A Place in St. Katharine's called Hangman's-Gains.

Among



**Fox.Mart.** Among other outlandish Men that lived here in St. Katharine's was one *Crokebay*, a Man of Credit and Substance, who inhabited here in Queen Mary's Days; whose Wife *Gertrude*, being a fast Protestant, was troubled upon her Death-bed by Dr. Mallet, then Master of St. Katharine's, because he could not persuade her either to receive the Unction or the Sacrament; excusing this last, in that she was subject to vomit, and so was sure, she said, to cast up their God again. He therefore refused her Christian Burial when she was dead, and said she should be buried in some Highway, and a Mark set upon her, in Token that she was an Heretick: But her Husband at last obtained Leave to bury her in his Garden, for there were Gardens then in St. Katharine's.

**The Flemish Church-yard.** Behind *Hangman's-Gains* is the *Flemish* Church-yard, which was appropriated for the Burial of those of *Hammes* and *Guisnes*, and other poor *Flemings* that came over afterwards under Queen *Elizabeth*; and is still a Churchyard for the poorer Sort.

**The Jewry in St. Katharine's.** Somewhere within the Liberties of the Tower, and, as it seems, in this Part of St. Katharine's, was a Place called *Judaismus*, the *Jewry*, which being a Place of Privilege, such as were *Jews* (as well as others) resorted thither for their Safety, who fell off from the Religion then professed and practised; and particularly Priests that had taken Wives, and so esteemed Apostates from the Unity of the Catholick Church. Among the Collections of the Tower Records taken by Mr. *Prynne*, we have this:

**Rec. Tur.** "That, Anno 1279, the eighth of Edward I. upon the Archbishop's Request, the King issued a Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, to apprehend certain Apostates, *qui recesserunt ab unitate Catholice Fidei*. But they were in *judaismo*, i. e. the *Jewry*, and so out of the Power and Jurisdiction of the Magistrates of London. Upon this the Archbishop wrote to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, that was Chancellor, signifying that those Enemies of the Faith were yet in *Balliva Majoris & Vicecom. Lond. sed in Judaismo sub Custodia & Potestate Constabularii Turris, ubi ingredi non possunt, ut dicitur, sine speciali mandato*." Some of these Enemies of the Faith, and Apostates from Catholick Unity, seem to be such Priests as had Wives; for in the same Letter it is added, that he would take away that Word *Dudum* in his former Writ, *Quoniam nunc ipsorum Uxores sunt sicut prius*.

**Sounds of St. Katharine's.** The Circuit of this Hospital, or Free Chapel of St. Katharine, is as follows: From the East Gate of the Tower by the *Thames*, unto the Bank beyond St. Katharine's Dock Eastward, and from thence through all the Lane which leadeth from the said Dock, and in and by every Part of the said Lane unto the King's Highway Northward; which Way lieth between the Abbey of *Grace* and the said Hospital or Free Chapel, and leadeth from the City of London unto *Radcliff*; and also from the said Way, against the same Lane, unto the Tower Ditch Westward, and from thence to the River of *Thames* Southward.

St. Katharine's was famous for Brew-houses in No. 86.

antient Times. One *Geffrey Gate*, in Henry VII's Days, spoiled the Brewhouses at St. Katharine's twice; either for brewing too much to their Customers beyond the Sea, or for putting too much Water into the Beer of their Customers that they served on this Side the Sea, or else for both.

There are divers very antient Records concerning this *Knighen Guild*, or *Portjoken*, that afterwards came into the Possession of the Canons of *Trinity Church*; and likewise concerning the Hospital of St. Katharine; and many Charters of the Kings of England, setting out the Liberties, Extent, and Privileges of them; authentick Copies whereof are still remaining in certain old written Books in the *Guildhall* of London; which Records and Charters follow. And first, an antient Record concerning the Original of the Guild, and Confirmation of it:

"In the Times of King *Kaowt* \* (or *Kanutus*) the Dane, were there thirteen Knights, very well beloved both of King and Kingdom: These begged of the King's Grace a certain Piece of Land in the East Part of London, which the Inhabitants had lately forsaken by Reason of the Hardship and Service they there stood charged withal. The Knights Suit for to have this Land granted unto them for ever, with the Liberty of a Guild upon it, the King upon this Condition granted, namely, that every one of them should perform three Combats upon the Land and in the Water, and come off with Victory; and also, that upon a Day appointed, they should run at Tilt against all Comers, in the Field which is now called *East Smithfield*. This they having performed gloriously, the King gave them the Field, and the same Day named it *Knytte Guilden*, appointing these Boundaries unto it: First, that it should reach from *Ealdgate* to the Place where the Bars now are, Eastward, on both Sides the Town. He extended it another Way toward *Bishopsgate*, as far as the House of *William* the Priest. To the Southward the Liberties of this Guild reached so far into the Water of the *Thames*, as a Horseman, riding into the River at a dead low Water, could dart his Horseman's Staff from him: So that all *East Smithfield*, with Part of the right Hand Way, which stretcheth by *Doding's Pond* into the *Thames*, and also the Hospital of St. Katharine, with the Mills, (which Hospital was founded in the Reign of King *Stephen*) together with the outer Stone Wall, and the new Ditch of the Tower, stand and are within the Fee aforesaid: For the said Wall and Ditch were not as yet made, but were afterwards, in the very Time that King *Richard I.* was at *Jerusalem*; which was done by the Bishop of *Ely*, the King's Justice over all the Kingdom. The Occasion was a Difference betwixt Earl *John*, the King's Brother, and the Chief Justice. By the digging of this Ditch in the Ground of *East Smithfield*, did the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in London lose half a Mark a Year Revenue; and the Mill which belonged unto the poor Brotherhood of the Hospital of St. Katharine, and unto the Churches of St. Katharine, and of the *Holy Trinity* altogether, was

Leigh's Accid. of Armory, fol. 79. b. St. Katharine's Brew-houses.

Antient Records concerning the Knighen Guild.

Out of Book Duntorn in Guildhall, fol. 78.

\* Or K. Edgar. Second Lib. Trinitat. Pronuncia servitute.

These were English Knights, and therefore in some Writings it is called English Knytte Guilden.

The Tower Ditch first made.



“ was fain to be removed, to their no little Hindrance: A Garden also which the King had hired of the Brotherhood aforefaid, at the Rent of fix Marks a Year, was for the moſt Part destroyed alſo by the ſaid Ditch. Recompence was often ſued for, but not made very ſpeedily, though promiſed faithfully. Afterwards, King Edward gave five Marks and an half unto the poor Brotherhood for that Part of their Garden which the Ditch had destroyed; and that Part which it had not, he reſtored unto them again, which they hold unto this Day. As for their Rent of five Marks and a half, he gave them his Charter, by which they receive it very duly either out of the Exchequer or the Hanaper, even until this preſent.”

Out of the Book C. fol. 134.

\* Fidelity. By which, perchance, are meant ſuch as were the King's Tenants, or held Lands of him, and had ſworn Fealty for them to him.

\* Vicecomiti Lond.

This Guild was by divers Kings afterwards confirmed; and firſt by Edward the Confefſor, then by King William Rufus; of whoſe Charter I here give you this Abſtract:

“ William, King of England, &c. to Biſhop M. G. de Magu, and R. de Boare, and to his faithful \* liege People of London, ſendeth greeting. Know ye, that I have confirmed unto the Men of Cnuttengilda, their Guild, and Lands pertaining unto it, with all their Cuſtoms entire, even as they enjoyed them in the Time of King Edward, and of my Father. Witneſs Henry de Both at Retbyng.”

Of K. Henry I's Charter this is the Abſtract:

“ Henry, King of England, &c. to Biſhop M. to the \* Sheriff of London, and to all his Barons and faithful People of London, as well French as Engliſh, ſendeth greeting. Know ye, that I have granted unto all the Men of the Cnyttengilda their Guild, and Lands pertaining unto it, together with all their Cuſtoms after the beſt Manner, even as they enjoyed the ſame in the Times of King Edward and my Father, and as the King my Brother by his Charter and Seal confirmed them. And I free it from any Forfeiture that might accrue unto myſelf; forbidding all Men, that upon Pretence hereof they preſume not to offer them any Moleſtation. Witneſſes, R. de Momford, R. de Bigot, and H. de Booth, at Weſtminſter.”

More concerning the Liberties and Extent of the ſaid Guild:

“ Know ye, that the Soken of Knyttengilda reaches from Aldgate, with the Lands on both Sides the Street, even unto the outer Bar. On the South Side it reaches towards the Thames, joining with the Soken within the Bar ſixty-fix Feet of St. Paul's. On the North it goes within the Bar ſixteen Feet of St. Paul's. The Soken alſo extendeth towards Biſhopsgate, even unto the Houſe belonging ſometimes unto William the Priſt, and after unto Geoffry Tanner; together with all Smithfield, and ſo far into the Thames, as a Horſeman, at low Water, riding upon his \* Deſtrier into the River, could dart his Lance from him; together with the right Hand Part of the Street which goes by Dodding's Pond to the Thames: But as for that on the left Hand, it is not of that Soken, but yet in the Pariſh of St. Botolph.”

More concerning the Tower Ditch before-mentioned, and of the enclosing the whole City of London with a Ditch:

“ Whilſt King Richard, in his Return from Jeruſalem, was kept Priſoner by the Emperor of Almayne, there fell out a Diſſention betwixt Earl John, the King's Brother, and the Biſhop of Ely, Lord Chief Juſtice of England; whereupon the Biſhop thought good to fortify the \* King's Caſtle, which the Earl at that Time provided to beleaguer. It ſeemed good to the Biſhop therefore to encompass in the whole Bulwark with a Wall of a moſt wonderful Thickneſs, and to make a broad and deep Ditch about that, which the Thames flowing into, the whole Tower might both be encompassed and fortified by it. Upon Occaſion therefore of this Ditch, which was then made in Smithfield, (and by Reaſon of that other Ditch, which the Citizens for the ſame Cauſe then began to make round about their City) did the Church of the Holy Trinity loſe half a Mark of yearly Revenue; and the Mill alſo belonging unto the Poor of the Hoſpital of Aldgate was taken away; whereupon there accrued no ſmall Damage both unto us\*, and to thoſe poor People; for which, though Recompence hath been often promiſed, yet have we hitherto received no Satisfaction.”

Out of Book Dunthorn, fol. 82.

\* The Tower.

\* This is a Character of the Antiquity of this Writing, and alſo that it was done either by the Parſon, or ſome of the Pariſhioners of Trinity Pariſh.

More concerning this Matter out of a French Record in Book H. Folio 199, and in Book Dunthorn, Folio 88: Which is a Deſire of the Maſter of St. Katharine's Hoſpital to have Leave of the City to encloſe a certain Piece of Ground near the Tower of London:

“ It was told unto the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, how that John Hermeſſhorpe, Maſter of St. Katharine's Hoſpital by the Tower of London, had a certain Piece of Land which had ſomewhile been a Portion of the Garden of his Hoſpital, which Portion King Edward, Son to King Henry, had purchaſed of thoſe of the ſaid Hoſpital for the Enlargement of the Tower Ditch; for which he paid unto the Maſter, Brothers, and Siſters of the ſaid Hoſpital, three Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence yearly for ever; and that the ſaid Hoſpital had received the ſaid Rent ever ſince the Time of the Purchaſe. This Place indeed had heretofore lain void and waſte, and had been of no Profit to any, ſerving only for a Refort or Meeting-place of Rogues and Women of ill Converſation. For the reſtraining of which Naughtineſs and Pilferies, the ſaid John had again purchaſed it of King Edward III. of whom he had received Licence to encloſe the ſaid void Piece for the Benefit of his Hoſpital; he paying to the King and his Heirs, into their Exchequer, fix Shillings and eight Pence for ever: By Virtue of which Licence the ſaid Maſter had already begun to encloſe the ſaid void Plat of Ground. This the Mayor, &c. hearing of, ſent to forbid the Encloſure of, affirming, that the ſaid Plat belonged unto the Commonalty of the City of London: Whereupon the Maſter forbore to proceed farther for fix or eight Years together.

A Garden of St. Katharine's.

A Place of ill Refort near St. Katharine's.

“ At the End of this Term the ſaid Maſter made Suit unto the Mayor and Commonalty, that they would pleaſe to give him Leave to encloſe the ſaid Place, were it but only to

“ prevent

Out of Book H. fol. 48.

\* Super dextrarium, i. e. his Horſe of Service, or great Horſe.



“ prevent and take away the Villainies which he  
 “ affirmed to be there committed. For which  
 “ Courtesy he then promised, that himself, and  
 “ all the Brothers and Sisters of the said Ho-  
 “ spital, would particularly, and in an especial  
 “ Manner, pray for the good Estate of the City;  
 “ and be willing moreover to pay some small  
 “ yearly Rent unto the Chamber of *Guildball*,  
 “ *London*, for ever. To this Suit the Mayor,  
 “ Aldermen, and Commonalty consented; and  
 “ farther made Choice of some certain Aldermen  
 “ and Commoners, who should take a View of  
 “ this and other void Places belonging to the  
 “ City, and make Report to them, &c.”

To prove that the Hospital of *St. Katharine*,  
 with the Mills, and all that belong to it, to-  
 gether with the Tower Ditch, all *East Smithfield*  
 without the Postern, before the Abbey of *Grace*,  
 with the right Hand Part of the Street leading  
 along by *Dodding's Pond*, are, and Time out of  
 Mind have been, within the Liberty of the City  
 of *London*, and Parcel of *Portfoken* Ward without  
*Aldgate*, in the Suburbs:

“ The Mayor and Commonalty of the City of  
 “ *London* affirm, that, in the Time of the Con-  
 “ queror, and long before, the said Ward of  
 “ *Portfoken* was called the Ward of *Anglisch Knight-*  
 “ *gilden*; and that afterwards, about the eighth  
 “ of King *Henry I.* *Ralph* the Son of *Algode*, *Wol-*  
 “ *fard le Deverish*, *Orgar le Prude*, with divers  
 “ other substantial Citizens of *London*, descended  
 “ of the antient Race of the *Englisch* Knights, be-  
 “ ing Lords of the Liberty of the said *Guild*, in  
 “ the *Soken* aforesaid, and were seized of all the  
 “ Lands in the said *Soken*, (as by the Charter of  
 “ the said King *Henry* it appeareth) did bequeath  
 “ the said *Soken* and Lands unto the Church and  
 “ Canons of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, *Lon-*  
 “ *don*: Which Gift the said King *Henry* by his  
 “ Charter (which the Mayor and Commonalty  
 “ have here to shew) also confirmed. Upon  
 “ Pretext of which Gift and Confirmation *Nor-*  
 “ *man*, at that Time Prior, and the Convent of  
 “ the Church aforesaid, as also their Successors,  
 “ stood a long Time possessed. Afterwards, a-  
 “ mong other Things, *Ralph* the Prior, with the  
 “ Canons of the said Church, did grant unto  
 “ *Maud* Queen of *England*, Wife to King *Stephen*,  
 “ a certain Parcel of Land in the said *Soken*, (the  
 “ very same upon which the said Hospital of *St.*  
 “ *Katharine* is now founded) together with all the  
 “ Mill there in the *Shambles*\*, in Lieu of six  
 “ Yards Land in the Manor of *Bracching*, in the  
 “ County of *Hertford*; even as by two Patents  
 “ of the said King and Queen made upon that  
 “ Occasion, it manifestly is declared. More-  
 “ over they affirm, that whereas the Lord *Ed-*  
 “ *ward I.* sometimes King of *England*, had not  
 “ any Piece of Ground of his own proper Lands  
 “ near enough unto his Tower of *London*, where-  
 “ upon to build up his Wall, and to make his  
 “ Ditch about the Tower, which he purposed  
 “ to build a-new; he purchased of the Mayor,  
 “ Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of *St.*  
 “ *Katharine* by the Tower aforesaid, a certain  
 “ Plat of Ground with the Appurtenances in  
 “ *East Smithfield*, adjoining unto the Tower, both  
 “ for the laying of the Sand, Gravel, and Marle  
 “ which should be digged out of the Ditch, and

“ that which should serve for the repairing of the  
 “ Wall aforesaid; and that he paid unto the Ma-  
 “ ster, Brothers, and Sisters aforesaid, five Marks,  
 “ six Shillings, and nine Pence, both for the Pur-  
 “ chase of the said Plat, and the Recompence of  
 “ their Loss long since sustained by the Enlarge-  
 “ ment of the Ditch and Reparation of the Wall  
 “ aforesaid, which he caused for himself and his  
 “ Successors to be yearly payable out of the Ex-  
 “ chequer; which five Marks, six Shillings and  
 “ nine Pence, the Masters, Brothers, and Sisters  
 “ for the Time being of the said Hospital, have  
 “ ever since the said Grant received, and do  
 “ actually at this present receive it by Virtue of  
 “ the said Patent, which they now have by them,  
 “ &c. the Copy whereof was entered upon Record  
 “ in the Chamber of \* *Guildball*, and acknow-  
 “ ledged by them before *Nicholas Brembre*, then  
 “ Mayor, and the Aldermen. They affirm also,  
 “ that in the fourteenth Year of King *Edward II.*  
 “ at such Time as he held Assizes in the said  
 “ Tower, it was proved, that the said Ward of  
 “ *Portfoken* (heretofore called *Englisch Knightgeld*)  
 “ was in and of the Liberties of *London*; and  
 “ that, so often as any Tax was to be raised for  
 “ the King, or to be assessed for the Commonalty  
 “ of *London*, upon the Commoners of the said  
 “ City, or that any other Assessment was to be  
 “ made by the said Commonalty, either for the  
 “ raising of some Wall, making of any Enclo-  
 “ sure, or for the Defence of the City, that all  
 “ the People inhabiting the said Ward were ac-  
 “ customed to pay the said Taxes, like other  
 “ Freemen of the City, and the same Assessments  
 “ were wont to be levied upon them as upon  
 “ other Freemen of the City; like as by the  
 “ Transcript of the Rolls of the said Assizes \* of  
 “ the Kings, now remaining in the Treasury of  
 “ the *Guildball* of the same City, most clearly it  
 “ appeareth.

“ They farther affirm, that the Lord *Edward*  
 “ *III.* late King of *England*, Progenitor of our  
 “ Lord the King that now is, in the seventeenth  
 “ Year of his Reign, directed by his Letter \*  
 “ unto *John Hamond*, at that Time Mayor of  
 “ his City of *London*; and his Majesty's Escheator  
 “ in the same; in which Letters he made Re-  
 “ hearsal of all the former Business concerning the  
 “ Wall and Ditch of the Tower made in his  
 “ Grandfather's Time. He rehearsed also, how  
 “ *Ralfe* of *Sandwich* and *John de Weston*, late Con-  
 “ stables of the Tower, did lett out the same  
 “ Place by Parcels unto divers Men, without  
 “ Leave or Licence had therefore, either from  
 “ the King his Grandfather, Father, or himself;  
 “ and that the said Place was then builded upon,  
 “ and rented out for forty Shillings a Year, and  
 “ that himself had given out Commissions to en-  
 “ quire upon the Reasons, Manner, Right,  
 “ and Value of every Thing, &c. And that  
 “ the said *John Hamond*, making Enquiry  
 “ hereupon, made Return of all into the Chan-  
 “ cery, &c.

“ They affirm moreover, that all the Lands  
 “ and Tenements upon the foresaid right Hand  
 “ of the Way by *Dudding's Pond*, and about the  
 “ said Places of *East Smithfield*, *Tower-hill*, and  
 “ *Rome-land*, circularly situated, were and have  
 “ been in the Time of the holding the Assizes of  
 “ the

\* This is  
 several  
 Times  
 written  
 in  
 the  
 original.

\* In itinere

\* Per  
 breve  
 suum.

East  
 Smithfield  
 built upon.

I find two  
 several  
 Copies of  
 this; one  
 in Book  
 Dun-  
 thorn,  
 fol. 80, and  
 another  
 in Book K.  
 fol. 56.

\* In Ef-  
 cambio.



" the said King, impleaded and sued within the  
" said City, and not elsewhere; as by the Evi-  
" dences of the said Lands and Tenements,  
" upon Record enrolled in the *Guildhall*, &c.  
" appeareth.

" They farther say, that, in the Times of all  
" the former Kings and Assizes, (Time out of  
" Mind) so often as any Mishap or Casualty,  
" such as Murther, Drowning, or other indirect  
" Death of any Person, in any of the Places fore-  
" mentioned, hath fallen out, upon which there  
" was any Enquiry to be taken, or any Summons,  
" Attachment, or Execution to be made in any  
" of the said Places, yea, and which more is,  
" even within the Tower it self, and at such  
" Time as the King (now and then) hath been  
" present, have the Sheriffs, Coroners, and other  
" Officers of the said City of *London* for the Time  
" being, and no other, used to make such Quests  
" of Enquiry, Summons, Attachments, and  
" Executions, and had Right so to do; as it  
" is most manifestly to be proved by divers  
" Rolls of the Crown, and other Records of  
" the Times aforesaid, now being in the said  
" Treasury.

The Liber-  
ties of the  
City this  
Way.

" They say moreover, that, amongst other Li-  
" berties granted by the King's Predecessors unto  
" the Citizens of *London*, and ratified in divers  
" Parliaments, this expressly is one: That no  
" Arrest, Attachment, or Execution, be made  
" by any Officers of the King within the said  
" Liberty, either by Writ or without Writ; but  
" only by the Officers of the City. By all which  
" Charters, Letters Patents, Bills, Acts of As-  
" sise, Writs, Inquests, Returns, Rolls of the  
" Escheators, and Crown-Office, Assizes, Plead-  
" ings, Enrollments, Freedoms, and most plen-  
" tiful other Kinds of Records and Proofs, it may  
" easily and undoubtedly be concluded, that the  
" said Hospital of *St. Katharine*, with the Mills,  
" and other its Appurtenances; as also the whole  
" Tower Ditch, with all the Lands of *East Smith-*  
" *field* without the Postern, before the Abbey of  
" *Grace*, together with the right Side of the Street  
" going by *Dudding's Pond*; as also the whole  
" Ditch and Plain without the Tower within the  
" Postern, called *Rome-land*, with all the Houses  
" and Gardens round about them, have all the  
" Time aforesaid been within the Compass of the  
" Liberty of the City."

The self-same Copy of what is last above is  
something differently recorded also in Book *Dun-*  
*thorn*; the different Points whereof, not men-  
tioned in this former, I have transcribed.

Dunthorn,  
fol. 84.

" That the Hospital, Ditch, and the Tower-  
" hill, are of the Parish of *St. Botolph Aldgate*,  
" and Parcel of *Portoken Ward*. That another  
" Part by *Romeland* and the *Thames*, towards the  
" Postern by *St. Katharine's Hospital*, were of the  
" Parish of *Allhallows-Berking*, and of the Ward  
" of the Tower of *London*. That Queen *Maud*  
" was the Foundress of *Trinity Church* within  
" *Aldgate*. That the Ditch begun by the Citizens  
" in *Richard I's* Time, was for the Defence of  
" the City. That there is another Soken within  
" the Walls of the City called the *Inner Soken*,  
" which reacheth from *Aldgate* even unto that  
" Gate unto the Tower called \* *Cinigate*; which  
" Soken is within the Liberties of the City, as

Inner  
Soken.  
\* Cunn-  
ing-gate,  
perchance,  
or the  
King's Gate

" by some Records kept by the Prior doth ap-  
" pear. That the Inhabitants of *Portoken* and  
" the Tower are to be impleaded only in the  
" Courts of the City, for all Matters, Causes, and  
" Contracts howsoever arising. That the Tower  
" hath no proper Court of its own, but only the  
" Court of the Baron, which is no Court of Re-  
" cord, as by Records exemplified in the *King's-*  
" *Bench* it appeareth. That when any Murther  
" or Drowning hath been within the said Hospital  
" or Tower, the City Officers have attached the  
" Malefactors within the Tower, notwithstanding  
" that the King himself sometimes happened to  
" be present within the said Tower, and have car-  
" ried the said Men so arrested into some of the  
" King's Prisons within the City. That when  
" the Justices *Itinerant* have used to come to keep  
" Assizes in the Tower, the Officers of the City  
" have had the keeping both of the inner and  
" outer Gates of the said Tower; and that no-  
" thing was executed within the Tower which  
" pertained to the Office of a \* *Servant*, but by  
" the Servants of the City. That the Sheriff of  
" *London* hath had the Charge of all the Prisons  
" in the Tower, so often as the said Justices *Iti-*  
" *nerant* have come, as appears in many Rolls  
" of Pleas of the Crown, and of the said *Itinerant*  
" Justices."

Serjeant,  
perchance,

By another short Record in the said *Dunthorn*,  
Fol. 85. it is specified, " That if any were  
" murdered within the Tower, or drowned  
" in the Tower Ditch, or in the Gate called the  
" *Water-gate*; that notwithstanding the King  
" himself were there present, yet have the City  
" Sheriff and Coroner sitten upon the dead Body,  
" and empanelled their Juries."

Refer all  
this con-  
cerning the  
Privilege  
of the City  
within the  
Tower,  
unto  
Tower-  
street  
Ward.

The Letter or Commission of King *Edward*  
unto *John Hamond*, Mayor of *London*, before-  
mentioned, is to be seen in *Dunthorn*, Fol. 87.  
'Tis dated at *Westminster*, the twenty-first of *Oc-*  
*tober*, in the seventeenth Year of his Reign over  
*England*, and over *France* the fourth. The Lord-  
Mayor's Return of the Inquisition is also there  
recorded.

More concerning the same Matter, and of  
the restoring to the Church a little Piece of  
Land encroached upon by the Constables of the  
Tower:

" *Stephen King* of *England*, to the Bishop of  
" *London*, and to the Justices, Sheriffs, Barons,  
" Officers, and all his \* *Liege People* of *London*,  
" *French* and *English*, greeting. Know ye, that I  
" have restored and new granted unto God and  
" the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, *London*, and to  
" the Canons Regulars serving God there, for  
" the Soul of King *Henry*, and for the Salvation  
" of myself and Queen *Maud* my Wife, and  
" *Eustace* my Son, and of other my Children;  
" and for ever do restore and grant that Land of  
" theirs in *Smithfield*, which Earl *Geffrey* had in  
" his Occupation for the making of his Vineyard.  
" Wherefore I will, and hereby firmly do com-  
" mand, that they shall well and peaceably, freely,  
" quietly, and honourably, have and hold the  
" Land aforesaid, even as after the best Manner  
" they did freely and quietly enjoy other their  
" Lands, and even as King *Henry* had before  
" granted, and by his Charter confirmed it unto  
" them. Witness *Maud* the Queen, *Thomas* my  
" Chaplain,

\*Fidelibus

A Vineyard  
in East  
Smithfield



“ Chaplain, *William de Ipra*, and *Richard de Lucye*,  
“ at *London*.”

At the same Time did Earl *Geffrey* resign up  
his Possession, as by this his Deed appeareth:

Fidelibus  
Ecclesiis.

“ *Geffrey* Earl of *Essex*, principal Constable of  
“ the Tower, &c. to the Bishop of *London*, and  
“ all that hold of holy Church \*, greeting. Know  
“ ye, that I have restored unto the Church of  
“ *Christ* in *London*, and to the Friars there, their

Mills near  
the Tower.

“ Mills near unto the Tower, and all their Land  
“ without the Tower, belonging sometimes unto  
“ the *English* *Cnitten-gilda*, with *Smithfield*, and

Homini-  
bus.  
Hidam de  
terra de  
Brebe-  
legia.

“ the Tenants, and all other Things belonging  
“ thereunto. I also restore unto them *half a Hide*  
“ of Land of *Brebelegia*, with the Land and Mea-  
“ dows and Pastures, and all other Things, Li-  
“ berties, and Customs, as *William Widois* some-  
“ times gave it unto them, when as he took the  
“ Habit of a Canon Regular upon him. And I  
“ will and command, that they hold the said  
“ Lands from me and from mine Heirs, free,  
“ cleared, and acquitted from all Claim and se-  
“ cular Service; that is to say, in such Manner  
“ as it shall never be lawful either for me or for  
“ mine Heirs to do them any Injury, or Con-  
“ tumely, in Consideration of the Lands afore-  
“ said. Witness *R.* \* the Countess my Wife,  
“ *Gregory Draper*, *Payn* of the Temple, &c.

• In the  
Transcript  
taken out  
of the Ori-  
ginal  
which I  
used, I find  
herewritten  
Rocha  
with a  
Dash, ig-  
norantly;  
so that I  
know not  
what to  
make of it.  
Strype.

“ And I also give unto them one Mark of  
“ Silver out of the Service of *Edward de Sekegesford*.  
“ Witness those above-named, and *William Arch-*  
“ deacon of *London*.”

King *Stephen* also restored something unto the  
said Church, as by this following Charter ap-  
peareth, which the Constables of the Tower had  
encroached. This was done after the Lands  
were proved by Oath to belong to the Church  
before the King's Chief Justice:

“ *Stephen* King of *England*, to the Bishop of  
“ *London*, the Justices, Sheriffs, Barons, Officers,  
“ and all his Liege People, both *French* and *En-*  
“ *glish*, of the County of *Hertford*, greeting. Know  
“ ye that I have given and granted unto the  
“ Church of the *Holy Trinity*, and to the Canons  
“ serving God there, T. S. of Land in the Ma-  
“ nour of *Bracking* in perpetual Alms, for the  
“ Rest of the Souls, that is to say, of *Baldwin*  
“ my Son, and *Maud* my Daughter, which lie  
“ buried there. I have farther also given and  
“ granted unto the said Church and Canons six  
“ Yards of Land in the same Manor of *Brack-*

• Pro  
escambio.

“ ing \*, for the Exchange of their Mill, and that  
“ Plat of their Ground which they heretofore  
“ granted unto Queen *Maud* my Wife, near unto  
“ the Tower of *London*, upon which she hath  
“ now founded an Hospital \* for the Poor.  
“ Those six Yards of Land, I mean, which I  
“ still kept in mine own Demaines \*, after I had  
“ made Partition of the other Parcels of the said  
“ Manor; that is to say, that Part upon which  
“ the Church is founded, and unto which the  
“ Market belongeth. Wherefore I will, and  
“ firmly hereby command, that the said Church  
“ and Canons shall well, peaceably, freely, and  
“ honourably for ever possess the said Lands,  
“ acquitted from all secular Exaction, as it be-  
“ cometh free Alms; that is to say, my Demains  
“ with *Sake*, and *Soke*, and *Toll*, and *Thea*, and  
“ *Infangtheof*, with all such other Customs as they

• St. Ka-  
tharine's.

• Domi-  
nio meo.

No. 86.

“ now hold other their Possessions. Witness  
“ *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Robert Bi-*  
“ shop of *London*, *Robert* Bishop of *Hereford*, and  
“ *Robert* Bishop of *Excester*, and *Illard* Bishop of  
“ *Chichester*, and *William* Bishop of *Norwich*, and  
“ *Maud* my Queen, and Earl *Eustace* my Son,  
“ and *William* , and *Robert de Vere*, and  
“ *William Mart*, *Henry de Essex*, and *Richard de*  
“ *Lucye*.”

Then next follows Queen *Maud*'s Confirma-  
tion of the King's Gift, dated at *London*, under  
the same Witnesses; where the same Things are  
repeated:

“ *Maud*, by the Grace of God, Queen of Eng-  
“ land, to *Robert* Bishop of *London*, and to all  
“ that hold on holy Church, greeting. Know  
“ ye that, by the Counsel of the Archbishop *An-*  
“ *selme*, and by the Grant and Confirmation of  
“ my Lord King *Henry*, I have given and con-  
“ firmed the Church of *Christ*, within the Walls  
“ of *London*, to be free and acquitted from all  
“ Subjection, as well of the Church of *Wal-*  
“ *tham* \*, as of all other Churches, excepting the  
“ Church of *St. Paul*, and of the Bishop of *Lon-*  
“ *don*, together with all the Appurtenances, unto  
“ the Honour of God, and to the Canons Re-  
“ gular there serving God, with *Norman* the  
“ Prior, for ever; and that for the Redemption  
“ of our Souls, and the Souls of our Parents.  
“ In like Manner have I given unto them the  
“ Gate called *Aldgate*, with the Soken thereunto  
“ belonging, which was mine own Demains;  
“ and two Parts of the Revenues of the City of  
“ *Excester*. And I will and command, that the  
“ said Canons shall well, peaceably, freely, and  
“ honourably possess those Lands, and all be-  
“ longing unto their Church; together with those  
“ Customs and Liberties which my Lord King  
“ *Henry* hath by his Charter confirmed unto them,  
“ so that no Injury nor Reproach be therefore  
“ done unto them. Witness *William* Bishop  
“ of *Winchester*, *Roger* Bishop of *Sarum*, *Ro-*  
“ *bert* Bishop of *Lincoln*, &c. Dated at *West-*  
“ *minster*.”

Out of  
Book C.  
fol. 136.

\* To under-  
stand this,  
see Ald-  
gate's word.

#### Notes upon the aforesaid Charters.

First, Observe the Time of the building of  
*St. Botolph's* old Church without *Aldgate*, which  
was about the Age of the Conqueror. So much  
we know by this, that it was built betwixt the  
Time of *Canutus* and *Henry I.*

Aldgate  
Church,  
when built

Secondly, Whereas the Kings write to the Ba-  
rons of *London*, know what *Matthew Paris* in his  
*Henry III.* says, viz. That the Citizens of *London*,  
both for their Antiquity and the Honour of the  
City, were called Barons: But they were only  
the principal Citizens that had this Title. The  
chief Men of the City, whom we now call Ba-  
rons, were heretofore stiled Captains: They were  
the King's free Tenants, privileged all over *Eng-*  
*land*. Sometimes the King's Writs were directed  
to the Sheriff and Barons of *London*. The Church  
also had its Barons or free Tenants, and divers  
other Cities of *England*. See for this Word in Sir  
*Henry Spelman's* Glossary.

Thirdly, Observe *London* and *Middlesex* to be  
in those Days joined together, as in King *Henry's*  
Charter.

I add one Passage more concerning this Priory.  
In Process of Time the Hospital of *St. Katha-*



Pope Urban's Bull in favour of the Priory.

Fœdera, Convention. p. 787.

rine near the Tower, which had Dependence upon the said Priory, now in the Time of King Henry III. withdrew their canonical Obedience, having a Dispensation from a Bishop of London, and some Countenance also from the Queen so to do. Whereupon the Prior and Convent applied and complained of the Wrong done them, unto Pope Urban, who gave them his Bull in their Favour, which happened Anno 1264, 48 Henry III. Which Bull sets forth first the State of the Case, viz.

"That the Prior and Convent of the Church of the Holy Trinity of the Order of St. Augustine had shewn him that King H. and M. his Queen had granted the perpetual Custody, and whatsoever they had of Right in the Hospital of St. Katharine near the Tower of London, which they built of their own Goods, and endowed, freely conferred it upon the said Priory and Convent. That it was confirmed by Kings afterwards. And some Bishops of London, with the Consent of the Chapter, had granted the same to the Prior and Convent. And some Archbishops of Canterbury had confirmed the Collation and Donation of the said Place. That the Friars in that Hospital took their Profession, Habit, and Manner of Living, according to the Rule of St. Augustin, and promised by an Oath given upon this to live under Obedience to them, and fully to answer to them, as well in Temporals as Spirituals. But that a Bishop of London at that Time had spoiled them of the foresaid Hospital, and the Rights of it, and permitted not the Friars to yield canonical and due Obedience to them. The Pope therefore commanded the said Prior and Convent by his Apostolick Letter to require the said Bishop to restore to them their Privileges in the said Hospital."

The same Year the Pope directed a Bull to the Queen of England, who had also deprived the said Priory and Convent of the said Hospital; not suffering those of that Hospital to give their due and canonical Obedience to them, and for which they had interceded with him: Wherefore he sent her his Bull in their Behalf; since for an hundred Years the said Hospital belonged to them, &c.

And so return we back again to our Review of the Places in this Ward, not yet taken notice of.

New Abbey on East Smithfield Founded by K. Ed. III. Burial for the Dead, prepared in Time of Pestilence.

On the East, and by North of the Tower, lie East Smithfield and Tower-hill, two Plats of Ground so called, without the Wall of the City. And East from them both was sometime a Monastery called New Abbey, [and the Abbey of Graces] founded by King Edward III. in the Year 1359, upon Occasion as followeth:

In the Year 1348, 23 Edward III. the first great Pestilence in his Time began, and increased so fore, that for want of Room in Church-yards to bury the Dead of the City, and of the Suburbs, one John Corey, Clerk, procured of Nicholas, Prior of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, one Toft of Ground near unto East Smithfield, for the Burial of them that died, with Condition that it might be called the Church-yard of the Holy Trinity. Which Ground he caused, by the Aid of divers devout Citizens, to be enclosed with a Wall

of Stone. Robert Elsing, Son of William Elsing, gave five Pounds thereunto; and the same was dedicated by Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, where innumerable Bodies of the Dead were afterward buried, and a Chapel built in the same Place to the Honour of God: To the which King Edward setting his Eye (having before in a Tempest on the Sea, and Peril of drowning, made a Vow to build a Monastery to the Honour of God, and our Lady of Grace, if God would grant him Grace to come safe to Land) builded there a Monastery, placing an Abbot and Monks of the Cistercian or White Order. The Bounds of this Plat of Ground, together with a Decree for Tythes thereof, are expressed in the Charter; the Effect whereof I have set down in another Place.

This Abbey of St. Mary of Graces had a Charter from K. Edward III. in the 25th of his Reign: And another Occasion of the Foundation seems to appear thence.

"Rex dilectis sibi in Christo Abbati & Conventui de Bello loco Regis, Salutem. Quia ad invocationem omnipotentis Dei, & Domini Jesu Christi, ac gloriosissime matris suæ Marie, pluries tam in terra quam in mari, in bellis & in periculis aliis, sensimus nos adjutos, Volentes provide in memoriam Graciarum hujusmodi, cultum ipsius Dei & genetricis suæ, &c."

The Substance of which Record is, That the King founded this House in Remembrance and Acknowledgment of the Goodness of Almighty God, and of the Lord Jesus Christ, and of the blessed Virgin Mary; whom he had often called upon, and found helpful to him by Sea and by Land, in Wars and other Perils; and therefore ordered this House to be called, *The King's Free Chapel of the blessed Virgin of Graces, in memoriam Graciarum, i. e. in Memory of those Graces, or Favours, which he had received from her.* Therefore, the more amply to dilate the Worship of the said God, and his Mother, he now began to found and endow this Free Chapel of the Cistercian Order, as a filial House to be subject to the Monastery of Beaulieu of the same King's founding; and appointed the Abbot, and his Successors, yearly to visit it, or as Need should require, and duly to correct what should require the Line of Correction. He ordered the said Abbot to send some of his Fellow-Monks of his Convent to serve God and the blessed Virgin in the said Chapel, under the regular Observance of the said Order. And he appointed Walter de Sta Cruce, i. e. Holy Cross, to be the first President of the said Chapel; whom he enjoined kindly to receive and treat the said Religious, that were to profess Religion at the said Free Chapel.

By a Patent of 19 R. II. it appears, that there belonged to this Monastery of St. Mary de Graciis the Manor of Gravesend, and several other Manors in Kent; also Rents in Woolwich, and the Manor of Popeler; And by a Patent 1 H. IV. it had divers Manors in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall and Somerset.

Joan Hull, Wife of Stephen Hull, Citizen and Pannarius [Draper] Lond. by her Will, dated Jan. 1425, gave a Tenement called Blackleste, in the Parish of St. Bennet Fink, London, for ever, to John, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Mary de

Graciis

Causing it to be named Eastminster.

The Occasion of founding this Abby of Graces.

Record. Turr. 23 E. III. M. 34.

Manors belonging to this Abbey.

The Abbey of Graces, Regist. Ep. Lond. Edw. A. lexander.



*Gracis* of the *Cistercian* Order, and the Convent of the same, to pray for her Soul.

This House, at the general Suppression, *A. D.* 1539, was valued at 54 *l.* 10 *d.* yearly. It was surrendered in the Year 1539, 30 *Henry VIII.* Since the which Time, the said Monastery being clean pulled down by Sir *Arthur Darcy*, Knt. and others, of late Time (in place thereof) is builded a Slaughter-house for Oxen and Hogs, and a large Storehouse for Victuals; and convenient Ovens are builded there, for baking of Bisket to serve his Majesty's Ships: The Grounds adjoining, and belonging to the said Abbey, are converted into small Tenements.

The King's Storehouse.

East Smithfield Fair.

*K. Hen. III.* in the 13th of his Reign granted, that a Fair should be held at *East Smithfield* for 15 Days; viz. from the Eve of *Pentecost* to the Octaves of *Trinity*: And the said King sent his Briefs to the several Sheriffs of *Lincoln*, *Gloucester*, *Kent*, *Worcester*, *York*, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London* to proclaim the same. *Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod predict. feriam, &c. i. e.* "And therefore we command you, that you cause to be proclaimed the before said Fair throughout the whole Bailiffwick, as is aforesaid; causing all Merchants of your Bailiffwick to know, that they may sectrely come to the Fair. Witness the King at *Westminster* the eighth Day of *February*."

And 30 *Edw. III.* there was a Grant to the Master, Brethren, and Chaplains, and Sisters of *St. Katharine's*, that they, for ever, shall have one Fair upon *Tower-bill* [now called *Little Tower-bill*] over-against the Abbey of *St. Mary of Graces*. There was also a Charter for this 20 *Henry VI.*

For *Tower-bill*, as the same is greatly diminished by building of Tenements and Garden-plats, &c. so it is of late, to wit, in the Year of Christ 1593, on the North Side thereof, and at the West End of *Hog-street* [or *Hog-lane*] beautified by certain fair Alms-houses there, strongly builded of Brick and Timber, and covered with Slate, for the Poor, by the Merchant-Taylors of *London*, in place of some small Cottages given to them by *Richard Hills*, some Time a Master of that Company \* certain Timber for that Use; being also given by *Anthony Radcliffe*, of the same Society, Alderman.

In these Alms-houses fourteen charitable Brethren of the said Merchant Taylors yet living, says *Stow*, have placed fourteen poor sole Women, which receive each of them of their Founders 16 *d.* or better, weekly, beside 8 *l.* 15 *s.* yearly, paid out of the common Treasury of the same Corporation, for Fuel.

In this *Hog-lane*, now mentioned, lying on the Back-side of *Whitechapel*, were eight Acres of Land, which about the Year 1574, were in the Possession of one *Benedict Spinola*, a rich Italian Merchant; whereof he made twenty Tenter-yards, and certain Gardens. These, some pretended, were first enclosed by him, being before open and common. And hence it came to pass, that in the Year 1584 it was presented as an Annoyance to the Archers, and all the Queen's Liege People. And a Precept was awarded to the Tenants and Occupiers of the Premises to remove their Pales and Fences, and all Buildings made thereupon: For now many Clothiers dwelt here,

who hereupon applied themselves to the Lord Treasurer of *England*, and brought Witness to the contrary: Shewing, that the same Field, before it was so converted as then it was, was a Piece of Ground several, not common, nor never commonly used by any Archers, being far unmeet for Archers to shoot in, by reason of standing Puddles, most noisome Laystalls, and filthy Ditches in and about the same. Also the Way called *Hog-lane* was so foul and deep in the Winter-time, that no Man could pass by the same: And in Summer-time Men would not pass thereby for fear of Infection, by means of the Filthiness that lay there. So that the Presenters were utterly deceived, and not well informed in their Presentments. Afterwards *Benedict Spinola* bestowed great Cost and Charges upon levelling and cleansing the Premises, and made divers Tenter-yards; by means whereof the common Ways and Passages about the said eight Acres were greatly amended and enlarged, that all People might well and safely pass. And poor Clothworkers by the Tenter-yards were greatly relieved: For that of late time divers Tenter-yards in and about *London* were decayed and pulled down, and the Ground converted to other Uses. And because the Queen had lately by Proclamation restrained all future Buildings and Enclosures in the Suburbs, they shewed that these Tenter-yards and Gardens were made long before the said Proclamation.

From the West Part of this *Tower-bill*, towards *Aldgate*, being a long continual Street, amongst other smaller Buildings in that Row, there was sometimes an Abby of Nuns of the Order of *St. Clare*, called the *Minories*, founded by *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaster*, *Leicester* and *Darby*, Brother to King *Edward I.* in the Year 1293; the Length of which Abby contained fifteen Perches and seven Feet, near unto the King's Street, or Highway, &c. as appeareth by a Deed dated 1303. A Plague of Pestilence being in this City in the Year 1515, there died in this House of Nuns professed to the Number of twenty-seven, besides other Lay People, Servants in the House. This House was valued to dispend 418 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* yearly; and was surrendered by Dame *Elizabeth Salvage*, the last Abbess there, unto King *Henry VIII.* in the thirtieth of his Reign, the Year of Christ 1539.

Concerning this House of Nuns, I find these Particulars. The Licence for founding it bore Date 21 *E. I.* to the Abbess of *St. Clare* without *Aldgate*. There was a Charter granted 9 *E. II.* that the Sisters *Minorettes* without *Aldgate* sint quiete de Tallagio, &c. i. e. be quit of Tallage on account of their Lands and Tenements in the City of *London*. In another Charter 14 *E. II.* it is called the *Abbey of the Minorettes of St. Mary of the Order of St. Clare* without the Walls of the City: In which Charter are confirmed certain Messes of theirs in the *Vintry*, in *Hood-street*, *Lad-lane*, *Old Fish-street*, and one Mess and two Shops in *Lombard-street*, *Christchurch-lane*, and *Shirburgh-lane*; gotten of divers well-affect-ed Persons: What the Charters and Liberties of these *Minorettes* were, may be seen by the Confirmation thereof in 1 *H. V.* and Anno 16, and 25, and 2 *H. IV.* which remain in the *Tower* Records.

Abby of St. Clare Nuns, called the Minories.

The Founding, Privileges, Revenues of this Place.

Record. Tur.

Tower-bill.

Merchant-Taylors Alms-houses at the Tower-hill. R. Hills. \* One hundred Loads.

Eight Acres enclosed in Hog lane by Spinola.

Presented.



The Manor of *Apeldercome* was granted to the Priorefs of the *Minoreffes* without *Aldgate*, 1 H. IV. and 22 H. VI. A Mefs called the *Herteshorn*, in the Parifh of *St. Mary Matfelon*, was granted to them by *Nicholas Walshe*, 7 E. IV. To all the reft let this be added :

*These Nuns at firft brought over by Blanch, Queen of Navarre.*

That this Houfe was firft erected to receive Nuns that were to be brought over by *Blanch*, Queen of *Navarre*, Wife to the abovesaid Earl *Edmund* : And they were professed to ferve God, the blessed Virgin, and *St. Francis* ; as appears by this Charter of Licence, which the said *Edmund* obtained of the King his Brother the 21st of his Reign, viz.

*Pet. Le Neve, Esq. Fundatio Monial. Minorum extra Aldgate. Pat. 21. E. I. M. 11. 22 E. I. M. 2.*

“ Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Volentes *Edmundo* “ fratri nostro gratiam facere specialem, dedimus “ ei licentiam, &c. quod ipse placeam quam ha- “ bet ex dono *Thomæ de Bredestrete* in parochia “ Sancti *Botolphi* extra *Aldgate*, dare possit, &c. “ Monialibus de Ordine *Minorum* quæ per No- “ bilem Dominam *Blancam* Reginam *Navarre*, “ confortem ejusdem fratris nostri, in *Angliam* “ sunt venturæ & merituræ, ac Deo & beate “ *Marie* ac beato *Francisco* servituræ, ad quan- “ dam domum ibidem construendam, & habitan- “ dam, &c.”

*Henry Duke of Suffolk dwelt here.*

This dissolved Monastery, being a large old Messuage, became a Dwelling-house for divers great Men successively, whom the King pleased to allow to reside there. One of these, and the first, was *John Clark*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who was buried in the *Minorites* Church ; and afterwards his Corpse rested in *Aldgate* Church, as an old Inscription there in Brass testified : After- wards, I think I have read, some Officers of the *Tower* had their Dwelling there. In the Year 1552, it came to *Henry Duke of Suffolk* by Patent from *K. Edward VI.* “ Granting the chief Messuage, “ or Mansion, called *The Minory-House*, within “ the Precinct of the said Monastery, called the “ *Minories*, without *Aldgate*, *London* ; and divers “ Houses in *London* belonging to the said Mo- “ nastery, which extend to the clear Value of “ 36*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* ob. to hold in free Soccage ; “ and the foresaid capital House in Capite.”

*Wev. Monum. p. 426.*

*Cott. Librar. Julius B. 9.*

An Account of the Monuments of such Persons of Quality as were buried in this Monastery, is wanting. I find one *Matild Trussel* buried here, and the Lady *Elizabeth Keryel*, who bequeathed her Body, by her Will, An. 1419, to be buried in the *Minoreffes* Church, *London*, near the Tomb of her Mother, the foresaid *Matild Trussel*. And *Elizabeth*, Dutcheff of *Norfolk*, in the Year 1506, by her last Will, ordered her Body to be laid in the Nuns Choir, in the *Minoreffes* without *Aldgate*, *London*, nigh unto the Place where *Anne Montgomery* lay buried.

*Regist. Lond. E. Alex.*

Lady *Ellen*, *Minorissa Domus Sanctæ Claræ*, extra *Aldgate*, Lond. Anno 1388, Sister to *L. John de Nevyl*, Lord of *Raby*.

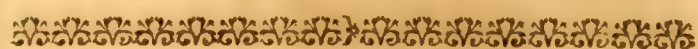
*Storehouse for Armour.*

In place of this House of Nuns, were built divers fair and large Storehouses for Armour, and Habiliments of War, with divers Workhouses serving to the same Purpose.

*A Work-house in the Minories.*

While *England* was called a Commonwealth, in the *Minoreffes* was a great Workhouse set up, belonging to a Corporation, being a Corporation for the Poor of the City of *London* and Liberties thereof ; which had a President and Governors :

To which also belonged a small Parcel of Ground, which the said President and Governors intended to improve by building, for the Encrease of the Revenue, to be employed for the Education of poor Children, and employing and relieving the Poor belonging to the said Corporation : For the allowing of which there was a *Proviso* in the Act made Anno 1656, against multiplying Build- ings in and about the Suburbs.



## CHAP. XXVI.

### Of QUEENHITHE WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Alderman and Common-Councilmen. Parishes and Churches. Painters and Blacksmiths Halls. Lutheran Church. Queenhithe. Wharfs. Antiquities.

THIS Ward receives its Name from the *Hithe* or Harbour for large Boats, Barges or Lighters, and even for Ships, which in an- cient Times anchored at that Place, as they do now at *Billingsgate* ; the Timber Bridge or Lock on *London-bridge* being drawn up for their Passage through ; *Queenhithe* being then the principal Key, Wharf or Strand for lading and unloading in the Heart of the City.

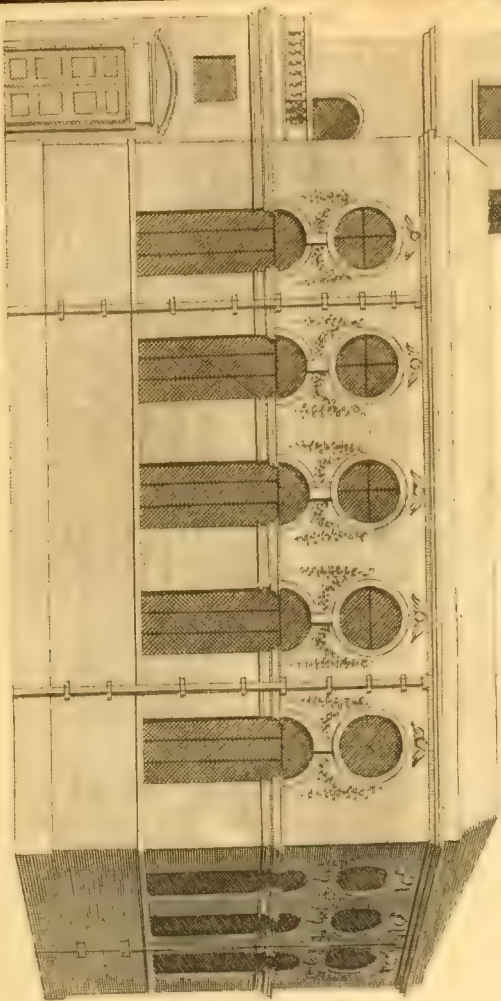
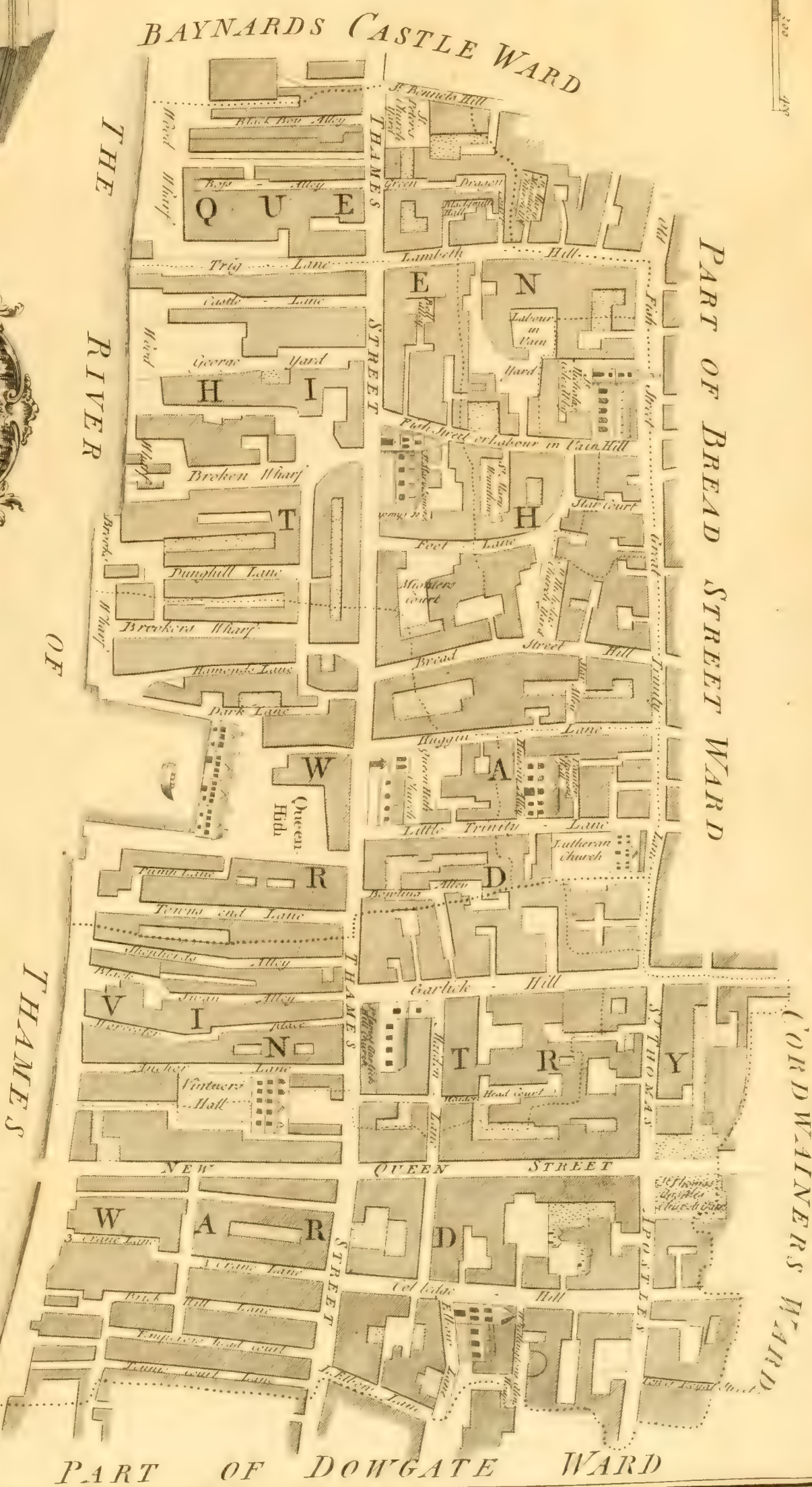
It is bounded on the East by *Dowgate* Ward ; on the North by *Bread-street* Ward and *Cord- wainer* Ward ; on the South by the River of *Thames* ; and on the West by *Baynard's-castle* Ward.

This Ward beginneth in the East, in *Knight- rider's-street*, on the South Side thereof, at the East End of the Parish-Church called the *Holy Trinity* ; and runneth West, on the South Side, to a Lane called *Lambert-hill* ; which is the Length of the Ward in *Knight-rider's-street*. Out of the which Street are divers Lanes, running South to *Thames-street*, and are of this Ward. The first is *Trinity-lane*, which runneth down by the West End of *Trinity* Church. Then is *Spuren-lane*, or \* *Spooners-lane*, now called *Huggen-lane*. Then *Bread-street-hill*. Then *St. Mary Moun- tbaut*. Out of the which Lane, on the East Side thereof, is one other Lane, turning East through *St. Nicholas Olave's* Church-yard, to *Bread-street-hill*. This Lane is called *Finimore-lane*, or *Five-foot-lane*, because it is but five Foot in Breadth at the West End. In the midst of this Lane, runneth down one other Lane, broader, South to *Thames-street*, called *Desborne-lane*. I read of such a Lane to have been in the Parish of *St. Mary Somerset*, in the 22d of *Edward III.* Where there is said to lie between the Tenement of *Edward de Montacute*, Knt. on the East Part, and the Tenement some- time pertaining to *William Gladwine*, on the West, one Plat of Ground, containing in Length towards *Thames-street* twenty-five Foot, &c.

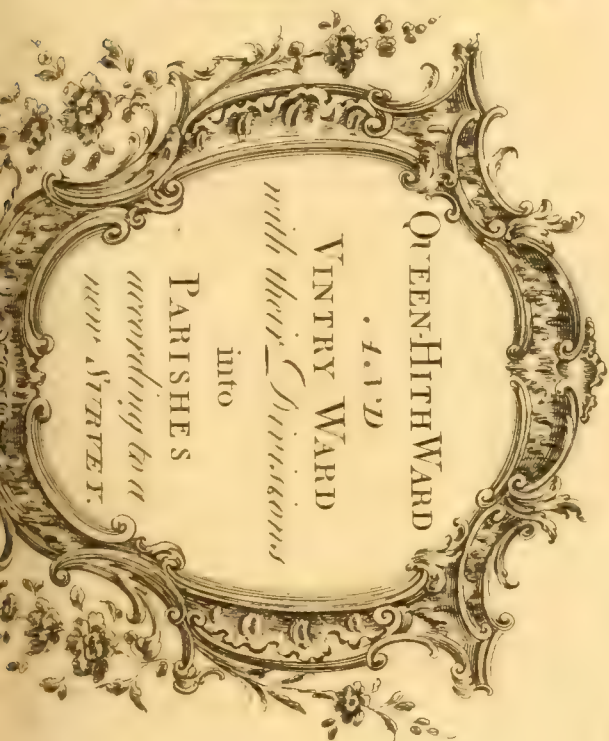
Last of all, is *Lambert-hill*, so called of one *Lambert*, an Owner thereof ; and this is the far- thest West Part of this Ward.



100 200 300 400  
Scale of 400 Feet



The Parish Church of St. Michael's Cornhill









On the North Side, coming down from *Knight-rider's-street*, the East Side of *Lambert-hill* is wholly of this Ward; and the West Side, from the North End of the *Blacksmiths-hill* (which is about the midst of this Lane) unto *Thames-street*. Then Part of *Thames-street* is also of this Ward; to wit, from a Cook's House called the Sign of King *David*, three Houses West from the *Old Swan* Brewhouse in the East, unto *Huntington House*, over-against *St. Peter's Church* in the West, near unto *Paul's-wharf*: And on the Lane Side, from the *Blue-boar*, to the West End of *St. Peter's Church*, and up *St. Peter's-hill*, two Houses North above the said Church.

Modern  
State.

The chief Streets, Lanes, and Hills, in this Ward, are *Thames-street*, *Queenhithe*, with the several Lanes which run down to the *Thames*, *Lambert-hill*, *Fish-street-hill*, *Five-foot-lane*, *Bread-street-hill*, *Huggen-lane*, *Little Trinity-lane*, with the South Side of *Great Trinity-lane*, *Old Fish-street*.

*Thames-street* runs through the Heart of this Ward, as it does through that of the *Inner*; and the Lanes, Alleys, Hills, and Courts, as they lie on each Side, shall be specified, beginning at the West End, and on the South Side.

This Street enjoys a good Trade, and hath a great Resort, occasioned by the several Wharfs on the Water Side; and therefore much pestered with Carts. *Black-boy-alley*, long and narrow, having a great Dyer's at the lower End. *Doff-alley*, also long and narrow, with a Dyer's by the *Thames* Side. Betwixt this Place and *Black-boy-alley*, is a large Passage to a Wood-Wharf. *Robin-hood-court*, but very ordinary. *Trig-stairs*, so called from the Stairs on the Water Side, which is indifferently well supplied by Watermen. The Lane is open, reasonably well built and inhabited. *Castle-lane*, pretty broad for Carts, having a Wood-Wharf at the lower End; the Buildings are but ordinary. *George-yard*, being good and large, and taken up by Timber-Merchants and Wood-Wharfs at the lower End. *Broken-wharf*; by this was a Water-House to convey the *Thames* Water in Pipes into this Quarter of the City.

*Brookes's-wharf* leads also to the River *Thames*, having a large Wharf, with Keys therein, for the landing of Corn, Malt, and other Goods, thither brought in considerable Quantities. For which it is of great Resort.

Eastwards from the Water-House, is *High-timber-street*, or *Hithe*, so called from the Timber or Boards there taken up and wharfed. The Place is but ordinary, and serves as a Passage to other Places which lead to the Wharfs; as *Dunghill-lane*, *Broker's-wharf*, and *Hamond's-lane*, formerly called *Stew-lane*, from a Stew or Hot-house there kept; all Places of ordinary Account. And from this Lane is a Passage to *Queen-hithe*, called the *Dark-lane*: And here is *Boydens's-wharf*.

*Queen-hithe*, a great Receptacle for Western Barges, Lighters, and Boats, which brings a considerable Resort and Trade to the Place. Here is a great Meal-Market, having the Convenience for Stowage of the Goods thither brought to be sold by the said Vessels. The Market-House is commodiously seated by the Water-side, and before it an open Yard for Carts

to carry off the Goods there sold; and round about the Yard, except the South Side next the *Thames*, are Rows of Houses, well inhabited, besides good Store of Publick-Houses, for the Reception of People that resort thither about Business, next the Stairs.

Eastward of *Queen-hithe*, is *Pump-court*, or *Yard*, a small Place, which comes out of *Queen-hithe*, and falls into *Townsend-lane*, an open Place for Carts to the Wharfs. And these are the Eastern Limits of this Ward.

Then on the North Side are these Places. *Bowling-alley*, a small Place, which falls into *Sugar-loaf-court*, now taken up for a Brew-house.

*St. Michael Queen-hithe Church*, rebuilt since the great Fire, a handsome well built Church, of Free-stone, having on the Top of the Steeple a small Free-stone Spire, with a Ship upon a Ball all gilt with Gold. To this Church and Parish is that of *Trinity* united.

*Little Trinity-lane* comes out of *Great Trinity-lane*, and falls into *Thames-street*, by *St. Michael Queen-hithe Church*. This Lane is well built and inhabited.

*Huggen-lane*, formerly called *Spooner's-lane*, comes out of *Great-Trinity-lane*, and falls into *Thames-street*, a Lane of good Account. On the East Side is *Pear-cloth-court*, very small, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Star-yard*, very ordinary, hath a Passage into *Bread-street-hill*.

*Bread-street-hill*, a Place well built, and inhabited by good Tradesmen, mostly Wholesale.

On the West Side of this Hill was the Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas Olave*. The Church was destroyed in the dreadful Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt; but the Parish is united unto *St. Nicholas Cole-abbey*.

More Southward is a very handsome square Court, with three large Houses, now called *Migley's-court*, from one of that Name inhabiting there.

*Five-foot-lane*, so called, for that the West End was but five Foot broad. It hath its chief Entrance out of *Thames-street*, and with a turning Passage leads into *Fish-street-hill*. It hath another Passage out of *Bread-street-hill*, by *St. Nicholas Olave's Church-yard*; and another into *Old-fish-street*, through *Star-court*, which is but small.

*Fish-street-hill*, a well inhabited Place, comes out of *Old-fish-street*, and runs down into *Thames-street*. On the East Side is *Five-foot-lane*, as aforesaid.

More Southward was the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Mounthaw*, or *Mounthaut*. It was destroyed in the Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt, the Parish being united to *St. Mary Somerset*; and the Ground on which it stood being inclosed for a Burial-Place for the Inhabitants.

*Labour-in-vain-yard*, a large Place, having at the upper End, on the North Side, a handsome Court, with private Houses; the Southern Part being taken up with Stabling, where it hath a Passage into *Lambeth*, or *Lambert-hill*. *Dove-court*, a handsome Place, adjoining to *Labour-in-vain-yard*. *Bell-alley*, long and ordinary, adjoining to *Fish-street-hill*.

But in *Thames-street*, over-against *Broken-wharf*, is seated the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Somerset*.



*Lambert-hill*, a Place well built, and inhabited by private House-keepers. Of this Hill, the West Side, about half Way, viz. unto *Green-dragon-court*, is in *Castle-baynard's* Ward, and all the rest is in this Ward. In which is *Green-dragon-court*, being now a Timber-yard, and has a Passage into *Thames-street*. On this Hill is *Blacksmiths Hall*, a good handsome Building; and the Alms-houses are in *Castle-baynard's* Ward, and there spoken of.

*St. Peter's-hill*, spoken of in *Castle-baynard's* Ward. In this there are but two Houses and the Church, which, before the Fire of *London*, (and destroyed by it) was but small, and is not rebuilt; but the Parish is united to *St. Bennet Paul's-wharf* near adjoining.

*Old-fish-street*, a good open broad Street, well built, and inhabited chiefly by Fishmongers, from whom it took its Name. The North Side is in *Bread-street* Ward, and the South in this.

Here is seated the Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas Cole-abbey*.

Near *St. Nicholas Cole-abbey*, is *Moor's-yard*, indifferent. And beyond *Fish-street-hill* is *Star-court*, which is but small, and hath a Passage into *Five-foot-lane*.

*Great Trinity-lane* comes out of *St. Thomas Apostle's*, and runs Westward to *Old-fish-street*, a Place indifferently well built and inhabited; the South Side is only in this Ward, the North Side in *Bread-street* Ward.

Adjoining to the *Lutheran* Church, is a small Place called *Swedish-court*. And now more Eastward is *Jack's-alley*, narrow and mean; but this is in *Vintry* Ward.

*Watch.* There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and forty Watchmen.

*Jury.* The Jurymen returned by the Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts at *Guildhall* in the Month of *October*.

*Govern-ment.* This Ward hath an Alderman, and six Common-Councilmen, nine Constables, eight Scavengers, thirteen Inquestmen, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* 20 l. and in the *Exchequer* at 19 l. 6 s. 2 d.

*Alderman, Common-Council-men.* The Alderman is *Marsh Dickinson*, Esq; and the Common-Council-men are, *Mr. George Nelson*, Deputy; *Mr. Richard Peers*; *Mr. Richard Belfon*; *Mr. Samuel Turner*; *Mr. Richard Speed*; and *Mr. John Rily*.

*Remarkable Things.* The remarkable Things in this Ward are, *First*, Three Parishes with Churches; as (1) *St. Nicholas Cole-abbey*, (2) *St. Mary Somerset*, (3) *St. Michael Queen-bithe*: And four Parishes without Churches; (1) The Parish of *Trinity the Less*, (2) *St. Nicholas Olave's*, (3) *St. Mary Mountbaw*, and (4) *St. Peter Paul's-wharf*: Of which in the Parochial History.

*Halls.* *Painter-Stainers-hall.* Secondly, Here are two Halls of Companies: (1) *Painter-stainers Hall*, which is situate in *Little Trinity-lane*, and is adorned with a handsome Screen, Arches, Pillars and Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order, painted in Imitation of *Porphyry*, with gilt Capitals. The Pannels of Wainscot, and the Ceilings are embellished with great Variety of History and other Paintings, exquisitely performed; as, 1. The Portraits of King *Charles II.* and his Queen *Calbarine*, by *Howfman*. 2. The Fire of *London*. 3. *Endymion*

and *Luna*, by *Palmaitier*. 4. *Orpheus* slaying *Pan*, by *Brull*. 5. A Piece of Architecture of the *Corinthian* Order, by *Trevit*. 6. Another of the *Ionick* Order, given by *Mr. Thompson* the City-Painter. 7. *Heracitus* and *Democritus*, by *Penn*. 8. A Landkip, by *Aggas*. 9. Fish and Fowl, by *Robinson*. 10. Art and Envy, by *Hungis*. 11. A Piece of Birds, by *Barlow*. 12. A Piece of Fruit and Flowers, by *Everbrook*. 13. A Ruin, by *Griffier*. 14. *Camden's* Portrait. 15. A Piece of Birds. 16. The Ceiling is finely painted with *Pallas* triumphant, with *Art* and *Fame*, attended by *Mercury*, suppressing their Enemies, *Sloth*, *Envy*, *Pride*, &c. done by *Fuller*. 17. A fine Piece of Shipping, by *Mr. Peter Monumea*. And there are several other Pieces in the Parlour.

In the Court-Room are several fine Pictures, most of them Members of this Company.

There is in the Front of the said Room a fine Busto of *Mr. Thomas Evans*, who left five Houses in *Basinghall-street* to the Company, and under it this Inscription:

P. M.

THOMÆ EVANS HUIUS SOCIETATIS  
TAM SENIORITATE QUAM BENIGNI-  
TATE VERE PATRIS, VIVENS ENIM  
QUOTIDIANUM AUXILIUM NOBIS  
PRÆBUIT, MORIENS NOS HÆREDES  
SUOS CONSTTUIT.

Pondere Senectutis succubuit

15 die Januarii. M.DC.LXXXVII.

*Mr. Camden*, the famous Antiquarian, whose Father was a Painter in the *Old-Baily*, gave to the Painter-Stainers Company a Silver Cup and Cover, which they use every *St. Luke's* Day at their Election; the old Master drinking to the new one, then elected, out of it. Upon this Cup is the following Inscription:

GUL. CAMDENUS CLARENCEUX FILI-  
US SAMPSONIS PICTORIS LONDINEN-  
SIS DONO DEDIT.

(2.) *Blacksmiths Hall*, situate on *Lambert-hill*, and a very handsome Building.

Black-  
smiths-  
hall.

Thirdly, The *Lutheran* Church, known commonly by the Name of the *Swedes* Church, tho' supported chiefly by the *Hamburgh* Merchants, is built upon the Site of the little Parish-Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *Little Trinity-lane*.

Lutheran  
Church.

The converting of this *Trinity Church* into a Church for Protestant Foreigners, called *Lutherans*, is founded upon the King's Letters Patents, dated the thirteenth of *September*, 24 Car. II. to *Theodore Jacobson*, and five other Gentlemen more, named in the Patent, and to their Heirs and Assigns, by the Consent and Approbation of the then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Bishop of *London*, and Lord-Mayor: Free Liberty being granted them to cause a Temple to be erected on the Ruins where the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, before the Fire of *London*, stood; which Ground they had purchased of the City of *London*, for the free Exercise of the *Augustan Confession* in the *German Tongue*; with divers other Powers and Authorities mentioned in the said Letters Patents. And according to those Powers granted to the Patentees, they made several Orders or Laws for the better regu-

The State  
of the  
Lutheran  
Church  
here.

Theodore  
Jacobson.



regulating of themselves, and for the Good of the said Congregation.

*Theodore Jacobson* being antient, by Indenture dated the twenty-seventh of Jan. 1702-3, by Advice of able Counsel, conveyed all the said Rights and Powers unto fourteen Persons more, of known Honesty and Ability, and of the same Congregation, and their Heirs; upon the Trust, and to the Intents and Purposes in the Letters Patents mentioned. These, for the Good of the Church, as they pretended, altered some of the former Laws and Orders, and made others in their Room. Whereat the Minister and four or five more of the Congregation were displeased; and they caused a Meeting to be held at the said Temple, the fifth of May, 1703. And there, without Authority from the Trustees, but rather in Opposition to them, elected twelve Persons, under the Denomination of *Deacons*. And with these pretended Deacons the said Minister thwarted the intended good Designs of the Trustees.

Fourthly, The Harbour of *Queen-bithe*, antiently known by the Name of *Edred's-bithe*, in *Thames-street*, with two Passages to it out of the City, one down *Little-Trinity-lane*, the other down *Huggen-lane*, is a large Receptacle for Ships, Lighters, Barges, and such other Vessels. Touching the Antiquity and Use of this Gate and Hithe; first I find, that of old Time the same belonged to one named *Edred*, and was then called *Edred's-bithe*. Which since falling into the Hands of King *Stephen*, it was by his Charter confirmed to *Will. de Ypre*. The Farm thereof in Fee and in Heritage, *Will. de Ypre* gave it unto the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, as appeareth by this Charter:

“To *Theobald*, by the Grace of God Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of *England*, and Legate Apostolike; to the Bishop of *London*, and to all faithfull People, Clerkes and Laymen, *William de Ypre* sendeth greeting. Know ye me to have given and granted unto God, and to the Church of the *Holy Trinity* of *London*, to the Prior and Canons there serving God, in perpetual Alms, *Edred's Hithe*, with the Appurtenances: With such Devotion, that they shall send every Yeere twenty Pounds unto the Maintenance of the Hospitall of *Katharine's*, which Hospital they have in their Hands; and one hundred Shillings to the Monkes of *Bermonsey*, and sixty Shillings to the Brethren of the Hospitall of *Saint Giles*. And that which remaineth, the said Prior and Canons shall enjoy to themselves. Witnesse, *Richard de Lucia*, *Raphe Bigot*, or *Picot*, &c.”

This *Edred's Hithe*, after the aforesaid Grants, came again into the King's Hands, by what means I have not read.

And in the sixth Year of *Henry III.* being then called *Ripa Reginae*, he granted it to *Richard de Ripary*, i. e. *Rivers*. And in the tenth of his Reign he granted it to *Thomæ Cirencestræ* ad placitum Regis; i. e. To *Thomas Cirencester* at the King's Pleasure.

But it pertained unto the Queen, and therefore was called *Ripa Reginae*, the *Queen's Bank*, or *Queen's Hithe*; and great Profit was made to her Use, as may appear by this which followeth:

King *Henry III.* in the ninth of his Reign, commanded the Constable of the Tower of *London* to arrest the Ships of the *Cinque Ports*, on the River of *Thames*, and to compel them to bring their Corn to no other Place, but to the *Queen's Hithe* only.

The same Year, viz. 9 *Hen. III.* the said Constable was required to arrest the said Ships in the *Thames*, to carry their Corn only to the Ports of the Realm. The Words are, *De blado non cariendo nisi ad portus Regni*.

In the eleventh Year of his Reign, he charged the said Constable to distrain any Fish offered to be sold in any Place of this City, but at the *Queen's Hithe*.

The Words of the Record are, *Distringat eos, qui ducunt piscem venalem in Navibus usq; London. & remanent trans Pontem London. ex parte Turris, ad ducendum dict. piscem usq; Hitham*. The Constable was to compel or force them who brought Fish in Boats to *London*, to sell, not to remain on this Side the Bridge near the Tower, but to see them conveyed to *Queen-bithe*. And again in the tenth of that King, *Ducet [Constabularius Turris] piscem venalem venientem ap. London. ad Ripam Reginae*.

Moreover, in the twenty eighth of the said King's Reign, an Inquisition was made before *William of York*, Provost of *Beverley*, *Henry of Bath*, and *Hierome of Caxton*, Justices Itinerants, sitting in the Tower of *London*, touching the Customs of *Queen-bithe*, observed in the Year last before the Wars between the King his Father, and the Barons of *England*; and of old Customs of other Times. And what Customs had been changed, at what Time the Tax and Payment of all Things coming thither; and between *Woorepath*, and *Anedebethe*, were found and seized, according to the old Order; as well Corn and Fish, as of other Things. All which Customs were as well to be observed in the Part of *Dowgate*, as in *Queen-bithe*, for the King's Use. When also it was found, that the Corn arriving between the Gate of the *Guildhall* of the Merchants of *Coleyne*, and the Soke of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, (for he had a House near unto the *Black-friars*) was not to be measured by any other Quarter, than by that of the *Queen's Soke*.

After this, the Bailiffs of the said *Hithe* complained, that, since the said Recognition, fourteen foreign Ships, laden with Fish, arrived at *Billingsgate*, which Ships should have arrived at the said *Hithe*. And therefore it was ordered, that if any foreign Ship, laden with Fish, should in Form aforesaid arrive elsewhere than at this *Hithe*, it should be at the King's Pleasure to amerce them at 40 s. Notwithstanding, the Ships of the Citizens of *London* were at liberty to arrive where the Owners would appoint them.

All this Inquisition before the King's Justices Itinerants, 28 *Hen. III.* concerning *Queen-bithe*, being set down very imperfectly and obscurely, I shall here more fully and exactly relate it, as it stands in the Books of the Chamber:

“*Dominus Rex mandavit, &c.* i. e. Our Lord the King, (*Henry III.*) commanded Lord *William de Eboraco*, Provost of *Beverley*, and  
“*Henry*

*Ships of the Ports arrested, and forced to bring their Corn to Queen-hithe.*

*Pet le Neve. Claus. 9. H. III. m. 15.*

*Fish Boats not to carry on this Side the Bridge. Rot. Claus. 11. H. III. m. 15. Pet le Neve.*

*Claus. 10. H. III. m. 14.*

*Liberty of Queen-hithe from the Steel yard to the Black-friars.*

*Soke is Court.*

*The Inquisition concerning Queen-hithe. 28 Hen. III. Lib Horn. fol. 342.*

*Queen-hithe.*

*Given to Trinity Priory.*

*Record.*

*Grants of Queen-hithe. Claus. 6. H. III. m. 7. & 10. H. III. m. 22. Pet. le Neve. Nor.*



" Henry of Bath, and Jeremiah de Caxton, his Fellow Justices Itinerants at the Tower of London, in the 28th Year of the Reign of the said Henry, Son of King John, that with all Diligence, and by all the Ways they could, they cause Inquiry to be made, what Customs belonged to the Queen's Hithe, London; the Year next before the War moved between the Lord John, his Father, and his Barons of England. And when it shall appear to them concerning those Customs, and others, which belonged to the aforesaid Hithe, and which were afterwards changed and alienated, they labour, with all Solitude and Carefulness they can, to reform the said Hithe to its due State. And that the Customs in the same be held, which were wont to be held in the Time foresaid.

" Before which Provost and Justices it was convicted by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, that in the Time aforesaid were three Customs belonging to the foresaid Hithe; to wit:

\* Sippa.

Memo-  
rand  
That Worepeth,  
or Wore-  
path, is in  
East Part  
of the  
Flete of  
Barking,  
about seven Miles  
from  
London;  
and Anedebeth is  
near Westminster on  
the West  
Part of  
London.

" Of every Sieve \* (that is a Measure containing five Quarters) of Salt, that shall belong to a Man that is a Foreigner, or to any one of the five Ports, and shall land and come, wheresoever it be within Worepeth, and Anedebeth, or beyond, 2 d. at the Farm of the said Hithe.

" Also, if any Citizen of London have Part in the same Sieve of Salt, he shall give nothing of his Portion: But the Residue that belongs to Strangers shall give Custom according to the Quantity of Ware.

" Also, if any bring from abroad Herring, Corn, or such like, together with Salt, in one Ship, it hath been lawful for the Queen's Bailiff to take a Part of the foresaid Catalis.

" Also, if any from abroad, and also from the five Ports, come with Salmon, if he shall bring an hundred, or more, he shall give two Salmons to the Queen's Farm.

" And if he shall land them in the Queen's Soke, he shall give one of the best, and one of the middling Sort.

" And if he shall bring less than an hundred, he shall give according to the Quantity of the Thing, to the fourth Part.

" And if he shall bring less than the fourth Part, he shall give nothing but Standage.

" Also, of Salt Mulvel [a kind of Fish] the same Custom is to be taken at the Queen's Farm in the same Soke, which the Sheriff takes for the King's Use at Billingsgate.

" Also, if a Stranger, and also any for the five Ports, shall bring in his Ship White Herring salted, in the Queen's Soke, one hundred is to be taken out of the Ship. And if any of the Citizens have a Part with him, nothing to be taken from his Portion.

" Also, whatsoever Stranger brings the first Red Herring, not frailed, he shall give an hundred Herrings. And others who shall come with the same kind of Herrings, whether they are frailed or not, shall give nothing through the whole Year, beside the Standage of the Ship.

" Also, if any Foreigner shall buy Salmon or Mulvel, salted in the Ship, and shall put it into another Ship; for every thousand he shall give an Halfpenny.

" Also, concerning Salmon and Mulvel bought in Shops, situate in the same Soke, of every hundred is to be taken 2 d. as was before said concerning the Ships.

" Also, of Herrings bought in Shops, of every thousand is to be taken an Halfpenny,

" Also, of every kind of Fresh Fish, coming in the Queen's Soke, the same Custom is to be taken, which is taken [of the same kind] of Fish, at the Queen's Farm at London-bridge.

" Also, of every Ship that faileth within Orlokes, is to be taken 2 d. at the Queen's Farm; unless it be of London, or of the five Ports.

" Also, of a Ship which faileth with Toll \*, \* Cum Tholl.

" is to be taken an Halfpenny.  
" Also, of every Shout coming down in the Queen's Soke with Corn, to be taken 1 d. ob.  
" But if with Wood, without Corn, 1 d.

" All Customs before-written are to be kept and held as well in the Port of Downgate, as Queen-hithe, for the Lord the King's Use.

" Also, Corn which landeth between the Gutter of the Guildhall of the Men of Colen, and the Archbishop of Canterbury's Soke, [i. e. near Black-friars] is not wont to be measured by another Quartern, than by the Quartern of the Queen's Soke.

" Also, it belongeth to the Queen's Bailiff to take Scarwyng in Selda Wynton, for the Queen's Use, under the same Form, as the Sheriff of London takes Scarwyng elsewhere in London for the King's Use.

" Also, if any withdraw his Custom, and depart from the City with the same Custom, he falls into the Mercy of the Bailiff.

" Also, if any offer to pay his Custom to the Bailiff, or his Servant, and they will not take it, although he depart from the City, he is not to be amerced.

" Also, all Assizes of the City, in the Hustings, provided and ordained for the Amendment of the City, are to be ordained and observed in the Queen's Soke. And therefore it is a Custom, that the Lord the King have his Seizin of all the foresaid Customs, according as it is acknowledged by the same Mayor and Citizens.

" Afterwards came the Bailiffs of the same Hithe, and complained, that, after the foresaid Acknowledgment, fourteen foreign Ships landed with Fish at Billingsgate, which ought to have landed at the foresaid Hithe. And therefore the Custom is, that, if any foreign Ship with Fish land elsewhere in the Form aforesaid, than at the foresaid Hithe, it is in the King's Mercy; to wit, at 40 s. [Forfeiture.] Let this Punishment have Place, until one Month after the Feast of St. Michael, this Year. And in the mean Time, according to the Transgression, Provision is made for inflicting an heavier Pain, if they will not observe the foresaid Form.

" Afterwards



"Afterwards came the Mayor and Citizens, and say, That six Ships of Strangers, with all Salt Fish, in foreign Spindler Boats, landed at the foresaid *Hithe*, in the foresaid Time. But Ships which were the Citizens of London, landed elsewhere, where they would. And therefore let the King have his Seizin."

After this, the said Henry III. confirmed the Grant of Richard Earl of Cornwall, for the Farm of the *Queen-bithe*, unto John Gisors, then Mayor, and to the Commonalty of London, and their Successors for ever; as by this his Charter appeareth.

"Henry, by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Guien, and Earl of Anjou, to all Archbishops, &c. Be it knowne, that Wee have seene the Covenant betweene our Brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, of the one Party, and the Maior and Commonalty of London, on the other Party; which was in this Sort. In the thirtieth Yeere of Henry, the Sonne of King John, upon the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward at Westminster, this Covenant was made betweene the Honourable Lord Richard Earle of Cornwall, and John Gisors, then Maior of London, and the Commons thereof; concerning certaine Exactions and Demands pertaining to the *Queen-bithe* of London. To wit, That the said Earle granted for himself and his Heyres, that the said Maior, and all Maiors ensuing, and all the Commons of the City, should have and hold the *Queene bithe*, with all the Liberties and Customes, and other Appurtenances in Fee Ferme; rendering thence yeerely to the said Earle, his Heires and Assignes, fifty Pounds, at Clarkenwell at two severall Termes; to wit, at the Cloie of Easter twenty-five Pounds, and in the Octaves of Michaelmas twenty-five Pounds. And for more Surety hereof, the said Earle hath set thereunto his Seale, and left it with the Maior; and the Maior and Commonalty have set their Seale, and left it with the Earle. Where We confirme and establish the said Covenant, for Us and for our Heires. Witnesse, Raphe Fitz-Nichol, Richard Gray, John and Will. Briethem, Paulin Paynter, Raphe Wancia, John Cumband, and others. At Windsor, the twentieth of February, the thirty-first of our Reign."

It seems *Queen-bithe* was in the Hands of the Earl of Cornwall, at the Death of K. Henry III. and the Citizens supposed it was wrongfully detained from them. For upon an Inquisition appointed by the Justices the third of Edward I. they make this Presentment: "That the *Queen-bithe* was sometime belonging to the City of London; and how it came to the Earl of Cornwall, and his Heirs, they knew not, nor by what Warrant. And that it was worth per Ann. 52 l. And moreover they say, That King John, Father of Lord King Henry, gave *Queen-bithe* to Alianore then Queen of England; and was had of the King's Demesne all his Time. But from that Time, till now, the Earl of Cornwall and his Heirs held it; and still did hold it against the Crown, and Disenherisen of the King, as it seemed to them. But by what Warrant they knew not."

No. 87.

The Charge of this *Queen-bithe* was then committed to the Sheriffs, and so hath continued ever since. The Profits whereof are fore diminished: so that (as writeth Robert Fabian) it was worth in his Time little above twenty Marks, or fifteen Pounds, one Year with another.

Now, for Customs of this *Queen-bithe*: In the Year 1302, the 30th of Edward I. it was found by the Oath of divers Men, that Bakers, Brewers, and others, buying their Corn at *Queen-bithe*, should pay for Measuring, Portage, and Carriage, for every Quarter of Corn whatsoever; from thence to *West-cheap*, to St. Antholine's Church, to *Horsehoe-bridge*, and to *Woolsey-street*, in the Parish of *Alballowes the Less*, and such like Distances, one ob. q. To *Fleet-bridge*, to *Newgate*, *Cripplegate*, to *Birchovers-lane*, to *East-cheap*, and *Billinggate*, one Penny. Also, that the Measurer, or the Meter, ought to have eight chief Master Porters every Master to have three Porters under him, and every one of them to find one Horse, and seven Sacks; and he that so did not, to lose his Office.

This being related, for Brevity sake, somewhat imperfectly, I shall here exemplify it out of an authentick Record in the Chamber of London, bearing this Title, *Salarium Mensuratorum bladi & cariant. in Ripa Reginae*; i. e. The Fee of the Meters of Corn, and the Carriers of it in *Queenbithe*.

*Inquisitio capta, &c. i. e.* "An Inquisition taken before Elia Russel, then Mayor of London, and Alderman of the same City, on Saturday next after the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, An. 29 Edw. I. (which was in the Year of Christ 1301) by John de Stratford, William de Welles, Richard de Chingsford, Will. Poyntell, John Page, Will. de Gartone, Peter de Hungrie, Will. Cok, Fruter, John de Paris, John Dode, John le Coffrer, Adam Braz, &c. Who being sworn, and diligently examined, say upon their Oath, That anciently it was appointed, and hitherto used in the City and Suburbs of London, that the Bakers and Brewers, and others of the City of London, paid for the common Measure, and Carriage, and Portage to their Houses, of one Quarter of Corn, of whatsoever Kind, bought at *Queen-bithe*, after this Manner; to wit, From the *Hithe* of the Queen, to all Streets and Lanes as far as *East-cheap*, and as far as the Church of St. Anthony, and as far as *Horsehoe-bridge*, and as far as *Wolfeigate*, ob. q. And from the same *Hithe*, through all Streets and Lanes beyond the foresaid Places, to the Bridge of the *Flete*, and to *Newgate*, and to *Crepelgate*, and as far as over-against *Berchevers-lane* upon *Cornbul*, and as far as *East-cheap*, and as *Billinggate*, 1 d. And from this *Hithe* of the Queen, through all Streets and Lanes beyond the foresaid Places, even to the Bars of the Suburb, 1 d. q.

"And they say moreover upon their Oath, that every Head Master of the Measurers of the Men serving the People at *Queen-bithe*, shall find a Quartern-Bushel, and Half-Bushel, and a Strike, and one Horse. And there shall

12 E

Rob. Fabian Lib. Constit.

Custom of Queen-bithe.

A Corn-Meter, eight Masters, and twenty-four Porters under them, at Queen-bithe.

Corn-Meters and Corn Carriers, their Fee.

Lib. Horn fol. 298.b.

Queen-bithe let to farm to the Mayor and Commonalty of London.

Lib. Trinit. London.

The City doubt of the Earl's Title to Queen-bithe.



“be there eight Head or Capital Masters. And  
 “every one of the eight Masters shall have  
 “three standing Fellows or Companions. And  
 “each of those three Standers shall find one  
 “Horse, and seven Sacks, &c. And he that  
 “doth contrary to the foresaid Ordinance, shall  
 “abjure his Office.”

This *Hithe* was then so frequented with Vessels, bringing thither Corn, (besides Fish, Salt, Fuel, and other Merchandizes) that all these Men, to wit, the Meter, and Porters, thirty-seven in Number, for all their Charge of Horses and Sacks, and small Stipend, lived well of their Labours. But now that Case is altered: The Bakers of *London*, and other Citizens, travel into the Countries, and buy their Corn of the Farmers, after the Farmers Price.

Lib.  
Guild.

King *Edward II.* in the 1st of his Reign, gave to *Margaret*, Wife to *Peter de Gavestone*, forty-three Pounds, twelve Shillings, and nine Pence Halfpenny Farthing, out of the Rents in *London*, to be received of the Queen's *Hithe*.

Romeland  
at Queen  
hithe.

Certain Impositions were set upon Ships and other Vessels coming thither; as upon Corn, Salt, and other Things, toward the Charge of cleansing *Romeland* there, the 41st of *Ed. III.*

Romeland  
to be paved  
and cleansed  
of Filth.

These were the Impositions, and the Occasions of them. This *Romeland* being annoyed with Dung, Filth, &c. so as the Sellers of Corn and Victual there could not stand to sell their Commodities, as formerly they had done, it was ordered by a Common Council, *An. 41.* of King *Edw. III.* That the Place should forthwith be made clean and paved: And that from thenceforth, towards the perpetual Cleansing and Reparation thereof, there should be taken for every Quarter of Corn, of what Kind soever, there sold or coming, a Farthing; for every Quarter of Salt, a Farthing; for every Vessel, called a *Battel*, bringing Rushes, four Pence; for every Vessel called a *Shout*, bringing Corn or Malt, two Pence; for every Ship bringing other Victuals, two Pence; and of every Person laying Soil there, two Shillings; and the Seller of Rushes, to pay for every Boat of Rushes, four Pence.

Queen-  
hithe to be  
more fre-  
quented of  
Ships and  
Boat, than  
Billings-  
gate.

The 3d of *Edward IV.* the Market at *Queen-hithe* being hindered by the Slackness of drawing up *London-bridge*, it was ordained, That all manner of Vessels, Ships, or Boats, great or small, resorting to the City with Victual, should be sold by Retail; and that if there came but one Vessel at a Time, were it Salt, Wheat, Rye, or other Corn from beyond the Seas, or other Grains, Garlick, Onions, Herrings, Sprats, Eels, Whittings, Plaice, Cods, Mackarel, &c. then that one Vessel should come to *Queen-hithe*, and there to make Sale: But if two Vessels came, the one should come to *Queen-hithe*, the other to *Billingsgate*: If three, two of them should come to *Queen-hithe*, the third to *Billingsgate*, &c. always the more to *Queen-hithe*. If the Vessel being great, coming with Salt from the Bay, and could not come to these Keys, then the same to be conveyed by Lighters, as before is meant.

Garner  
framed for  
Corn at  
Queen-  
hithe.

One large House for Stowage of Corn, craned out of Lighters and Barges, is there lately builded. — Sir *John Lion*, Grocer, Mayor, 1554,

by his Testament, gave 100*l.* toward it. But since increased and made larger, at the Charges of the City, in the Year 1565.

Against this *Queen-hithe*, on the River of *Thames*, of late Years was placed a Corn-Mill, upon or betwixt two Barges or Lighters; and there ground Corn, as Water-Mills in other Places; to the Wonder of many that had not seen the like. But this lasted not long without Decay: Such as caused the same Barges to be removed and taken asunder, are soon forgotten. I read of the like to have been in former time, as thus:

A Corn-  
Mill upon  
Barges or  
Lighters  
on the  
Thames.

“In the Year 1225, the 16th of *Henry VIII.* Sir *William Bayly* being Mayor, *John Cooke* of *Glocester*, Mercer, gave to the Mayor and “and Commonalty of *London*, and theirs for “ever, one great Barge, in the which two great “Corn-Mills were made and placed. Which “Barge and Mills were set in and upon the “Stream of the River of *Thames*, within the “Jurisdiction and Liberty of the City of *London*. “And also he gave to the said City, all such “Timber, Boards, Stones, Iron, &c. provided “for making, mending, and repairing of the “said Barge and Mills. In Reward whereof, “the Mayor gave him 50*l.* presently, and 50*l.* “yearly, during his Life. And if the said *Cooke* “deceased before *Joan* his Wife, then she to “have forty Marks the Year during her Life.”

Two Corn-  
Mills in  
one Barge,  
given to  
this City  
1525.

*Fifthly*, Here are several considerable Wharfs; as, (1) Next adjoining to this *Queen-hithe*, on the West Side thereof, is *Salt-wharf*, named of Salt taken up, measured, and sold here.

Salt-  
wharf.

(2) *Brookes's-wharf*, and *Broken-wharf*, a Water-gate or Key so called of being broken and fallen down into the *Thames*.

Brookes's  
wharf.  
Broken  
wharf.

*Brookes's-wharf* leadeth to the River *Thames*, having a large Wharf, with Keys therein, for the landing of Corn, Malt, and other Goods, thither brought in considerable Quantities. For which it is of great Resort, as before recited.

At a Common Council, *July 23*, the 2d of Queen *Elizabeth*, Order was taken, that out of a certain void Space of Ground at *Broken-wharf*, there should be thirty-three Foot inclosed, and laid to the City's Brewhouse. Which was to have a substantial Pale about it, to keep the City's Fuel, and other Goods, &c.

A void  
Space of  
Ground  
here to be  
inclosed.

By this *Broken-wharf* remaineth one large old Building of Stone, with arched Gates; which Messuage, I find, in the Reign of *Henry III.* the 43d Year, pertaining unto *Hugh de Bygot*; and in the 11th of *Edward II.* to *Thomas Brotherton*, the King's Brother, Earl of *Norfolk*, Marshal of *England*; and in the 11th of *Henry VI.* to *John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, &c.

Bygot's  
House by  
Broken-  
wharf.

Within the Gate of this House (now belonging to the City of *London*) is lately, to wit, in the Year 1594, and 1595, builded one large House of great Height, called an Engine, made by *Bevis Bulmar*, Gentleman, for the conveying and forcing of *Thames* Water, to serve the the Middle and West Parts of the City. The antient great Hall of this Messuage is yet standing, and pertaining to a great Brewhouse for Beer.

An Engine  
for en-  
forcing of  
Thames  
Water.

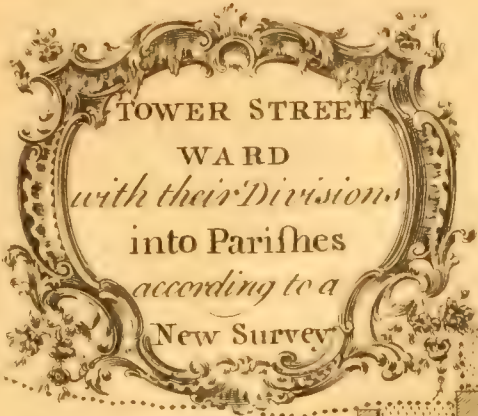
In







# PART OF LANGBOURN WARD



PART

OF

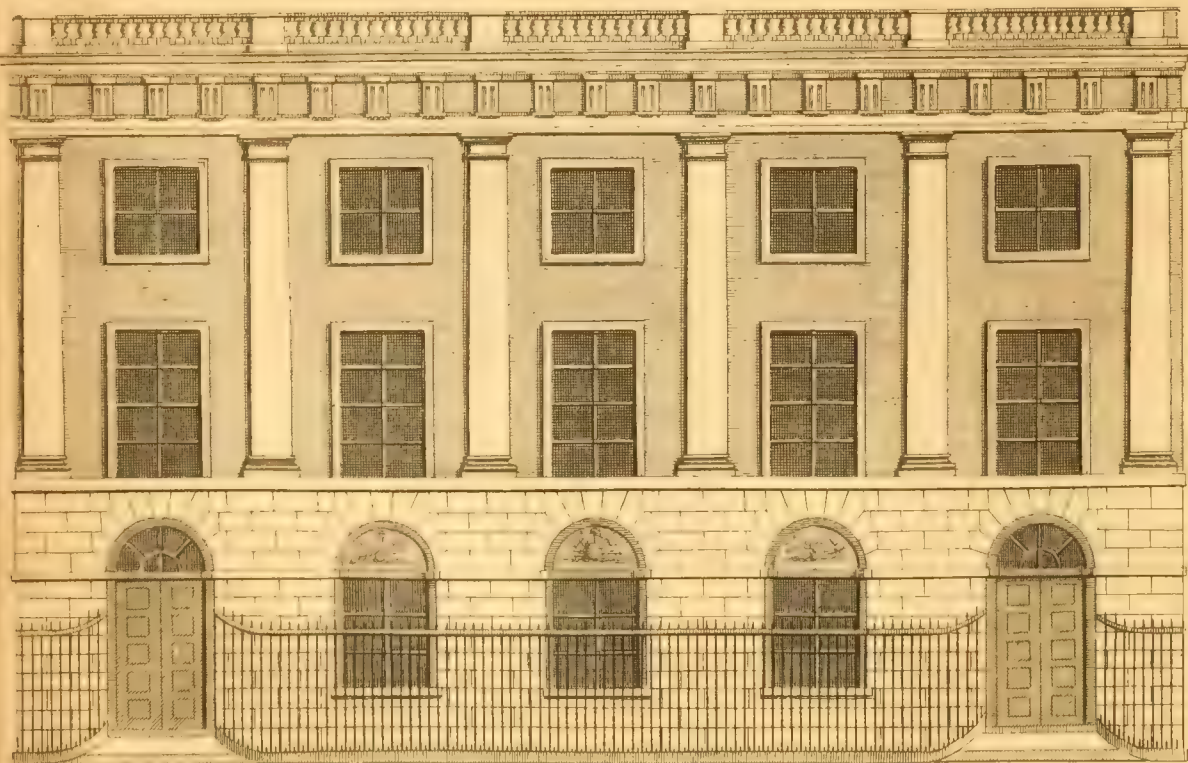
BILLINGS-GATE WARD



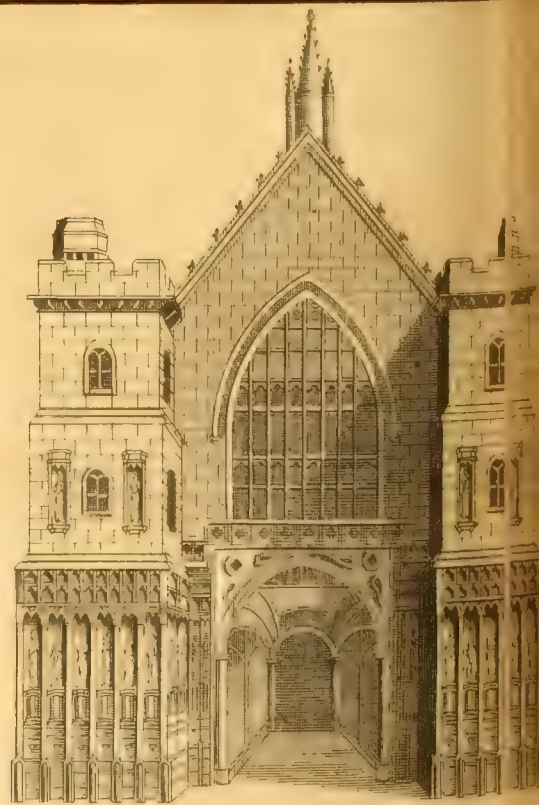
The Arms of Thomas Chitty Esq.



*This Plan is most humbly Inscrib'd to Thomas Chitty Esq. Alderman of Tower Street Ward.*



*The East-India House in Leadenhall Street.*



*The Entrance of Westminster*



Antiquities

In this Ward were formerly, 1. A City Mansion belonging to *John Earl of Cornwall*, in the fourteenth of *Edward III.* on the East Side of *Trinity-lane*, near the Bottom. 2. A Mansion belonging to the Bishop of *Hereford*, on the West Side of *Old Fish-street-hill*, built of Stone and Timber, which some Time belonged to the *Mountbauts* in *Norfolk*. *Radulphus de Maydenstone*, Bishop of *Hereford*, about 1234, bought it of the *Mountbauts*, and gave it to the Bishops of *Hereford* his Successors. *Charles*, both Bishop of *Hereford* and Chancellor of the Marches, about the Year 1517, repaired it.

(3.) There was some Time a fair House in the Parish of *St. Mary Mountbaut*, belonging to *Robert Belkenape*, one of the King's Justices; but the said *Belkenape* being banished this Realm, King *Richard II.* in the twelfth of his Reign, gave it to *William Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

An old Hall of the Fishmongers.

(4.) On the East Side of this *Old Fish-street-hill* is one great House, now letten out for Rent, which House some Time was one of the Halls pertaining to the Company of Fishmongers, at such Time as they had six Hallmotes or Meeting-places; namely, two in *Bridge-street*, or *New Fish-street*; two in *Old Fish-street*, whereof this was one; and two in *Stockfishmonger-row*, or *Thames-street*; as appeareth by a Record of the twenty-second of *Richard II.*

Fishmongers Hallmotes six in Number.

Water-Conduit for Thames Water.

(5.) On the North Side of *St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey Church*, in the Wall thereof, was built a convenient Cistern of Stone and Lead for Receipt of *Thames Water*, conveyed in Pipes of Lead to that Place, for the Ease and Commodity of the Fishmongers, and other Inhabitants in and about *Old Fish-street*.

*Barnard Randolph*, Common Serjeant of the City of *London*, did (in his Life-time) deliver to the Company of Fishmongers the Sum of nine hundred Pounds, to be employed towards the conducting of the said *Thames Water*, and cisterning the same, &c. And in the Parishes of *St. Mary Magdalen* and *St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey*, near *Fish-street*, seven hundred Pounds, and other two hundred Pounds to charitable Deeds. He deceased in 1583; and shortly after this Conduit, with the other, was made and finished.



## C H A P. XXVII.

## Of TOWER-STREET WARD.

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a New Survey.

Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Government. Remarkable Things. Parishes and Churches. The Tower of London. The Custom-House. The Clothworkers-Hall. The Bakers-Hall. The Trinity-House. Antiquities.

Name.

THIS Ward takes its Name from the principal Street therein, which leadeth out of the City in a direct Line to the grand Entrance into the Tower of *London*, and is the first Ward in the South-East Part of the City within the Wall.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the East by *Tower-hill* and Part of *Aldgate Ward*, on the North by *Lang-*

*bourn Ward*, on the West by *Billingsgate Ward*, and on the South by the River *Thames*; and extends from the Tower of *London* in the East, to the middle Way between *Great Dice-key* and *Smart's-key* in the West, and from the West Corner of *Tower-dock* in the South, to within seventy Feet of the North End of *Rood-lane* in the North, in which are contained a great Number of Streets, Lanes, &c. as, *Tower-street*, *Thames-street*, *Mark-lane*, *Mincing-lane*, and *Soething-lane*, *St. Olave Hart-street*; then *Idle-lane*, *St. Dunstan's-hill*, *Harp-lane*, *Water-lane*, and *Beer-lane*; in which Places are several Courts and Alleys.

Enter

Modern State

*Tower-street*, of which there is the Great and the Little; of which latter only some Part is in this Ward, beginning about the Middle near unto *St. Margaret Pattens Church*, and falls into *Great Tower-street*, which runs Eastward unto *Tower-hill*, and is a spacious Street, well built and inhabited by able Tradesmen.

Tower-street.

The Courts in this Street are, *Mercers-court*, seated on the North Side, very long, with turning Passages, and but indifferently inhabited. *Carpenters-hall-court*, a square Place, with an open Passage into it sufficient for a Cart. *Fowks-court*, very handsome and open, with a Free-stone Pavement, and hath good Houses, which are well inhabited. *Black Swan-court*, a pretty handsome open Place, with indifferent Houses. *Red-crofs-court*, also pretty good. *Beckford-court*, a very handsome, airy Place, with large Houses, well inhabited, especially the upper End. *White-lion-court*, seated over-against *Barking Church*, is both small and ordinary, and hath a Passage into *Chitterling-alley*. *Priests-alley*, both narrow and ordinary, which with a turning Passage falls into *Tower-dock*: In this Alley are two small Courts, very ordinary, and without Names. *Rose-alley*, over-against *Barking Church*, being long and ordinary, and hath a Passage down Steps into *Chitterling-alley*, as also into *Gloucester-court*. Then *Barking Church*.

On the back Side of *Barking Church-yard* is an Alley or Passage into *Tower-hill*, with Houses on the North Side, which have a Prospect of the Church and Church-yard; on this Part was anciently the fair *Barking Chapel*. On the South-East Corner of *Tower-street* is a Row of Houses fronting the *Tower*, and leadeth to *Thames-street*, pleasantly situated, having the Prospect of the *Thames*.

*Thames-street* is a Place of considerable Trade, and taken up by great Dealers, as well by Wholesale as Retail; and altho' the Street is broad enough, yet, by Reason of the Custom-house, and the several Keys and Wharfs, it is extremely pestered with Carts, to the great Annoyance of the Inhabitants and Passengers through it. This Street runneth a very great Length from East to West, even to *Puddle-dock*, which is about a Mile, but lies in several Wards. The Part in this Ward goeth not so far as *Billingsgate*, and contains the following Keys or Wharfs, viz. the *Tower-dock*, *Brewers-key*, *Galley-key*, *Custom-house-key*, *Potters-key*, *Wiggings-key*, *Ralphs-key*, *Temple-key*, *Little Dice-key*, *Great Dice-key*, *Smart's-key*, and then *Billingsgate*; which said Keys are all made use of for the lading and unlading of Merchants Goods; and some of these Keys are more considerable

Thames-street.

The Keys and Wharfs.



considerable than others, particularly *Smarts-key*, for Grain, &c.

On the North Side of this *Thames-street*, beginning towards *Bishopsgate*, are these Courts, viz. *Wichelers-yard*, taken up in Warehouses for Stowing of Merchants Goods. *Nag's-head-court*, but ordinary. *Vine-court-warehouse*, taken up by Warehouses.

**Bear-lane.** *Bear-lane* comes out of *Tower-street*, and runs into *Thames-street*, a Place of small Account. In this Lane are these Courts, viz. *Gloucester-court*, a pretty handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and hath a Passage into *Priests-alley*. *Horn-alley*, but indifferent, hath a Passage into *Thames-street*, another into *Rose-alley*, and another into *Chitterling-alley*, both indifferent Places. *Custom-house-court*, a good handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. At the upper End of this Court is another small Court so called, which hath a Passage through the *Ship Tavern* into *Water-lane*.

**Water-lane.** *Water-lane*, a very great Thorough-fare, occasioned by the *Custom-house*, as being the ready Passage to it, and is for the generality taken up by Publick-houses. This Lane is so called as running down to the *Water-gate* by the *Custom-house*; but formerly it was called *Sporiar-lane*. In this Lane is *Orance-court*, having but two Houses, the rest taken up in Warehouses: And here is *Trinity-house*, a good, handsome, large Building, in which House is also kept the *Bal-last-Office*.

**Harp-lane** *Harp-lane* comes out of *Tower-street*, and falls into *Thames-street*, a Place much pestered with Carrs, by reason of their passing this Way to the *Custom-house-keys*, which is no small Annoyance to the Inhabitants. On the East Side is *Bakers-Hall*, some Time since the Dwelling-House of *John Chickley*, Esq; Chamberlain of the City of London. On the West Side of this *Harp-lane* is

**Cross-lane** *Cross-lane*, which is but ordinary, and leads to *St. Mary-bill*. *St. Dunstan's-bill*, formerly called *Church-lane*, runs as far as *St. Dunstan's Church-yard*, and from thence down unto *Thames-street*. On the West Side of the said Church is another Lane called *Church-lane*, which turneth into another towards *St. Mary-bill*, and is called *Fowl-lane*. This *St. Dunstan's-bill* is a Place well inhabited by Merchants, especially about the Church; and on the East Side, over-against the Church, is *Coffin-court*, which is but narrow.

**St. Dunstan's Church.** Then *St. Dunstan's Church*, called *St. Dunstan's in the East*.

Adjoining to which, Northwards, is *Church-alley*, which hath a handsome Free-stone Paving, and pretty good Buildings on the Side fronting the Church; and this Alley leadeth into *Idle-lane*, which comes out of the West End of *Tower-street*, and falls into *Thames-street*. On the West Side of this Lane is *Cross-lane*, which falls into *St. Mary-bill*. By this Church is *Priests-alley*.

**Mincing-lane.** *Mincing-lane*, antiently called *Mincheon*, is filled with very good Houses, which for the generality are taken up by Merchants, and Persons of Repute, and the Street is broad and strait, coming out of *Tower-street*, and going up into *Fenchurch-street*.

**Mark-lane.** *Mark-lane*, or *Mart-lane*, being so called from

a Mart there formerly kept; a Place now well inhabited, with divers large Houses for Merchants, tho' some of them are old Timber Houses. The greatest Part of this Lane is in this Ward, to wit, from *Tower-street* unto that Part where the Post and Chain is placed a-cross the Street, which is above the West End of *Hart-street*; and in this Part of the Lane are these Places, viz. *Sugar-loaf-alley*, which is but indifferent, over-against which is the old *Navy-Office*. *Well-alley*, being both small and narrow. *Pick-ax-alley* also small. And *Star-alley*, which is but ordinary.

*Hart-street* is but short, coming out of *Mark-lane*, and falls into *Crutched-friars* by *St. Olave Hart street Church*: It has a Church-yard behind it. Over-against this Church is *Crosseys* or *Angel-court*, which is a pretty, open Place, with good Buildings, well inhabited.

*Seething* or *Sything-lane* runneth Northwards from *Tower-street* unto *Crutched-friars*. It is now a Place of no great Account; but amongst the Inhabitants some are Merchants. Here is the *Navy-Office*; but the chief Gate for Entrance is out of *Crutched-friars*, in *Aldgate Ward*. And in this Lane are these Courts and Places of Name, viz. *John Devere's-yard*, pretty broad in the Middle, but ordinary, with a narrow Passage into *Mark-lane*. *Carr-yard*, a pretty, handsome, open Place, but meanly inhabited. *Green-arbour-court*, a pretty large Place, containing two Courts, one within another, and both bearing the same Name. *Star-alley*, newly built for Warehouses and Tenements. *Black-dog-alley*, very mean and ordinary. *Black-raven-court*, an open Place, with good new Brick Buildings, well inhabited; and here is kept the *Transport-Office*. *Plough-yard*, but ordinarily built and inhabited. *Crown-court*, but small, with a Free-stone Pavement.

**Tower-hill.** The West Row of Buildings, with Part of the Hill which is in this Ward, is a handsome Structure, very well inhabited, and pleasantly seated in an open Air, having the delightful Prospect of the *Thames* and the *Tower*; and in this Row is *Barking-alley* or *Alleys*, one leading into *Tower-street*, and the other into *Seething-lane*; in both which the Buildings encompass *Barking Church* on the North and East Sides. Then about the Middle of this Row of Buildings is *Rose-court*. Farther Northwards is *Muscovy-court*, a curious, large, open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and consisting of fair new Brick Buildings, and they very well inhabited. Out of this Court is a back Passage, with a Door into the *Navy-Office*.

Formerly there were round the *Tower* old Buildings, which enclosed the Ditch or Moat; and these stood until the Reign of King *Charles II*. But being found incommodious, they were, by Command from above, (Sir *John Robinson* being Lieutenant) pulled down, and the Moat cleansed and enlarged, with Brick-work on the Outside, even to the Ground: So that now the *Tower* is not so choaked up, but stands open on all Sides.

It is governed by an Alderman, who at present is *Thomas Chitty*, Esq; and twelve Common-Councilmen, who are, Mr. *Richard Roman*, Deputy, Mr. *Richard Brooke*, Mr. *Edward Floyd*, Mr.

Hart-street.  
St. Olave  
Hart-street  
Church.

Seething-lane.

Navy-Office.

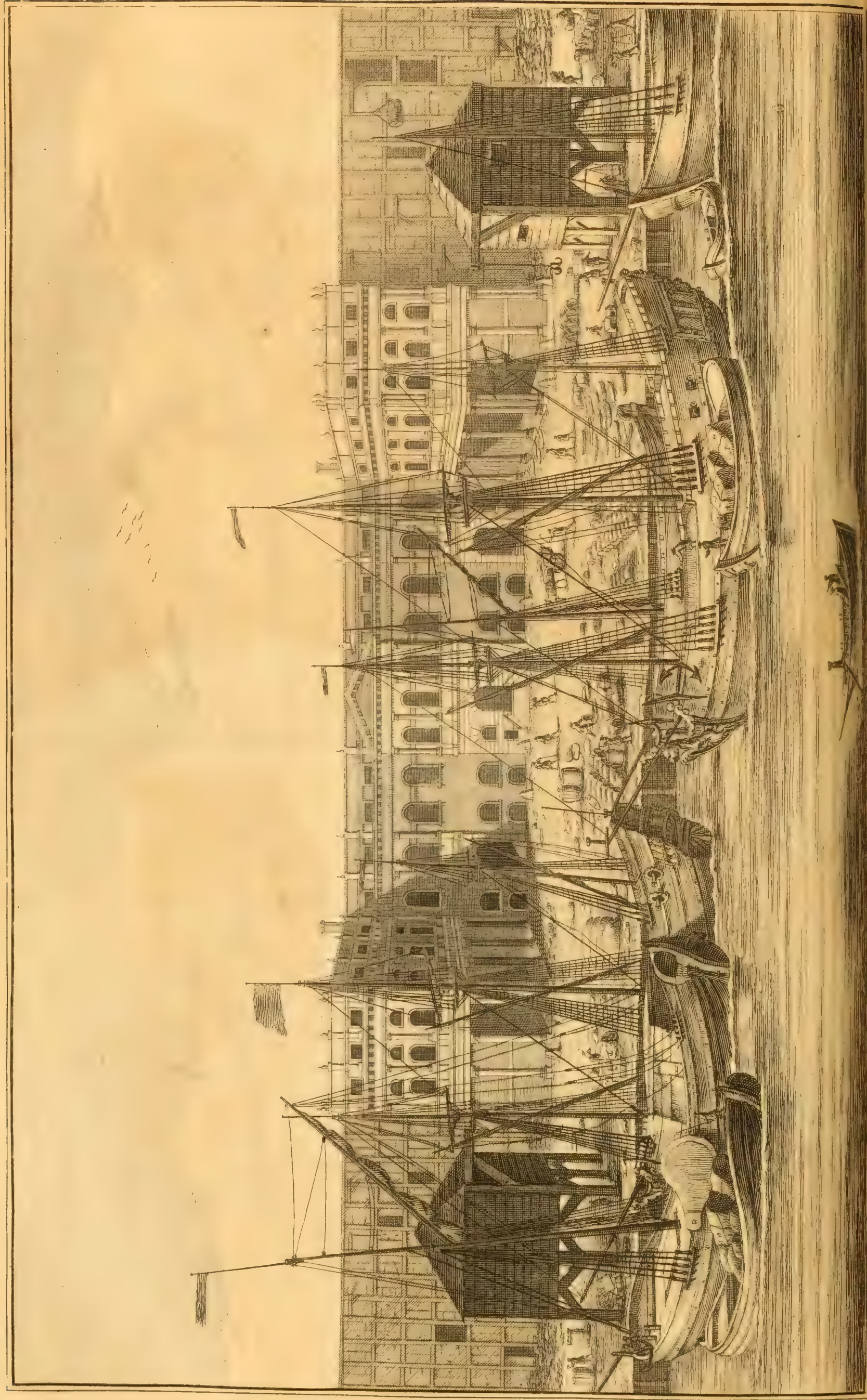
Tower-hill.

Govern-ment.  
Alderman  
and Com-  
mon-Coun-  
cilmen.







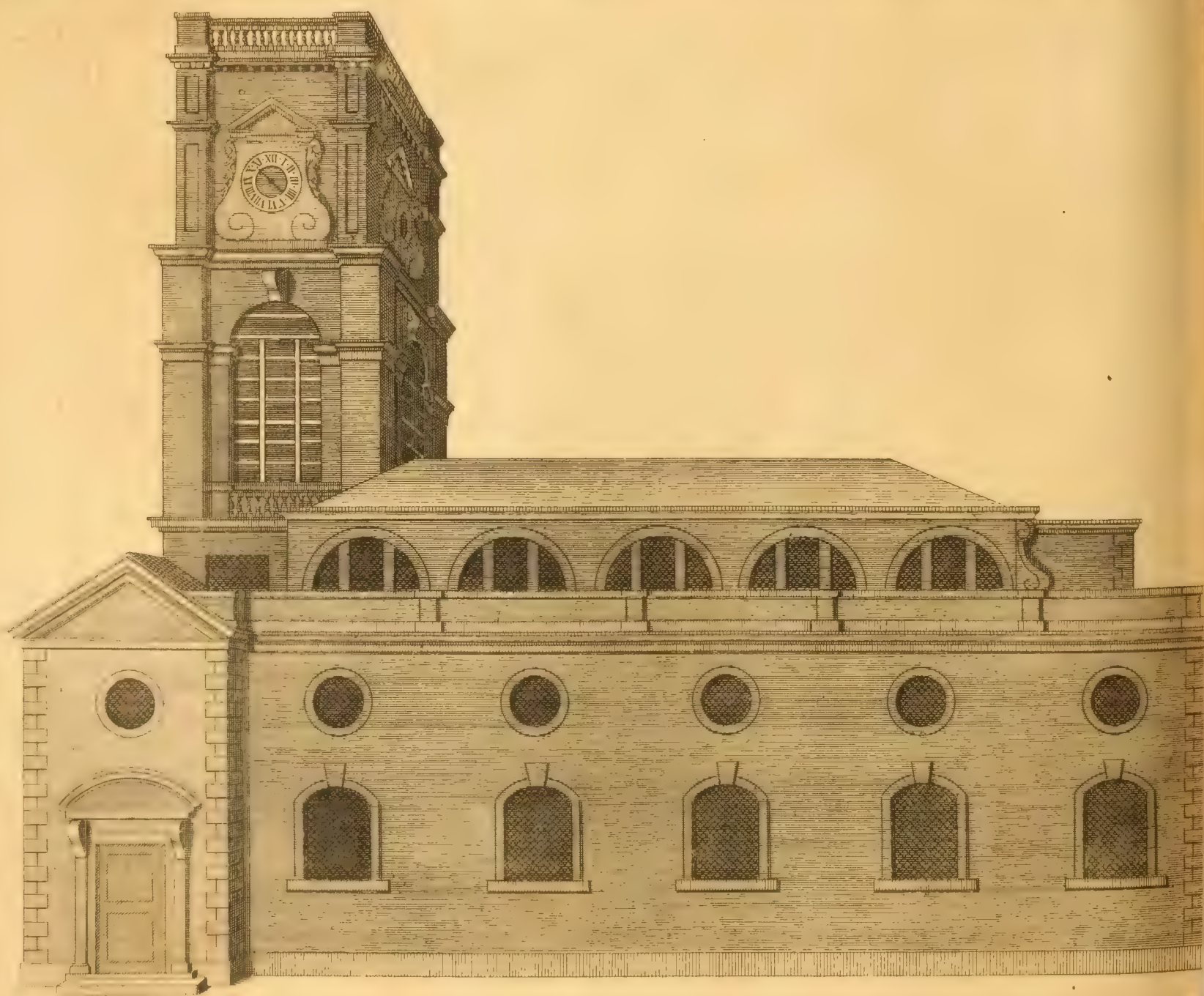


The Custom House











Mr. William Prowting, Mr. Osmond Cooke, Mr. Nicholas Nixon, Mr. Francis Hutchins, Mr. William Kipin, Mr. John Woodbridge, Mr. Jonathan Granger, Mr. John Trotman, and Mr. Richard Allbutt. Under whom are thirteen Constaibles, twelve Scavengers, thirteen Wardmotemen, and a Beadle.

This Ward is taxed to the Fifteenth at twenty-six Pounds.

**Watch.** The Watch in this Ward every Night consists of a Constaible, a Beadle, and forty Watchmen.

**Jury.** The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inquest for this Ward are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of May.

**Remarkable things.** The most remarkable Things in this Ward are, *First*, Three Parish-Churches, (1.) *Allballows Bark- ing*, (2.) *St. Olave Hart-street*, (3.) *St. Dunstan's in the East*; of which in our Parochial History.

**The Tower** *Secondly*, *The Tower of London*. One half of the *Tower*, the *Ditch* on the West Side, and *Bulwarks* adjoining, stand within that Part where the Wall of the City of old Time went straight from the *Postern Gate* South to the River of *Thames*, before the *Tower* was built.

See a large Account of this royal Fortrefs in Chap. XVI. Book I.

**Custom-house.** *Thirdly*, *The King's Custom house*, where we may properly mention the Reason of establishing certain Keys and Wharfs for landing and shipping Merchandizes.

By occasion of the defrauding of the Queen of her Customs for Goods and Merchandizes brought in or carried out, by making use of small obscure Creeks, or Places where no Custom-House Officer was attending, or by the Corruption of those Officers, or by other fraudulent and undue Practices, and so privately conveying them away, without paying the Custom or Subsidy due; there was an Act made in the first Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1559, That no Goods should be put ashore at any Place in the Kingdom, but where she should assign and appoint by her Commission. In Pursuance of this Act the Queen ordered her Lord Treasurer, her Under-Treasurer, and Chancellor of her *Exchequer*, to set forth and publish her Pleasure for the divers Ports of her Kingdom. And for the Port of *London* the said Commissioners drew up this Declaration, determining what particular Keys, Wharfs, and Stairs should be for lading and discharging of all Manner of Merchandizes; and what particular Goods should be landed at *Billingsgate*, the *Three Cranes*, the *Bridge-house*, and the *Stillyard*; where *Newcastle Coals*, *Beer*, *Deal Boards*, *Ore*, *Corn*, &c. should be laid on Land; what Creeks, Wharfs, and Keys, from *Gravesend* to *London-bridge*, should be no more used as Lading or Discharging Places, but be debarred utterly from it for ever; and that no Stranger, whether Denizen or not, should henceforth inhabit upon any of the Wharfs allowed, except the *Stillyard* only; and lastly, that all Keepers of Wharfs and Keys should be bound to the Queen in certain Sums of Money, that no Goods should be landed at their Keys or Stairs, or put thence upon the Water to be carried abroad, before the said Goods were entered in the Queen's Custom-Books, and

No. 87.

to be laden in the Presence of some Searcher. All these Orders ran in this express Tenor following:

"Anno Dom. 1559. Wharves and Keyes for *The Order for the Wharfs.*

"Ladinge and Discharginge Places within the "Porte of *London* for Merchandizes, aswell to be "brought thither from the Partes beyonde the "Seas, as from thence to the saide Partes to be "caried; assigned and appointed the xxviijth "Day of *Auguste*, in the firste Yere of the Rayne "of our Soverayne Lady *Elizabeth*, by the Grace "of God, Quene of *Englande*, *France*, and *Ire-* "lande, Defendour of the Faith, &c. By the "Right Honorable *William* Marques of *Win-* "chester, Lorde Treasurer of *Englande*, Sir *Richard* *Sakevile*, Knt. Under-Treasurer of the "Quenes Highnes Courte of *Thechequer*, and "Sir *Walter* *Mildmay*, Knt. Chancellour of the "sayde Courte, assigned for that Purpos by the "Quenes Hyghnes Patente under the Scale of "the saide Courte of *Thechequer*, dated the "xiiijth of *June*, in the Yere aforesaide, ac- "cordinge to the Statute in that Behalf made "and provided, in the Parliament holden at "*Wesminster* in the Yere abovesaide. *Saith*.

"*Old Wool-key*, *New Wool-key*, *Galley-key*, *An-* "dro *Morris-key*, *Amberse Thurstons-key*, *Rauff's-* "key, *Cock's-key*, *Gibson's-key*, *Haddock's-key*, *Dyce-* "key, *Bear-key*, *Sommer's-key*, *Buttolph's-wharf*, "Sabb's key, *Young's-key*, *Crown-key*, *Smart's-key*, "Tresh-wharf, and *Gaunt's-key*, appointed to "be general Lading and Discharging Places for "all Manner of Merchandizes.

"*Billingsgate*, appointed to be an open Place "for the landing and bringing-in of any Fish, "Corn, Salt, Stones, Victuals, and Fruits, "Grocery Wares excepted;) and to be a Place "of carrying forth of the same, or the like, and "for no other Merchandizes.

"The *Three Cranes* in the *Vintrey*, *Thomas John-* "son's-key, and *Busker's-wharf*; the said *Three Cranes* "appointed to be an open Place for the landing "and discharging of all Manner of Wines and "Oils; and the said *Three Cranes*, *Thomas John-* "son's-key, and *Busker's-wharf*, to be open Places "for the landing or discharging of Pitch, Tar, "Flax, Iron, Wainscot, Clapboards, Deals, "Ores, Rafter, Ashes to make Soap, Osmunds "Eeles, Cables, Hadders, Hemp, Stones, Chests, "Playing-Tables, and all Manner of Fish and "Hops; and to be open Places for the shipping "and lading of any Woollen Cloths of the Price "of six Pounds or under the Cloth, Coney Skins, "and for no other Merchandizes.

"*Newcastle Coals* to be carried over the Seas "appointed to be shipped in any Place within the "Port of *London*, in the Presence of the Searcher "of the said Port, or one of his Servants sworn "to serve in that Office, and not otherwise.

"Beer to be carried on the Seas appointed to "be entered in the Customers Books, and then "shipped at any Stairs, Wharf, or Wharfs within "the City of *London*, *Southwark*, and *St. Katha-* "rine's, in the Presence of the Searcher, or any "of his said Servants.

"Deal Boards, Clapboards, Wainscot, Sparres, "Rafter, Ores, Corn, Roddes to make Bal- "kets, Hethe to make Bruishes, brought to the "said Port, appointed to be discharged and laid

12 F

"on



“ on Land at any Place within the said Port, in  
 “ the Presence of any of the said Waiters sworn,  
 “ belonging to the Custom-house in the said  
 “ Port.

“ *Bridge-house* appointed to be a Landing-  
 “ Place of all Manner of Corn, bought, or to  
 “ be bought or provided, for the Provision of the  
 “ victualling of the City of *London*, and for no  
 “ other Merchandizes.

“ The Wharf, Key, and Stairs of the *Stillyard*  
 “ appointed to be a Landing and Discharging  
 “ Place of all Manner of Merchandizes, apper-  
 “ taining to any Merchant Stranger free of the  
 “ said House of the *Stillyard*, commonly called  
 “ *Guilbalda Theutonicor*, for the Time being, and  
 “ for no other Person or Persons.

“ And for the better answering of the Reve-  
 “ nues of the Queen's Majesty's Customs and  
 “ Subsidies in the Porte aforesaid, the said  
 “ Commissioners have ordered and farther ap-  
 “ pointed, that from and after the Feast of *Easter*  
 “ next coming, there shall no Stranger, or Stran-  
 “ gers borne, whether he or they be or shall be  
 “ made Denizens or not, as well inhabit, or be  
 “ commorant in, at, or upon any of the said  
 “ Wharves or Keys, or any Parte of them, the  
 “ *Stillyard* except; and that every Tenaunt or  
 “ Keeper of every of the said Keys, Wharves,  
 “ and Stayers, shall from Time to Time be bound  
 “ in such Some or Somes of Money to the  
 “ Queen's Highness Use, her Heirs and Successors,  
 “ as by the Treasurer of *England*, or other Offi-  
 “ cers of the Queen's Majesty's Courte of *Thesche-*  
 “ *quour*, for the Time being, shall be thought  
 “ good and convenient, upon Condition that  
 “ there shall be no Goods, whereof Customs or  
 “ Subsidy is or shall be due, laide on Land at  
 “ their Keyes, Wharves, and Stayers, or shipped  
 “ or put from thence upon the Water to be car-  
 “ ried over the Seas by Way of Merchandizes,  
 “ before the said Goods be entred in the Queen's  
 “ Customs-Books in the said Porte; and also to  
 “ be laden in the Presence of the said Searcher,  
 “ or one of his Servants, for the Time being,  
 “ and discharged and laide on Land in the Pre-  
 “ sence of one of the Waiters for the Time being;  
 “ and other Articles to be put in the said Condi-  
 “ tion, as to the said Treasurer and Officers  
 “ hereafter from Time to Time shall seem good,  
 “ mete, and convenient, as the Case shall re-  
 “ quire. And that all Creeks, Wharves, Keyes,  
 “ Lading and Discharging Places in *Gravesend*,  
 “ *Woolwich*, *Barking*, *Greenwich*, *Deptford*, *Black-*  
 “ *wall*, *Limehouse*, *Ratcliff*, *Wapping*, *St. Katha-*  
 “ *rine's*, *Tower-hill*, *Rotherhithe*, *Southwark*, *Lon-*  
 “ *don-bridge*, and every of them, and all and sin-  
 “ gular Keyes, Wharves, and other Places within  
 “ the City of *London* and the Suburbs of the  
 “ same, or elsewhere within the said Porte of  
 “ *London*, (the several Keyes, Wharves, Stayers,  
 “ and Places before limited and appointed only  
 “ except) shall be from henceforth no more used  
 “ as Landing or Discharging Places for Merchan-  
 “ dizes, but be utterly debarred and abolished  
 “ from the same for ever, by Force of the said  
 “ Statute and other the Premises.

“ *Winchester*. *Richard Sakeville*. *Wa. Mildemay*.”

These Wharfs and Keys commonly bear the

Names of their Owners, and are therefore change-  
 able. I read in the twenty-sixth of *Henry VI.*  
 that in the Parish of *St. Dunstan* in the East, a  
 Tenement called *Passakes-wharf*, and another  
 called *Horners-key* in *Thames-street*, were granted  
 to *William Haringdon*, Esq; I read also, that in  
 the sixth of *Richard II.* *John Churchman*, Grocer,  
 for the Quiet of Merchants, did newly build a  
 certain House upon the Key called *Wool-wharf*,  
 in the *Tower-street* Ward, in the Parish of *Allbal-*  
*lows Barking*, betwixt the Tenement of *Paul Sa-*  
*lisbury* on the East Part, and the Lane called the  
*Water-gate* on the West, to serve for Tronage  
 or Weighing of Wools in the Port of *London*;  
 whereupon the King granted, that, during the  
 Life of the said *John*, the aforesaid Tronage  
 should be held and kept in the said House, with  
 Easements there for the Balances and Weights,  
 and a Compting-place for the Customer, Comp-  
 trollers, Clerks, and other Officers of the said  
 Tronage, together with Ingress and Regress to  
 and from the same, even as was had in other  
 Places where the said Tronage was wont to be  
 kept; and that the King should pay yearly to  
 the said *John*, during his Life, forty Shillings,  
 at the Terms of *St. Michael* and *Easter*, by  
 even Portions, by the Hands of his Customer,  
 without any other Payment to the said *John*,  
 as in the Indenture thereof more at large ap-  
 peareth.

Tronage  
of Wools.

And here at the *Custom-house* we will stay a  
 little, to make some few Remarks of Matters re-  
 lating to it in former Times.

Some Re-  
marks of  
the Customs

About the Year 1554, or 1555, under Queen  
*Mary I.* a Commission was given forth to certain  
 Commissioners for the setting of the new Rates;  
 whereof the Lord *Paget* and Sir *John Baker* were  
 the chief, the one Lord Privy Seal, and the  
 other Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; who ob-  
 served this Rule, to under-rate the most necessary  
 Commodities that came into the Realm, to draw  
 them hither, and to over-rate the superfluous  
 Commodities inward, to drive them away: And  
 generally they did under-rate and under-prize all  
 foreign Commodities of that they were ordina-  
 rily current for, lest a Glut here of any of those  
 Wares might bring them under their Rates, and  
 that the Merchants might not say they were valued  
 to the utmost, that before lacked a good Part of  
 that they were then rated at. And so *Peter Of-*  
*borne*, Remembrancer to the Lord Treasurer,  
 divers Years after informed him.

Rates set  
for Mer-  
chandizes.

There was also, long before this, a Book of  
 Rates, in King *Henry VII's* Time.

Book of  
Rates in  
Hen. VII's  
Time.

One *Needham*, about the Year 1570, and odd,  
 wrote a Book for shewing and correcting the  
 Abuses of Customers, of Shippers, of Merchants,  
 &c. and sent it privately to the Lord Treasurer,  
 with his Letter, to this Tenor: “ That he thought  
 “ it his Duty justly and truly to open to his Ho-  
 “ nour such Notes and Knowledge as by his Ser-  
 “ vice and Travel he had gathered in ten or  
 “ twelve Years, by searching how to reform such  
 “ Abuses, Deceits, and Disorders, as were used  
 “ all *England* through against the Queen's Ma-  
 “ jesty, both by her Officers belonging to the  
 “ Customs, as also by Merchants and Shippers,  
 “ and how they might be redressed, and her  
 “ Highness justly answered her Rights and Du-  
 “ ties:

Abuses of  
Customers,  
&c.

Chart. D.  
Thesau-  
rar. Angl.



“ ties: And also his farther Opinion how to re-  
“ form such Wrongs as the said Officers and their  
“ Clerks, and their Clerks Clerks, used against  
“ the Merchants and Shippers, by raising new  
“ Duties, delaying them from Bills, Cockets,  
“ and other Writings, and not observing the  
“ Hours and Times appointed them to be at the  
“ Custom-house, and give Attendance to receive  
“ her Majesty’s Duties, and dispatch the Mer-  
“ chants and Shippers: All which good Orders,  
“ that had been appointed both for the good  
“ Service of her Majesty, the Merchants, and  
“ Shippers, by the gentle and mild Nature of the  
“ late Lord Treasurer, (Marquis of Winchester)  
“ deceased, all the Officers and Clerks were suf-  
“ fered to break, and in Manner did what they  
“ would without Controlment; and by long Sut-  
“ ferance both they, the Merchants, Shippers,  
“ Key-keepers, and other Watermen, were now  
“ nestled, and grown into that disordered Li-  
“ berty, which had been and was so profitable to  
“ them, that it would be hard to bring them to  
“ good Order again, without some Severeness to  
“ be used.”

*A Method to redress them.*  
The Method of doing this this Man laid before the present Treasurer Lord Burghley, in certain Articles, and offered himself to be employed therein, having his Warrant from the said Treasurer, and he making it his own Device and Doing, so that it might not be known to come from him [this Proposer,] for his avoiding of farther Displeasure.

*A Special Searcher.*  
This Person the Queen had twelve Years ago put in Trust to travel in these Matters of Custom; and he had, according to his Oath and Duty, without Respect of Favour or Malice to any Persons, shewed his Opinion how to reform the Abuses as well of the one as the other; as one desirous to see her Majesty truly answered her Rights and Dues, and that honest Merchants and Shippers might be well used, and Offenders punished.

*An Account of the Queen's yearly Customs.*  
In the Year 1572, a List was brought in to the Lord Treasurer of the Queen’s yearly Customs, Subsidies, and Imposts, since the Beginning of her Reign to that Time; which stood thus :

Anno Primo	73846	12	10
Secundo	84905	5	6 q.
Tertio	75938	1	6 di. q.
Quarto	71365	15	1 ob. di. q.
Quinto	57436	4	10 ob.
Sexto	45783	18	11 di. q.
Septimo	105606	1	2 di. q.
Octavo	69184	18	6 ob.
Nono	63502	7	2 ob. di. q.
Decimo	74875	19	10
Undecimo	65007	10	8 q.
Duodecimo	71295	0	5 q. di.
Decimo tertio	69243	4	5 ob. q.

About the Year 1590 Thomas Smith was the Queen’s Customer, to whom she lett the Customs and Subsidies in the Port of London Inwards to farm, (who had long before been a Collector of them) for which he paid her Rent twenty thousand Pounds *per Annum*; whereas, as it was discovered, all the Incomes of those Customs amounted yearly to thirty thousand three hundred and nine Pounds fifteen Shillings and five Pence; so that it appeared the Queen lost yearly by that

Farm ten thousand three hundred and nine Pounds fifteen Shillings and five Pence.			
We see that the Customs were once farmed in Queen Elizabeth’s Reign for twenty thousand Pounds <i>per Annum</i> , which now bring in above an hundred Times as much, viz. above two Millions yearly.			
The Custom-house is situated on the South Side, and not far from the East End of Thames-street. After the Fire of London, viz. in the Year 1668, a very handsome Office was built here; but that being burnt in the Year 1718, it was rebuilt in a very spacious and commodious Manner with Brick and Stone, adorned with an upper and lower Order of Architecture; the latter is with Stone Columns, and Entablature of the Tuscan Order; the former with Pilasters, Entablature, and Pediments of the Ionick Order. The Length of the Building is an hundred and eighty-nine Feet, the Breadth in the Middle twenty-seven Feet, but at the End much broader.			<i>Present State of the Custom-house</i>
There are fourteen Commissioners,	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
at 1000 <i>l.</i> <i>per Annum</i> each.	14000	0	0
A Secretary	500	0	0
More for the Coal Duty	100	0	0
More for Clerks	200	0	0
More for a Copying Clerk	90	0	0
A Western and Plantation Clerk	250	0	0
A Northern Clerk	80	0	0
	1220	0	0
A Solicitor for London, and the Northern Ports	300	0	0
A Solicitor for the Western Ports of Kent and Sussex	250	0	0
	550	0	0
A Receiver-General	1000	0	0
His Assistant	100	0	0
A Chief Teller	50	0	0
Another Teller	40	0	0
Two Clerks to get Bills accepted	100	0	0
Another Clerk	40	0	0
A Paymaster of the Incidents	50	0	0
A Messenger	26	0	0
	1406	0	0
A Comptroller upon the Issues and Payments of the Receiver-General, who is allowed	400	0	0
Three Clerks, at 60 <i>l.</i> each	180	0	0
	580	0	0
A Comptroller-General of the Accompts of the Customs	1000	0	0
His Assistant	150	0	0
	1150	0	0
An Inspector of the Out-Port Collector’s Accompts, who is allowed	400	0	0
Four Clerks, at 50 <i>l.</i> each	200	0	0
	600	0	0
An Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports	500	0	0
His Assistant	120	0	0
	620	0	0
A Register-			



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A Register-General of all Ships be- longing to <i>Great-Britain</i>	620	0	0	Clerk of ditto, and to make up Stores	50	0	0
His Clerks (three)	190	0	0	Six Pair of Oars for the Coast-Waiters	300	0	0
	810	0	0		1250	0	0
A Surveyor-General	500	0	0	Weighing Porters twenty-five, 33 <i>l.</i>			
His Clerks (two)	20	0	0	per <i>Ann.</i> each	825	0	0
	520	0	0	<i>E. India</i> prohibited Goods, four Weigh- ing Porters, 5 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	20	0	0
A Surveyor of the Out-Ports	366	16	8	Two Warehouse-keepers, 20 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i>			
A Deputy				each	40	0	0
Register of the Seizures	200	0	0	A Comptroller of the unrated Goods	120	0	0
A Deputy				Two Inspectors of the Warehouses	10	0	0
Inspector of the Prosecutions, he has for Salary 1 <i>s.</i> per Pound of what is paid into the <i>Exchequer</i>				Three Computers	52	0	0
Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books	400	0	0		1067	0	0
Clerks (four)				A Preventive Officer	40	0	0
An Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Security, and to solicit the Payment of Debts standing out in the Plantation Receipt	100	0	0	A Maker-out and Compleater of the Inspector-General's Bills	20	0	0
A Clerk	20	0	0		60	0	0
	120	0	0	Keymen, twenty-one, at 21 <i>s.</i> per Week, as they die the Office to sink	1146	12	0
A Surveyor-General of the Riding Officers appointed for the Guard of <i>Kent</i>	250	0	0				
A Clerk	40	0	0				
Ditto for <i>Suffex</i>	250	0	0				
	540	0	0				
A Keeper of a Certificate-Book Inwards, for the Use of the Commissioners	25	0	0				
A Register of Wool, &c. from <i>Ireland</i>	40	0	0				
<i>Port of LONDON.</i>							
Officers serving both in the Inward and Outward Business.	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>				
A Comptroller, besides Fees	255	0	0				
Deputies (four)							
A Clerk	20	0	0				
	275	0	0				
A Surveyor	500	0	0				
A Deputy							
Clerks (three)	20	0	0				
	520	0	0				
A Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty Customs, both Inwards and Out- wards, besides Fees	200	0	0				
A Deputy							
A Clerk							
A Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco, both Inwards and Outwards	250	0	0				
A Land-Carriage Surveyor	80	0	0				
Seventeen Land-Carriage Men, 35 <i>l.</i> per <i>Ann.</i> each	595	0	0				
	675	0	0				
A Coast-Waiter Surveyor	60	0	0				
Seventeen Coast-Waiters, 40 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	680	0	0				
A Solicitor of the Coast Bonds	50	0	0				
A Clerk of the Coast Business	50	0	0				



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wood-Office; a Clerk for making Sufferances			
A Surveyor of the Keys	100	0	0
A Waiter at the Keys for Oranges and coarse Goods	26	0	0
Two Watermen, 30 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	60	0	0
Tradesmen in this Office, 2 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> per Day, when employed			
A Keeper of the Timber-Waiters Accounts	10	0	0
	196	0	0
The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consigned from the Plantations, on Account of the Duty of Four and a half per Cent.	100	0	0
A Clerk of the said Deputy	50	0	0
A Checque to the said Husband	40	0	0
	190	0	0
Two Gaugers, 60 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	120	0	0
OUTWARD.			
A Collector	276	13	4
Three Deputies			
Five Copying Clerks			
A Copying Clerk of the Cocquets or Bills	30	0	0
A Customer of the great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, besides Fees	50	0	0
A Comptroller of the great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, besides Fees	50	0	0
A Customer of the Cloth, and petty Customs Outward, besides Fees	5	0	0
Searchers, the chief, besides Fees	120	0	0
Five Under-Searchers, each 12 <i>l.</i> per <i>Ann.</i> besides Fees	60	0	0
Five more Searchers, each 60 <i>l.</i> per <i>Ann.</i> besides Fees	300	0	0
Two Watermen attending them	60	0	0
A Surveyor of the Searchers	60	0	0
Two Watermen attending him	60	0	0
Two Clerks			
	750	0	0
A Register of the Certificate Cocquets	60	0	0
Other necessary Officers in this Port.			
A Warehouse-Surveyor	350	0	0
His Assistant	80	0	0
An additional Assistant	50	0	0
A Warehouse-keeper for the Commissioners	60	0	0
A Warehouse-keeper for the Collectors	60	0	0
	600	0	0
A Surveyor of the Act of Navigation	100	0	0
His Assistant	30	0	0
Two Watermen to attend him	60	0	0
	190	0	0
Two Inspectors of the River, each 80 <i>l.</i> per <i>Ann.</i>	160	0	0
Two Pair of Oars, 60 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	120	0	0
	280	0	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
An Usher of the Custom-house	60	0	0
The House-keeper	80	0	0
	140	0	0
Two Appraisers, 30 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	60	0	0
A Cooper	10	0	0
Two Door-keepers, 10 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	20	0	0
Four Messengers, 10 <i>s.</i> per Week each	104	0	0
Forty-two Workmen, at 6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> per <i>Annum</i>	283	10	0
Eighteen Noon-tenders, at 16 <i>l.</i> per <i>Ann.</i> each	288	0	0
A Cleaner of the Walks to the Custom-house	7	0	0
	772	10	0
At Blackwall.			
A Surveyor	40	0	0
A Waiter and Searcher	40	0	0
Two Watermen, 30 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	60	0	0
	140	0	0
At Gravesend.			
Two Searchers, 12 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each, besides Fees	24	0	0
Another Searcher, 40 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i>	40	0	0
Four Watermen, 30 <i>l.</i> per <i>An.</i> each	120	0	0
A Smack	339	16	0
	523	16	0
At Leigh.			
A Surveyor to keep a Boat	60	0	0
At Showbury.			
A Waiter and Searcher	40	0	0
At Greenwich.			
A Surveyor	60	0	0
A Pair of Cars	60	0	0
	120	0	0
At Barking.			
A Surveyor	40	0	0
At Wivenhoe.			
A Smack	319	0	0

There are, besides these, a considerable Number of inferior Officers, as extraordinary Tide-men, Weighing Porters, and Watchmen, who are only paid when they are employed, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

Fourthly, There are two Halls also belonging to Companies, viz. (1.) *Clothworkers-Hall*, situate near the North-East End of *Mincing-lane* next *Fenchurch-street*. The Hall is a lofty Room, adorned with Wainscot to the Ceiling, where is curious Fret-work. The Screen at the South End is of Oak, adorned with four Pilasters, their Entablature and Compass Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, enriched with their Arms and Palm Branches. The West End is adorned with the Figures of King *James* and King *Charles I.* richly carved, as big as the Life, in their Robes, with *Regalia*, all gilt with Gold, where is a spacious Window of stained Glass, and the King's Arms; also those of Sir *John Robinson*, Knt. and Bart. his Majesty's Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, Lord-Mayor of this honourable City *Anno* 1663, and President of the Artillery Company, who kept

Companies  
Halls.  
Cloth-  
workers-  
Hall.



kept his Mayoralty in this Hall, in which Year he entertained their Majesties, the King, Queen, and Queen Mother, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Dutchess of York, and towards the re-edifying of this Hall was a worthy Benefactor. His Coat of Arms, 1st and 4th Gules and Or, quarterly embattled; the 2d and 3d Vert, Semi of Trefoils, a Buck trippant, Or, and the like Buck for the Crest.

Here are also painted the Arms of Samuel Pepys, Master of the Company, and a Benefactor, Anno 1677, viz. 1st and 4th Sable, on a Bend, Or, between two Horses Heads erased, Argent, three Fleurs de Lis; the 2d and 3d Gules, a Lion Rampant within a Bordure ingrailed, Or.

In another Window, finely painted, the Arms of William Hewar, Master of this Company, and a Benefactor 1687, viz. Sable, two Tallots Heads, Or, between as many Flaunches, Ermine.

In a fourth Window, the Arms of Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt. one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, Master of this Worshipful Company, Anno 1676, and a noble Benefactor, viz. Or, a Chevron ingrafted between three Trefoils, Sable.

Also in two small Windows, the Arms of the Honourable City of London, and those of this Company, which are, Sable, a Chevron Ermine, between two Habricks in chief Argent, and a Tessel in Base, Or; Crest, a Ram passant, Or; Supporters, two Griffins, Or, Pelletee; Motto, My Trust is in God alone.

The Outside is adorned with curious Brick fluted Columns, with Corinthian Capitals of Stone.

Bakers-hall.

Chickley House.

(2.) In Hart-lane is the Bakers-hall, sometime the Dwelling-House of John Chickley, Chamberlain of London, who was Son to William Chickley, Alderman of London, Brother to William Chickley, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Nephew to Robert Chickley, Mayor of London, and to Henry Chickley, Archbishop of Canterbury.

This John Chickley (saith Leyland) had four and twenty Children. Sir Tho. Kirriall of Kent, after he had been long Prisoner in France, married Elizabeth, one of the Daughters of this Chickley, by whom he had this Chickley's House.

This Elizabeth was secondly married to Sir Ralph Ashton, Knight Marshal: And thirdly, to Sir John Bourchier, Uncle to the late Bourchier, Earl of Essex; but she never had a Child. Edward Poynings made part with Bourchier and Elizabeth to have Ostenbanger in Kent after their Death, and entered into it, they living.

Trinity-House in Water-lane.

Fifthly, In Water-lane is situate Trinity-House, which belongs to an antient Corporation of Mariners, founded in King Henry VIII's Time, for the Regulation of Seamen, and Security and Convenience of Ships and Mariners on our Coasts. In the said King's Reign lived Sir Tho. Spert, Knight, Comptroller of the Navy to that King; who was the first Founder and Master of the said Society of Trinity-House; and died Anno 1541, and was buried in the Chancel of Stepney Church. To whose Memory the said Corporation, Anno 1622, set up a Monument there for him eighty Years and one after the Decease of the said Spert, their Founder. And by an Inscription antienter

than that set up by the said Corporation, lost long since in the Church, but preserved by Norden; we learn, that this Gentleman had three Wives, Dame Margery, Dame Anne, and Dame Mary, all lying in the Chancel there; and that his Coat of Arms was Two Launces in Saltier, between four Hearts, on a Chief, a Ship with the Sails furled. He was Commander of the biggest Ship then that the Sea bore, namely, Henry Grace de Dieu, built by King Henry VIII. near the Beginning of his Reign.

Norden's Middlesex.

This House, where the Corporation usually meets, belonged to them before the great Fire, but how long I know not: They took a long Lease, and rebuilt it, but pay a Ground Rent to — Ruffel of Stubbers in Essex, Esq; Descendant of Sir William Ruffel, Knt. sometime Alderman of London. This House was burnt down about the Year 1718 again, but is now by the said Brotherhood built up fairly a second Time.

This Corporation, one of the considerablest in the Kingdom, is governed by a Master, four Wardens, eight Assistants, and the Eldest Brothers of the Company, as they are called, one and thirty in all. The rest of their Company are called Younger Brothers, without any fixed Number: For any Seafaring Men that will, are admitted into the Society under that Name: But they are not in the Government.

The Government of it.

They meet to chuse their Master commonly at Deptford Strand, but are not obliged to do it there; but the House there being their antient House, they meet there by old Custom.

Their Meetings are commonly on Wednesdays and Saturdays here at their House in Water-lane; but their Courts are not fixed constantly to a set Time, but as Occasion and Business requires. Their Coat of Arms is, Between a Cross Gules, four Ships under Sail. The Crest, a Demi-Lion crowned, Or, with a Sword in his right Paw. The Motto is, Trinitas in Unitate.

Their Courts.

Their Arms.

They are established by many Charters of the Princes of this Land.

Their Service and Use is, that they appoint all Pilots: They set and place the Buoys and Sea-Marks for the safe Direction of Ships in their Sailing. For which they have certain Duties payable by Merchant-men. They can licence poor Seamen, antient and past going to Sea, to exercise the Calling of a Waterman upon the Thames, and take in Fares, tho' they have not been bound to any one free of the Watermen's Company. They do maintain in Pensions at this Time two thousand poor Seamen, or their Widows; every one of which have at least Half a Crown paid them every first Monday in the Month, and some more, besides accidental distressed Seamen.

Their Use and Service.

They have three fair Hospitals, built by themselves; two at Deptford, and one at Mile-end, near London. That at Mile-end is a very handsome Structure with a fair Chapel, and is peculiar for decayed Sea-Commanders, Masters of Vessels, or such as have been Pilots, and their Widows.

Their Hospitals.

And thus as they do a great deal of Good, so they have large Revenues to do it with: Which arise partly, from Sums of Money given and be-

Their Revenues.

queathed



*In their  
Hall.*

*The Jewry  
near the  
Tower.*

Barking  
Chapel of  
our Lady.

Fraternity  
here.

*The King's  
Chapel of  
Barking.*

K Pic III.  
a net  
Found'r.  
A. Koch,  
Le'g.  
Boob.

Suppressed.

An Hospital  
for the  
Poor People.

Shring-  
ton Ho. &c.

Galley-  
men al-  
ready there.

Cobham's  
*Ann.*





## C H A P. XXVIII.

## Of V I N T R Y W A R D.

1624

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

*Its Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State. Alderman and Common-Councilmen. Parishes and Churches. Vintners Hall, &c. Antiquities. Whittington's College. Tower Royal, &c. &c.*

Its Name.

VINTRY Ward takes its Name from a Part thereof called the *Vintrie* by the Antients, occupied by Vintners or Wine-Merchants from *Bordeaux*, settled on the Bank of the River *Thames*; at which Place they landed their Wines, and were obliged to sell them in forty Days, till the 28th of *Edward I.* who by Privy-Seal granted longer Time and certain Privileges to the said Merchants, as we have more largely shewn in the first Book, under that King's Reign.

Bounds.

Its Bounds may be collected from this Description: It begins, in the East, at the West End of *Dowgate Ward*, as the Water-courfe of *Walbrook* parteth them, to wit, at *Grantham's-lane* on the *Thames* Side, and at *Elbow-lane* on the Land Side: It runneth along in *Thames-street*, West, some three Houses beyond the *Old-Swan*, a Brewhouse on the *Thames* Side, and on the Land Side some three Houses West beyond *St. James* at *Garlick-bithe*.

Extent.

In Breadth, this Ward stretcheth from the *Vintry*, North, to the Wall of the West Gate of the *Tower Royal*: So that it is bounded on the East by *Dowgate Ward*, on the South by the *Thames*, on the West by *Queen-bithe Ward*, and on the North by *Cordwainers Ward*.

Horshoe-bridge-street.

Out of this *Royal-street*, by the South Gate of the *Tower Royal*, runneth a small Street, East, to *St. John's* upon *Walbrook*, which Street is called *Horshoe-bridge*, of such a Bridge some Time over the Brook there, which is now vaulted over.

Knight-riders-street.

Then from the South Gate, West, runneth one other Street, called *Knightriders-street*, by *St. Thomas Apostles Church*, on the North Side, and *Wringwren-lane*, by the said Church, at the West End thereof, and to the East End of the *Trinity Church* in the said *Knightriders-street*; where this Ward endeth on that South Side the Street. But on the North Side it runneth no farther than the Corner against the Tavern, and other Houses, in a Plat of Ground, where some Time stood *Ormond-place*. Another Lane lower down in *Royal-street*, stretching forth from over-against *St. Michael's Church*, to and by the North Side of *St. James's Church* by *Garlick-bithe*, called *Kerion-lane*. On the *Thames* Side, West from *Grantham's-lane*, is *Herber-lane*, or *Brickles-lane*, so called of *John Brickles*, sometime Owner thereof.

Simson's-lane.

Then is *Simson's-lane*, of one *Simson*; or *Emperors-head-lane*, of such a Sign: Then the *Three-Cranes-lane*, so called, not only of a Sign of three Cranes at a Tavern Door, but rather of

three strong Cranes of Timber, placed on the *Vintry Wharf* by the *Thames* Side, to crane up Wines there, as is before shewed. This Lane was, in the 9th of *Richard II.* called the *Painted-Tavern-lane*, of the Tavern being painted.

Over-against *St. Martin's Church* is a large House, builded of Stone and Timber, with Vaults for the Stowage of Wines, called the *Vintry*. There dwelled *John Gisors*, Mayor of London, and Constable of the *Tower*. And then *Henry Picard*, Vintner, Mayor. In this House *Henry Picard* feasted four Kings in one Day.

Next is *Vannar's-lane*, so called of one *Vannar* that was Owner thereof. It is now called *Church-lane*, of the coming up from the Wharf to *St. Martin's Church*.

*Broad-lane*, for that the same is broader for the Passage of Carts from the *Vintry Wharf*, than be the other Lanes. At the North-West Corner of this Lane is the Parish-Clerks Hall. *Spittle-lane*, of old Time so called; since *Stodie's-lane*, of the Owner thereof, named *Stodie*. Sir *John Stodie*, Vintner, Mayor in the Year 1357, gave it, with all the Quadrant wherein *Vintners Hall* now standeth, with the Tenements round about, unto the *Vintners*.

Next is *Palmer's-lane*, now called *Anchor-lane*. The Plummers have their Hall there, but are Tenants to the Vintners.

Then is *Worcester-House*, sometime belonging to the Earls of *Worcester*, now divided into many Tenements. The Fruiterers have their Hall there. Then is the *Old-Swan*, a great Brewhouse. And this is all, on the *Thames* Side, that I can note in this Ward.

On the Land Side, in the *Royal-street*, is *Pater-noster-lane*, I think, of old Time called *Arches*: For I read, that *Robert de Suffolk* gave to *Walter Darford* his Tenement, with the Appurtenance, in the Lane called *Les Arches*, in the Parish of *St. Michael de Pater-noster Church*, between the Wall of the Field called *Winchester-field* on the East, and the same Lane on the West, &c. More, I read of a Stone House, called *Stoda de Winton*, juxta *Stodum-bridge*, which in that Lane was over *Walbrook Water*.

*Thames-street* runneth through the Heart of this Ward from East to West; being a Street, as before noted, well inhabited by able Tradesmen: The Part in this Ward is from little *Elbow-lane* in the East, where *Dowgate Ward* joins unto it, and to *Townsend-lane* in the West, where *Queen-bithe Ward* begins. In this Part of *Thames-street*, within this Ward, are these Places: *Shepherd's-alley*, long and narrow, but indifferent good. *Black-swan-alley*, indifferent well built, and wide enough for Boats to pass to the River Side: Here was formerly a large House called *Worcester-house*, as belonging to the Earls of *Worcester*, and from thence so called; now converted into Tenements: And here the Fruiterers have their Hall. *Anchor-lane*, long and narrow, running down to the *Thames*: It was formerly called *Palmer's-lane*; and here the Plumbers have their Hall.

*New Queen-street*, commonly called the *Three-Cranes* in the *Vintry*, a good open Street, especially that Part next *Cheapside*, which is best built, and inhabited; but it hath no more in this

The Vintry Record.

Vannar's-lane.

Broad-lane.

Palmer's-or Anchor-lane.

Worcester House.

OldSwan.

Pater-noster-lane.

Modern State.

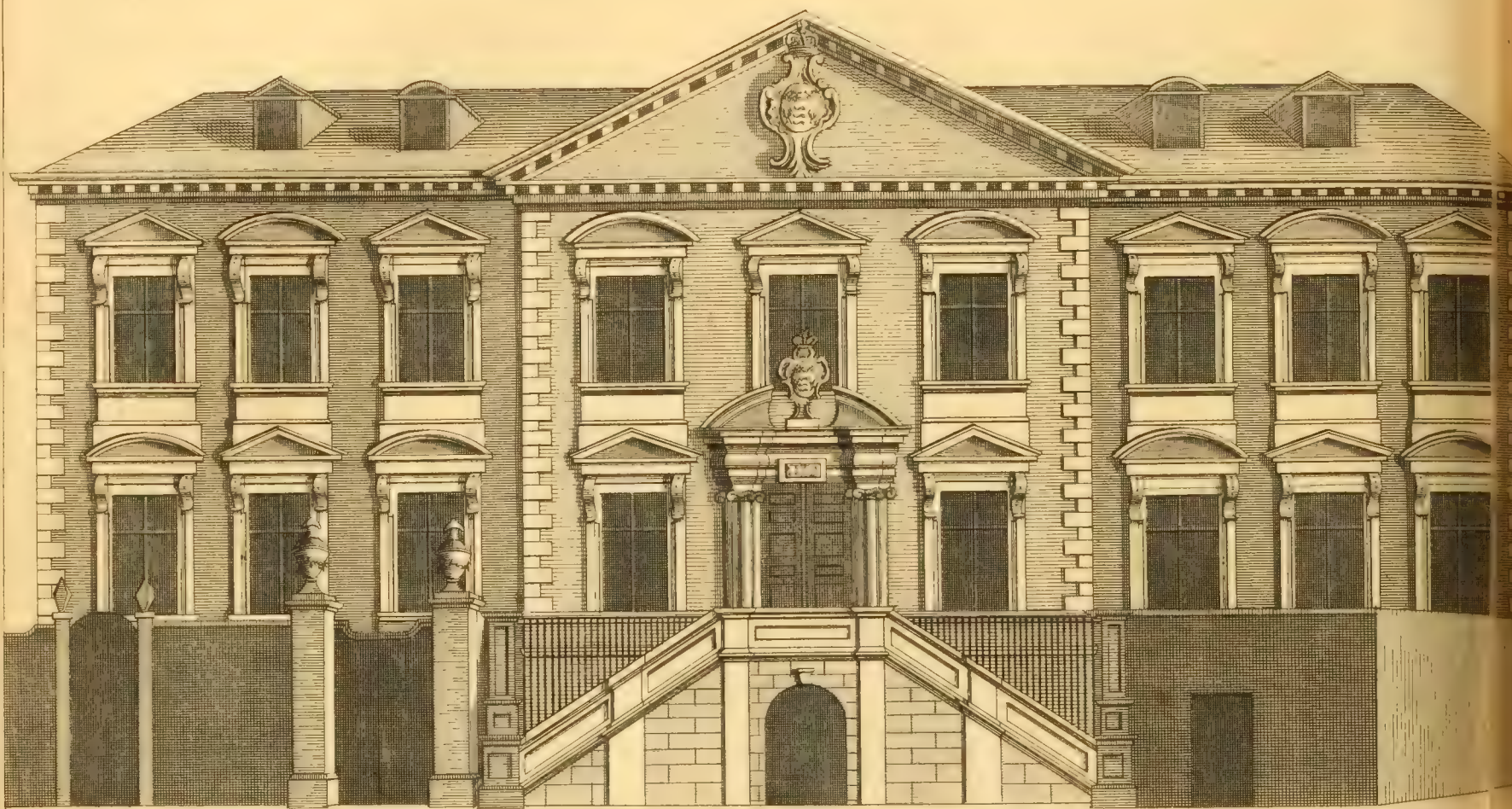
Thames-street.

New Queen-street.

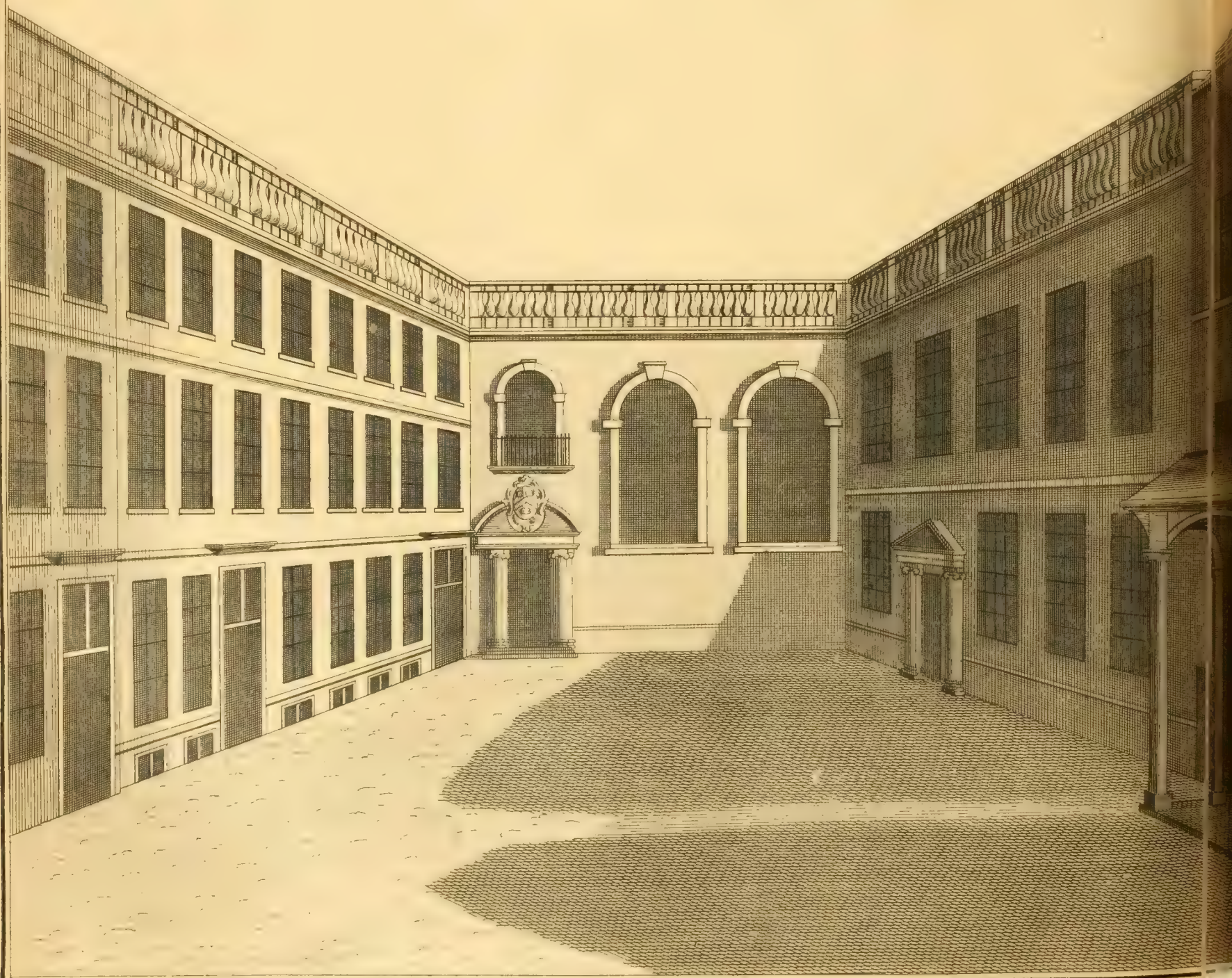








*Fishmongers Hall near London Bridge*



*Vintners Hall in Thames Street*



this Ward than a little beyond *St. Thomas Apostles*, the rest of this Street being in *Cordwainers Ward*, and *Cheap Ward*: At the lower End of the Street, next the *Thames*, is a Pair of Stairs, the usual Place for the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to take Water at to go to *Westminster-Hall*, for the new Lord-Mayor to be sworn before the Barons of the *Exchequer*. This Place, with the *Three-Cranes*, is now of some Account for the *Coffermongers*, where they have their Warehouses for their Fruit.

Church-lane.

*Church-lane*, so called, as seated over-against *St. Martin's Vintry Church*, a long and narrow Lane, which leadeth to the River of *Thames*. Out of this Place is a Passage into *New Queen-street*.

Three-Crane-lane.

*Three-Crane-lane*, long and narrow, running down to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs: This Lane is also taken up by *Coffermongers*; about the Middle of the Lane is a Passage into *Church-lane*, as also into *Brick-hill-lane*. Over-against this Lane was the Church of *St. Martin* in the *Vintry*; it is in the Diocese of *London*: The Abbot of *Gloucester* was Patron, and the Dimes 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. This Church was consumed in the Fire of *London*, 1666, and not rebuilt, but the Parish united to *St. Michael Royal*.

Brick-hill-lane.

*Brick-hill-lane*, a pretty open Place, with good Buildings, and runneth down almost to the *Thames*.

Emperor's-head-lane.

*Emperor's-head-lane*, narrow and ordinary, with a Passage to the *Thames*. *Tennis-court*, or *Mars-lane*, runneth down almost to the *Thames*, where there is a *Dyer's*, and falls into *Dowgate*. In this Lane is the Entrance into *Joyner's Hall*, in *Dowgate Ward*.

Little Elbow-lane.

The North Side of *Thames-street* hath these Places: *Little Elbow-lane*, which falls into *Great Elbow-lane*, and so into *College-hill*, by *St. Michael Royal Church*; both which Lanes are indifferent. The East Part of this Lane is in *Dowgate Ward*.

College-hill.

*College-hill* comes out of *St. Thomas Apostles*, and falls into *Thames-street*; a Place well built, and inhabited by Merchants and others. On the West Side is *Maiden-lane*, which crosseth *New Queen-street*, and falls into *Garlick-hill*, by *St. James Garlick-hill Church*. Out of this Lane is a Passage into *Thames-street*, and another into *Maiden-head-court*, which is but ordinary. On the East Side of *College-hill* is *St. Michael's Royal Church*, and almost over-against the said Church is *Buckingham-house*, so called as being bought by the Duke of *Buckingham*, and where he some Time resided upon a particular Humour: It is a very large and graceful Building, late the Seat of Sir *John Lethulier*, an eminent Merchant, some Time Sheriff and Alderman of *London*, deceased.

St. Thomas Apostles.

*St. Thomas Apostles*, of which there are two, viz. *Great St. Thomas Apostles*, which is in this Ward, and *Little St. Thomas Apostles*, which is in *Cordwainers Ward*. This *Great St. Thomas Apostles* is a good handsome Street, and well inhabited: On the North Side was seated the Church of *St. Thomas Apostles*, which, before its being burnt in the general Fire of *London*, stood in the middle of *New Queen-street*; a Street

made, since the said Fire, out of *Soper-lane*, &c. for a straight Passage to the Water-side from *Guildhall*.

This Church not being rebuilt, the Parish is united unto *St. Mary Aldermay*.

In this Street of *Great St. Thomas Apostles* are these Places: *Black-lion-Inn*, but indifferent. *Baldwins-yard*, a good handsome open Court, with good Buildings at the upper End. *Blunderbuss-alley*, on the East Side of *St. Thomas Church-yard*, very small. *Dodson's-court*, a pretty large open Place, with a Free-stone Passage into *Budge-row*, pretty well built and inhabited. Almost over-against this Court is *Cutlers Hall*, seated in *Cloak-lane*, which falleth into *Dowgate-hill*, a pretty good Building, as to its Bigness.

Baldwins-yard.

*Garlick-hill* takes its Beginning in the North from *Bow-lane*, and falls into *Thames-street*, a Place well built, and inhabited. In this Place are these Courts: *Sugar-loaf-court*, a good large Place, but ordinarily inhabited: It hath a Passage down Steps into *Thames-street*, through a Place called the *Bowling-alley*. *Three-shear-court*, small and ordinary; over-against this Court is the Parish-Church of *St. James Garlick-hill*.

Garlick-hill.

*Great Trinity-lane* hath but a small Part in this Ward.

Great Trinity-lane.

*Bow-lane* hath also some small Part in this Ward, but the greatest Share is in *Cordwainers Ward*.

There are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night a Constable, the Beadle, and thirty-four Watchmen.

Watch.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts holden in the *Guildhall* in the Month of *April*.

Jury.

The Government of this Ward is by an Alderman, who at present is Sir *Crisp Gascoyne*, Knt. and nine Common-Councilmen, who are, Mr. *Thomas Gregg*, Deputy, Mr. *John Gould*, Mr. *Moses Allnutt*, Mr. *Thomas Delamott*, Mr. *Higgins Eden*, Mr. *John Kent*, Mr. *Will. Campbell*, Mr. *Benj. Gascoyne*, Mr. *James Wilkes*: Under whom are nine Constables, four Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote-Inquestmen, and a Beadle.

Alderman, Common Council.

It is taxed to the Fifteenth in *London* 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The most remarkable Things in this Ward are,

Remarkable Things.

First, Four Parish-Churches, viz. (1) Of *St. Michael's Royal*, (2) *St. Martin's Vintry*, (3) *St. Thomas Apostles*, and (4) *St. James Garlick-hill*: Of which in our Parochial History.

Parish-Churches.

Secondly, Four Halls belonging to several Companies, viz. (1) *Vintners Hall*, a curious large Building, which encloseth a large square Court, with a handsome Free-stone Pavement. The North Side fronts the Street, where there is a curious Pair of Gates, with Free-stone Pillars on each Side, wreathed with Grapes and Leaves, and upon each of the Pillars are three *Tuns*, with a *Bacchus* sitting thereon. Behind the Hall and other Buildings is a Garden, from which is a Passage to the *Thames*; where there is a Pair of Stairs; and, being thus open, hath a fine Prospect into the *Thames*.

Halls.



It is built on Part of the Ground bequeathed unto the said Company by Sir *John Stody* before-mentioned.

*Stody's Manor of the Vintry first given to the Church.*

This Place of *Stody* was called in old Records, *The Manor of the Vintry*. This Manor the said *Stody*, July 3, the 2d of *Edw. III.* gave and granted to one *John Tuke*, Parson of that Parish-Church; "to have and to hold the said "Manor to him and his Successors, to the Use "and Behalf of the said Church; the King's "Licence thereof not had, nor obtained." By Force of which Feoffment the said *John* was seized thereof as of Fee, contrary to the Sense of the Statute of Lands and Tenements to be put into Mortmains, had and provided. Of this there was an Inquisition taken in the 17th of *Edw. IV.* before Sir *Rauf Josselyn*: And there was likewise a Trial in the *Exchequer* about it. But King *Richard III.* granted it to the Company of Vintners.

*The Vintners great Bourdeaux Merchants*

These Vintners in *London* were, of old Time, called *Merchant Vintners of Gascoyne*; and so I read them in the Records of *Edward II.* the 11th Year, and *Edward III.* the 9th Year. They were, as well *Englishmen*, as Strangers born beyond the Seas, but then Subjects to the Kings of *England*, great *Bourdeaux* Merchants of *Gascoyne* and *French* Wines. Divers of them were Mayors of this City; namely, *John Adrean*, Vintner; *Reginald at Conduit*; *John Oxenford*; *Henry Picard*, that feasted the Kings of *England*, *France*, *Scotland*, and *Cyprus*; *John Stody*, that gave *Stody's-lane* to the Vintners: The four last were Mayors in the Reign of *Edward III.* and yet *Gascoyne* Wines were then to be sold at *London* not above four Pence, nor *Rhenish* Wines above six Pence the Gallon.

*Cognizance taken of corrupting Wines.*

I read in the 6th of *Henry VI.* the *Lombards* corrupting their sweet Wines, when Knowledge thereof came to *John Rainwell*, Mayor of *London*, he (in divers Places of the City) commanded the Heads of the Buts and other Vessels in the open Streets to be broken, to the Number of one hundred and fifty. So that the Liquor running forth, passed through the City like a Stream of Rain-Water, in the Sight of all the People; from whence there issued a most loathsome Savour.

*Malmseys brought by the Longobards.*

In the Reign of *Henry VII.* no sweet Wines were brought into this Realm, but *Malmseys*, by the *Longobards*, paying to the King for his Licence, 6 s. 8 d. of every Butt, besides 12 d. for Bottle large. It appeareth in the Church-Book of *St. Andrew Undershaft*, that in the Year 1547, *I. G.* and *S. K.* then Church-wardens, for eighty Pints of *Malmsey* spent in the Church, after one Penny Halfpenny the Pint, paid at the Year's End for the same ten Shillings.

*Malmsey spent in St. Andrew Undershaft, for a Year, 80 Pints.*

*Wine-tunners incorporated the 15th of He. VI.*

The Vintners and Wine-drawers, that retailed by the Pottle, Quart and Pint, were all incorporated by the Name of *Wine-tunners* in the Reign of *Edward III.* and confirmed the 15th of *Henry VI.*

*Cutlers-hall.*

(2) In *Horse-bridge-street* is the *Cutlers Hall*. *Richard de Wilebale*, 1295, confirmed to *Paul Butelar* this House, and the Edifices, in the Parish of *St. Michael Pater-noster Church*, and *St. John upon Walbrooke*; which some Time

*Lawrence Gisors*, and his Son *Peter Gisors*, did possess, and afterwards *Hugo de Hingham*; and lieth between the Tenement of the said *Richard* towards the South, and the Lane called *Horse-shoe-bridge* towards the North; and between the Way called *Pater-noster Church* on the West, and the Course of *Walbrooke* on the East; paying yearly one Clove of Gilliflowers at *Easter*, and to the Prior and Convent of *St. Mary Overy* 6 s. This House some Time belonged to *Simon Dolefly*, Grocer, Mayor in the Year 1359. They of this Company were (of old Time) three Arts, or Sorts of Workmen; to wit, the first were Smiths, Forgers of Blades, and therefore called *Bladers*: And divers of them proved wealthy Men; as namely, *Walter Nele*, *Blader*, one of the Sheriffs, the twelfth of King *Edward III.* deceased, 1352, and buried in *St. James Garlick-bithe*. He left Lands to the mending of High-ways about *London*, between *Newgate* and *Wicombe*, *Aldgate* and *Chelmsford*, *Bishopsgate* and *Ware*, *Southwark* and *Rocheſter*, &c. The second were Makers of Hafts, and otherwise Garnishers of Blades: The third Sort were Sheath-makers for Swords, Daggers and Knives. In the tenth of *Henry IV.* certain Ordinances were made betwixt the *Bladers*, and other *Cutlers*; and in the fourth of *Henry VI.* they were all three Companies drawn into one Fraternity or Brotherhood, by the Name of *Cutlers*.

*Bladers or Blade-smiths.*

*Haft-makers.*

*Sheath-makers.*

(3) *Plumbers Hall*, and (4) *Fruiterers Hall*, which have nothing in them remarkable.

Thirdly, The Antiquities in this Ward are at present reduced to the following Particulars:

*Antiquities*

(1) *Whittington College*, founded on the Spot where now stands the Parish-Church of *St. Michael*, called *Pater-noster Church*, in the *Royal*.

*Whittington's College.*

This Church was new builded, and made a College of *St. Spirit*, and *St. Mary*, founded by *Richard Whittington*, Mercer, four Times Mayor, for a Master, four Fellows, Masters of Arts, Clerks, Conducts, Chorists, &c. and an Alms-house, called *God's House* or Hospital, for thirteen poor Men: One of them to be Tutor, and to have 16 d. the Week; the other twelve each of them to have 14 d. the Week for ever, with other necessary Provision, an Hutch with three Docks, a common Seal, &c.

*St. Michael de Pater-noster, a College, one Alms-house or Hospital.*

These (as the Manner then was) were bound to pray for the good Estate of *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his Wife, their Founders; and for *Sir William Whittington*, Knight, and *Dame Joan* his Wife; and for *Hugh Fitz-waren*, and *Dame Molde* his Wife; the Fathers and Mothers of the said *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his Wife; for King *Richard* the Second, and *Thomas* of *Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, special Lords and Promoters of the said *Whittington*, &c. It follows in the Will, "For *Anne* and *Eleanor*, the Wives of the said "King and Duke. Furthermore also for the "good Heel and Staat of our aforesaid Lord "[King *Henry VI.*] and Archbishop, [*Henry "Chicheley*] that now be, and the Conservators "and Benefactors of the same House, while "they live; and for our good Staat, while we "live; and for their Souls and ours, whan they "and we be passed out of this World; and gene-

*R. Whittington, Son to Sir W. Whittington, Knight.*

" rally



“ rally for them, to whom the said *Rich. Whittington* and *Alice* were byhold to in any manerwise while we live, and for all Christen Soules.”

The Licence for this Foundation was granted by King *Henry IV.* the eleventh of his Reign; and in the twelfth of the same King's Reign, the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* granted to *Richard Whittington* a vacant Piece of Ground, thereon to build his College in the *Royal*: All which was confirmed by *Henry VI.* the third of his Reign, to *John Coventre*, *Jenkin Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*.

This Foundation was again confirmed by Parliament the tenth of *Henry VI.* and was suppressed by the Statute of *Edward VI.* The Alms-houses, with the poor Men, do remain, and are paid by the Mercers.

Ordinances  
of Whittington  
College.

There are extant, in Custody of the Mercers, the original Ordinances of *Richard Whittington's* Charity, made by his Executors, *Coventre*, *Carpenter* and *Grove*, fairly written. Where on the first Page is curiously allumined the said *Whittington* lying on his Death-bed, a very lean consumed meagre Body; and his three Executors, and a Priest, and divers others standing by his Bed-side. They begin thus:

“ To alls the trew People of Cryst, that shalle se or here the Things which be conteyned within these present Letters, *John Coventre*, *Jenkin Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, &c. Executors of the Testament of the worthy and notable Merchant *Richard Whittington*, late Citezin and Mercer of the Cite of *London*, and oftentimes Meyer of the same Cite, sending gretying in our Lord God everlasting.

“ The fervent Desire and besy Intention of a prudent, wyse and devout Man shal be to cast before and make seure the State and thende of the short Liffe with Dedys of Mercy and Pite; and namely to provyde for such poure Persons, which grevous Penurie and cruel Fortune have oppressed, and be not of power to gete their Lyving either by Craft or by any other bodily Labour: Whereby that, at the Day of the last Judgment, he may take his Part with them that shal be saved. This considering the foresaid worthy and notable Merchaunt *Richard Whittington*, the which while he leved had ryght liberal and large Hands to the needy and poure People, charged streitly, in his Death-bed, us his foresaid Executors, to ordeyne a House of Almes after his Death, for perpetual Sustentation of such poure People as is tofore reherfed; and therupon fully he declared his Will unto us. And we wylling after our Power to fullfil thentent of his commendable Wille and holefome Desire in this Part, as we be bound:

“ First, Yfounded by us, with sufficient Authorite, in the Church of *Seint Mighells*, in the Royolle of *London*, where the foresaid *Richard* and Dame *Alice* his Wife be buried, a commendable College of certain Prestes and Clerkis, to do there every Day

“ divine Service for the aforesaid *Richard* and *Alice*.

“ We have founded also, after the Wille abovefeid, a House of Alms for xiii pouer Folk successively for evermore, to dwell and to be sustained in the same House: Which House is situated and edified upon a certain Soyl that we bought therefore, late in the Parish of *Seinte Mighel* abovefeid; that is to say, Bytwene the foresaid Church and the Wall that closeth in the voyd Place behind the heigh Auter of the same Church in the Southside, and our great Tenement, that was the late House of the aforesaid *Richard Wyttington*, in the Northside. And it stretcheth fro the dwelling Place of the Master and the Priestis of the College abovefeid. The which also we did late to be now added in the Eastside unto a great voyd Place of our Land. The which by the Help of God we purpose to do be halowed lawfully for a Churchyard to the same Church within short Time in the Westside.

“ And in the more ful and clere Foundation and Ordinaunce, and also stablyng of the foresaid Almeshouse for pouer Men, the Myght of the Fadre, the Wyfdom of the Sonne, and the Goodnes of the Holy Ghost, fyrst of al ycalled unto our Help, we procede in this wise:

“ Fyrst, Both by Lycence, Graunt and Authority of the right mighty Prince and Lord *K. Henry VI.* King of *England*, and of *Fraunce*, that now is; and also by the Will and Consent of the ryght worthy Lord and Fadre in Cryst, *Henry*, by the Sufferaunce of God, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*, and Legate of the See of *Rome*, of whose Jurisdiction immediate be the Church and Parrishe abovefeid; and the Graunt and Consent of all and every Man, that had any Title or Interest in this Partie, before required and had.”

Then the Ordinances follow, which were these:

“ To be twelve pouer Folks alonely of Men or Women togiddre; after the sad Discretion and good Conscience of the Overseers underwrit, and Conservators of the same House, to be provided and admitted.

“ The which every Day, when due and convenient Time is, shal pray for evermore for al the now being alive, and also for the bypast, to God; whose Names of great Specialty been expressed in these Statutes underwrit.

“ To be one *Principal*, which shal pas al other in Power and Reverence, and be called *Tutor*. The Office and Charge of him shal be the Goods of the Almes-house, which shal come to his Hands, well and truly to minister; the Goods discovered to gather again togiddre, to the Use of the Almes-house; and the Husbandry of the same House, in as much as he may, goodly oversee, dispose, and ordain; inforcing himself to edifie and nourish Charity and Peace among his Felawes.

The Ordinances  
of the College.

“ The



“ The poor Folks unto the said *Tutor* evermore shall obey.

“ The thirteen poor Folke to be hable in Conversation, and honest in Living.

“ The same House to be called for ever *God's House*, or *Almes-house*, or the *Hospital* of *Richard Whittington*.

“ The L. Maior to be Overseer of the said *Almes-house*; and the Keepers of the Com-monalty of the Craft of *Mercers* to be called for evermore *Conservators* of the foresaid House.

“ The Tutor to have a Place by himself, that is to say, a Cell, or little House, with a Chimney and a Prevy, and other Necessaries, in the which he shall lyegge and rest; and that he may aloon and by himself, without Let of any other Perfoon, intend to the Contemplation of God, if he woll.

“ That the seid Tutour and pouer Folke, whan they be in the aforesaid Houses and Cells, and also in the Cloisters, and other Places of the foresaid *Almes-houses*, have hemselfe quietlie and pefably, without Noise or Disturbance of his Felaws; and that they occupy himself in Prayer or Reading, or in Labour of her Hondes, or in some other Occupation, &c.”

It endeth thus:

“ In Witnes we have put to our Seals. Gyven at *London*, the xxi Day of *Decemb.* in the Yere of our Lord a thousand CCCC xxiiii. and the Yere of King *Henry VI.* after the Conquest the thrydde.

“ Go litel Boke, go litel Tregedie,—

“ Thee lowly submytting to al Correction

“ Of theym being Maisters now of the *Mercery*,

“ *Olney*, *Felding*, *Boleyne*, and of *Burton*:

“ Herteley theym beseyking with humble Salutation

“ Thee to accept, and thus to take in gre,

“ For evre to be a Servant withyn yere Com-minaltie.”

But further, for the Direction of their daily Devotion, of their Eating, and their Habit, these were the Appointments and Ordinances:

“ Every Tutour and poor Folk every Day first whan they rise fro their Bedds, kneeling upon their Knees, sey a *Pater Noster* and an *Ave Maria*, with special and herty Recommendation-making of the foresaid *Richard Whittington* and *Alice* to God, and our blessed Lady Maidyn *Mary*: And other Times of the Day, whan he may best and most commodly have Leisure thereto, for the Staat of al the Souls above-  
“ *hid*, say three or two Sauters of our Lady at the least; that is to say, threies seaven *Ave Marias*, with xv *Pater Nosters*, and three *Credes*: But if he be letted with Febleness, or any other reasonable Cawse, one in the Day at the least, in Case it may be; that is to say, after the Messe, or when *Complyn* is don, they come togidder within the College about the Tomb of the aforeaid *Rich. Whittington* and *Alice*, and they that can sey shal sey, for the Soules of the seid *Richard* and *Alice*, and for the Soules of al Christen People, this Psalm, *De Profundis*, with the Versicles and *Oraison*

“ that longeth thereto. And they that can shal sey three *Pater Nosters*, three *Ave Marias*, and on Crede. And, after this doon, the Tutour, or oon of the eldest Men of theym, shal sey openly in *English*, *God have Mercy on our Founders Souls, and al Chrysten*; and they that stond about shal aunswer and sey, *Amen*.

“ That they be bound to dwell and abide continually in the seid *Almes-house*, and Bounds thereof; and that every Day, both at Meet and Soupier, they eet and be fed within the said *Almes-house*; and while they be at Meet or Soupier, they absteyn thanne from veyn and ydel Words; and if they wol any Thyng talk, that it be honest and profitable.

“ That the Overclothing of the Tutour and pouer Folk be derk and brown of Colour, and not staring ne blaising, and of easy prised, according to their Degre.”

These Executors of the Will of *Richard Whittington* constituted five Chaplains in his College founded in this Church; which were confirmed by the King in the third of *Henry VI.*

This *Richard Whittington* was (in this Church) three Times buried; first by his Executors, under a fair Monument; then, in the Reign of *Edward VI.* the Parson of that Church, thinking some great Riches (as he said) to be buried with him, caused his Monument to be broken, his Body to be spoiled of his Leaden Sheet, and again the second Time to be buried; and in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, the Parishioners were forced to take him up to lap him in Lead, as afore, to bury him a third Time, and to place his Monument, or the like, over him again; which remained, and so he rested, till the great Fire of *London* violated his Resting-place again.

This Church of *St. Michael Pater-noster* in the *Vintry*, the Capital House, and Scite thereof, called *Whittington College*, alias *Whittington*, and one Garden belonging to the same, of the yearly Value of four Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence, was sold to *Armagill Waad*, Clerk of the Council, in the second of *Edward VI.* for ninety-two Pounds two Shillings.

Either in this College, or in the Parish, the Earl of *Rutland* had a Place in *Edward VI.*'s Time; whither I find resorted to Dinner the Mourners at his Uncle Sir *Richard Mannor's* Funeral, after he had been buried at *Cree Church*.

(2.) The *Tower Royal*, formerly situate at the upper End of the Street now so called, was a great Place, pertaining to the Kings of this Realm; but by whom the same was built, or of what Antiquity continued, I have not read more, than in the Reign of King *Edward I.* the second, fourth, and seventh Years, it was the Tenement of *Simon Bearwomes*; also that, in the thirty-sixth of *Edward III.* the same was called the *Royal*, in the Parish of *Michael de Pater-noster*; and that, in the forty-third of his Reign, he gave it by the Name of his *Inne* called the *Royal*, in his City of *London*, in Value twenty Pounds by the Year, unto his College of *St. Stephen* at *Westminster*. Notwithstanding, in the Reign of *Richard II.* it was called the *Queen's Wardrobe*, as appeareth by this that followeth:

“ King

Five Chap-lains.

Richard Whitting-ton thrice buried.

Waad obtains this College.

Tower Royal.

Froford,

The Queen's Wardrobe

The Devotion of Whittington College.



The Lady  
Princess  
lodged in  
the Tower  
Royal.

"King Richard having in Smithfield overcome  
"and dispersed the Rebels, he, his Lords, and  
"all his Company, entered the City of London  
"with great Joy, and went to the Lady Princess  
"his Mother, who was then lodged in the Tower  
"Royal, called the Queen's Wardrobe, where she  
"had remained three Days and two Nights, right  
"fore abashed. But when she saw the King her  
"Son, she was greatly rejoiced, and said, Ah,  
"Son, what great Sorrow have I suffered for  
"you this Day! The King answered and said,  
"Certainly, Madam, I know it well, but  
"now rejoice and thank God, for I have  
"this Day recovered mine Heritage, and  
"the Realm of England, which I had near  
"Hand lost."

This  
Tower  
Royal a  
Place of  
Defence.

This Tower seemeth to have been (at that  
Time) of good Defence; for when the Rebels  
had beset the Tower of London, and got Possession  
thereof, taking from thence whom they liked,  
the Princess being forced to fly, came to this  
Tower Royal, where she was lodged, and re-  
mained safe, as ye have heard; and it may be  
also supposed, that the King himself was at that  
Time lodged there. I read, that, in the Year  
1386, *Ivan* King of *Armeny*, being chased out of  
his Realm by the *Tartarians*, received innumera-  
ble Gifts of the King and of his Nobles, the King  
then lying in the Royal; where he also granted to  
the said King of *Armeny* a Charter of a thousand  
Pounds by Year during his Life. This for  
Proof may suffice, that Kings of *England* have  
been lodged in this Tower; though the same  
(of later Time) hath been neglected, and turned  
into Stabling for the King's Horses, and now  
lett out to divers Men, and divided into Te-  
nements.

King Ri-  
chard  
lodged in  
the Tower  
Royal.

After-  
wards the  
King's  
Horses here  
stabled.

The Duke  
of Norfolk  
lodged here

This great House, belonging antiently to the  
Kings of *England*, was inhabited by the first Duke  
of *Norfolk* of the Family of the *Howards*, granted  
unto him by King *Richard III.* for so I find in an  
old Ledger-Book of that King's; where it is said,  
"That the King granted unto *John* Duke of *Nor-*  
"folk, *Messuagium cum Pertinentiis, &c.* le Tower,  
"infra Paroch. Sancti Thomæ Lond." Where we  
may observe how this Messuage is said to stand in  
*St. Thomas Apostle*, though *Stow* placeth it in *St.*  
*Michael's*.

Ringed-  
hall.

(3.) In *St. Thomas Apostles* there was a Messé,  
perhaps some Time the Dwelling of the Earls of  
*Cornwall*, called *Ringed-hall*; for in the Reign of  
*Edward III.* a Place so called, with four Shops  
and two Gardens, in this Parish, was granted  
by *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall* to the Abbot of  
*Beaulieu* near *Oxford*; and re-granted, and a  
Plea thereupon in the Hustings, in the second of  
*Richard II.*

Ipres-Inn.

William  
of Ipres.

(4.) Then West from the said Church, on  
the same Side, was one great Messuage, some  
Time called *Ipres-Inn*, of *William* of *Ipres*, a  
*Fleming*, the first Builder thereof. This *Wil-*  
*liam* was called out of *Flanders*, with a Number  
of *Flemings*, to the Aid of King *Stephen*, against  
*Maud* the Empress, in the Year 1138, and grew  
so far in Favour with the said King for his Ser-  
vice, that he built this House near the Tower  
Royal, in which Tower it seemeth the King was  
then lodged, as in the Heart of the City, for his  
greater Safety.

King  
Stephen  
lodged in  
the Tower  
Royal.

No. 88.

*Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*, Brother to the Em-  
press, being taken, was committed to the Cus-  
tody of this *William*, to be kept in the Castle of  
*Rocheſter*; till King *Stephen* was also taken, and  
then one was delivered in Exchange for the other,  
and both set free.

(5.) Over-against *Ipres-Inn* in *Knightriders-street*,  
at the Corner towards *St. James* at *Garlickhithe*,  
was a great House built of Stone, and called *Or-*  
*mond-place*, which belonged to the Earls of *Or-*  
*mond*. King *Edward IV.* in the fifth of his  
Reign, gave to *Elizabeth* his Wife the Manor of  
*Greenwich*, with the Town and Park, in the  
County of *Kent*; he also gave this Tenement  
called *Ormond-place*, with all the Appurtenances  
to the same, situate in the Parish of *St. Trinity* in  
*Knightriders-street*, in London.

Ormond-  
place.

(6.) In the Parish of *St. James Garlickhithe* was an-  
tiently a Guild or Fraternity founded, to the Ho-  
nour of their Church's Saint; an Account where-  
of, by Order from the King, was brought in to  
the Archbishop of *York*, Lord Chancellor, by  
*Roger Stokes* and *Henry Garnevil*, Wardens of the  
said Guild; which was as follows:

A Guild.

"In the Worſhip of God Almighty our Crea-  
"tor, and his Moder Saint *Marie*, and *Allkal-*  
"lowes and Seint *Jame* Apostle, a Fraternite is  
"begon of gode Men in the Church of *S. Jame*,  
"the Yer of our Lord 1375, for Amendement  
"of her Lyves, and of her Sowls, and to nourish  
"more Love among the Bretheren and Suſtrein  
"of the Bretherhede; and ech of theym had  
"ſworen upon the Book to performe the Pointes  
"undernethe at her Power.

Rec. Tur.  
The Ac-  
count of the  
founding  
thereof.

"Fyrſt, All tho wiſſcheth, other ſchul be  
"in the ſame Bretherhede, they ſchul nothing  
"of goodloos Conditions and Bering; and that  
"he love God and holy Chirch, and his  
"Neighbours, as holy Chyrch maketh men-  
"tion.

"Who that entreteth in the ſame Fraternite, he  
"ſhal give at the Entrie to the common Box vijs.  
"viii d.

"The foreſeid Bretherhede wil, that there be  
"Ward yns thereof; which Wardyens ſhal ga-  
"ther the Quarteridge of the Bretheren and Suſ-  
"tren, and trewelick yeld her Account thereof  
"every Yer once to the Wardyens that have ben  
"tofore hem of the Bretherhede, with other wy-  
"ſeft of the Bretherhede.

"Also the Bretheren and Suſtren every Yer ſhal  
"be clothed in Suyt, and every Man pay for that  
"he hath.

"Also the Bretheren and Suſtern, at one Af-  
"ſent, in Suyt byforeſeid ſhal every Yer commin  
"hold together, for to nourish more Knowledg  
"and Love, a Feaſt; which Feaſt ſhal be the  
"Sunday after the Day of *S. Jame* Apostle, and  
"every pay their xx d.

"At four Tyme other once in the Yer two  
"Shill. at firmaſt tofore the Day of the Account  
"of the Maiſters; ſo that the Wardyens mowe  
"her Account yelderlich, &c.

"Every Brother or Suſter that ben of the  
"Fraternite, yf he be of Power, he ſhall geve  
"ſomewhat in Maintenance of the Fraternite,  
"what him lyketh.

"Also yf ther be in Bretherhede ony Riotour,  
"other Contekour, other ſoche by whom the  
"Brether-



“ Bretherhede might be enflaundered, he shal be  
“ put out thereof, into Tyme that he have him  
“ amended of the Defaults beforeseyd, &c.

“ Yf any of the foreseid Bretherhede falle in  
“ such Mischeffe that he hath noght, ne for elde  
“ other Mischeffe of Febleness help himself, and  
“ have dwelled in the Bretherhede seven Yeres,  
“ and doen therto al the Duties within the Tyme,  
“ every Wyk aftyr he shal have of the common  
“ Box xiiii*d.* Terme of his Lyfe, but he be re-  
“ coveryd of the Mischeffe.

“ Also yf any of the foreseid be imprisoned  
“ falsely by any other by false Conspiracie, and  
“ have noght for to fynd hym with, and have  
“ also ben in the Bretherhede seven Yeres, &c.  
“ he shal have xiiii*d.* during his Imprisonment  
“ every Wyk.”

The Com-  
mons of  
this Parish.

(7.) In this same Parish of *St. James Garlick-hite* was a Messuage called the *Commons*, in the Tenure of divers Priests, and heretofore given by *Thomas Kent* for the maintaining of an Anniversary in the same Church. This, with divers other Lands, of the yearly Value of one hundred and sixty-eight Pounds two Shillings and two Pence, was made over and granted by King *Edward VI.* in the fourth of his Reign, to *William Place* and *Nicolas Spakeman*, for two thousand five hundred and fifty-one Pounds three Shillings.

## CHAP. XXIX.

### Of WALBROOK WARD,

With a PLAN, neatly engraved from a NEW Survey.

The Name. Bounds. Extent. Modern State.  
Government. Alderman and Common-Councilmen. Parishes and Churches.

Name.

THIS Ward takes its Name from a Street which runs up from *Canon-street*, near *London-Stone*, to the South-West Corner of the City Mansion-house, built upon the Site of *Stocks-market*, which Street was so called from a *Brook* which ran down on the West Side thereof.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the East by *Langbourn Ward*, on the South by *Dowgate Ward*, on the West by *Cordwainers Ward*, and on the North by *Cheap Ward*; whose Extent and modern State is thus described:

Extent.

Modern State.

The Streets and Lanes in this Ward are, *Walbrook*, as far as *Bucklersbury*, on both Sides.

*Bucklersbury*, the East End on both Sides, about eighty Feet.

*Budge-row*, the East End on both Sides for about seventy Feet.

*Dowgate*, the North End on the West Side as far as *Cloak-lane*, and on the East Side as far as against *Tallowchandlers-Hall*.

*Canon-street*, on both Sides as far as *Green Lettice-lane* on the South Side, and to *Abchurch-lane* on the North Side.

*St. Swithin's-lane*, on both Sides the Way almost as far as *Bearbinder-lane*.

*Bearbinder-lane*, the whole, except about thirty-five Feet at the East End.

*Lombard-street*, about an hundred and seventy-

five Feet on both Sides of the West End next the *Mansion-house*, which this Ward also takes in.

*Sherborn-lane*, the South End on both Sides for about an hundred and twenty Feet.

*Busb-lane*, from *Canon-street* Southwards on both Sides as far as *Cross-lane*, which hath the North Side in this Ward.

*Suffolk-street*, the West Side at the North End for about eighty-five Feet downwards.

*Green Lettice-lane*, only the West Side.

*Abchurch-lane*, the West Side as far as the Church.

*Walbrook*. This Street of *Walbrook* is well built, and inhabited by Merchants and Tradesmen, especially Furriers, for which it is of Note. On the East Side is *Bond-court*, which is large and open, the Turning at the upper End having good Houses, and a Free-stone Pavement, and the Entrance into this Court being broad for Coach or Cart. On the West Side is the *Bell-inn*, which is but indifferent.

*St. Stephen's Walbrook Church*, seated on the East Side, and on the South Side of the *Mansion-house*.

St. Stephen's  
Walbrook  
Church.

This Church was destroyed in the Fire of *London*; and since its rebuilding, which is very ornamental, having a Cupola in or about the Middle of it, to it the Parish of *St. Bennet Sherebogg*, not rebuilt, is united.

Up farther North once stood the *Stocks-market*, out of which is an Entrance into *Lombard-street*. But there is but little of the Street in this Ward, except towards this End, formerly very narrow, but lately widened, by lessening the House at the South-West Corner: The rest being in *Langbourn Ward* is there treated of.

*Bearbinder-lane*, a Place of no great Account, as to Trade; it comes out of the *Stocks-market*, and falls into *St. Swithen's-lane*, which is well inhabited by Merchants and others. This Lane comes out of *Lombard-street* by *St. Mary Wolnoth Church*, and passing by *Dove-court* and *Bearbinder-lane*, (both which have some small Part in this Ward, but the greatest in *Langbourn Ward*, have been there mentioned) falls into *Canon-street* by *St. Swithen's Church*. In this Lane are these Places: *Brites-alley*, formerly called *Horshoe-alley*, is both narrow and small, having but one House, with a Passage into *Sherborn-lane*.

Bear-  
binder-  
lane.  
St. Swi-  
thens-lane

*New-court*, a very handsome, large Place, with an open Passage into it for Coach or Cart. Here are very good Buildings, with Inhabitants answerable.

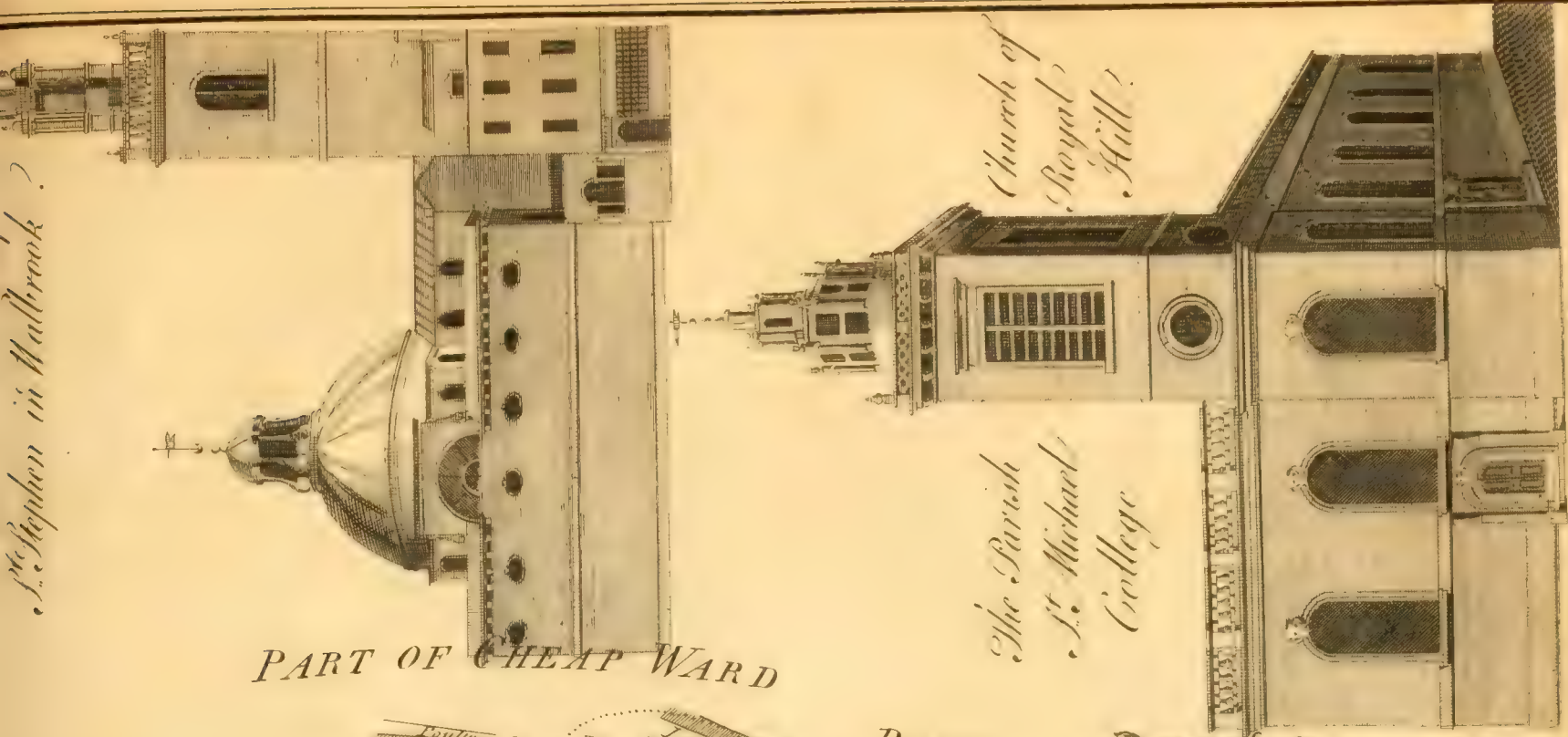
*Salter's-hall*, a very good Building, seated in a good Court, with a Free-stone Pavement, and good built Houses. Out of this Court is a Passage into the back Side of *St. Swithen's Church*, which falls into *Canon-street*. In this Passage is *Whistlers-court*, which is pretty large, well built and inhabited, having a Free-stone Pavement.

Salter's-  
hall.

More towards *Canon-street* is *Oxford-court*, which is pretty large and open, especially the upper End, where are good Houses: And in this Place antiently stood the House of the Prior of *Tortington* in *Suffex*, which afterwards fell to the Earls of *Oxford*, and in Process of Time, from

one

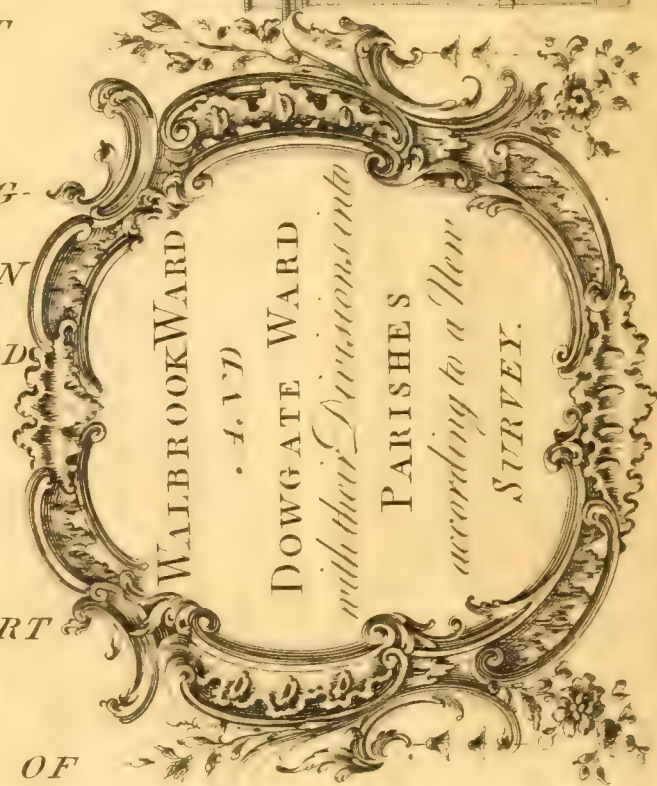




PART OF CHEAP WARD

PART OF  
RD WAINERS  
WARD

PART  
OF  
LANG-  
BORN  
WARDS



TREY

RD

THAMES  
STREET

CANDLEWICK

WARD

PART

OF

BRIDGE

WARD

WITH

IN

THE NEW KEY

THE

RIVER

THAMES



The Arms of St. Richard, Bishop of

The Arms of St. Richard, Bishop of







one to another, at Length it was converted into Buildings, as now it is, and yet retains the Name of *Oxford-court*.

**Sherborn-lane.** *Sherborn-lane* begins at the Corner of *Swithen's-lane*, by the Sign of the *Cock* against the back Gate of the *Post-Office*, and, with a turning Passage by *St. Mary Abchurch*, falls into *Canon-street*.

**Canon-street.** *Canon-street* begins in the West by the Corner of *Dowgate-hill* on the South, and *Walbrook* on the North, and runs Eastward into *Great East-cheap*, a Street well built, and inhabited by good Tradesmen, and is a great Thoroughfare; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to *Green Lettice-lane*, which hath the West Side in this Ward, the East being in *Candlewick Ward*, where it is spoken of. In this Street is *St. Swithen's Church*, seated on the West Side and at the South-East Corner of *St. Swithen's-lane*.

**London Stone.** Over-against *St. Swithen's Church* is the famous old Stone called *London Stone*.

**Turn-wheel-lane.** On the South Side of this Street, and almost against *St. Swithen's Church*, is *Turnwheel-lane*, which runs up to *Dowgate-hill*, being a Place well inhabited.

**St. Mary Bothaw.** The Parish-Church of *St. Mary Bothaw* stood in these Parts, burnt in the great Fire, not rebuilt, but the Parish is united to *St. Swithen's*.

**Pucklerbury.** *Bucklerbury* falls into *Walbrook* almost against *St. Stephen's Walbrook Church*. It is a Place well built and inhabited, particularly by Druggists and Furriers. But in this Ward there is no great Part, the most being in *Cordwainers Ward*.

**St. John Baptist.** Near this Street, more Southward, stood the Church of *St. John Baptist*, which being destroyed by the Fire, is now enclosed for a Church-yard, and the Parish united to *St. Antholin's*.

**Budge-row, Cloak-lane, Bush-lane, Suffolk-lane, &c.** In this Ward these following Lanes have some small Part, the greatest Parts lying in other Wards, namely, *Budge-row* and *Cloak-lane* in *Vintry Ward*, *Bush-lane* and *Suffolk-lane* in *Dowgate Ward*, and *Green Lettice-lane* in *Langbourn Ward*.

**Watch.** There are to watch at the several Places or Stands in this Ward every Night, one Constable, a Beadle, and twenty Watchmen.

**Jury.** The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote-Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts holden at *Guildhall* in the Month of *October*.

**Government.** Its Government is under an Alderman, who at present is *Slingsby Bethell*, Esq; and eight Common-Councilmen; who are, Mr. *James Ennis*, Deputy, Mr. *Joseph Blandford*, Mr. *William Whipham*, Mr. *Basil Browne*, Mr. *William Walter*, Mr. *Jonathan Weeble*, Mr. *Nathan Thomas*, and Mr. *Robert Norris*.

**Remarkable Things.** The most remarkable Things in this Ward are, three Parishes, and but two Churches.

**Parishes and Churches.** First, (1.) The Parish-Church of *St. Swithen*, (2.) of *St. Stephen Walbrook*, and (3.) the Parish of *St. Mary Bothaw*: Of which in our Parochial History.

**Mansion-house.** Secondly, The *Mansion-house*, for the Residence of the Lord-Mayors of this City for the Time being. It is built on the Ground which was formerly the *Stocks-market*. This Edifice is all of *Portland Stone*, very capacious within, and well

provided for the Entertainment of the chief Magistrate and his Officers; but too much confined by the Contiguity of the neighbouring Buildings, by which the Grandeur of so magnificent a Structure is intercepted from the curious Spectator. See the Elevation of this Mansion annexed.

Thirdly, On the South Side of *Canon-street*, close under the South Wall of *St. Swithen's Church*, stands upright a great Stone called *London Stone*. It, till of late Years, was pitched near the Channel, facing the same Place, and fixed in the Ground very deep, fastened with Bars of Iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if Carts did run against it through Negligence, the Wheels were broken, and the Stone itself unshaken.

The Cause why this Stone was set up, the very Time when, or other Memory hereof, is uncertain; but that the same hath been long continued there is manifest; for, in the End of a fair written Gospel Book, given to *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury* by *Ethelstane*, King of the *West Saxons*, I find noted of Lands or Rents in *London* belonging to the said Church, whereof one Parcel is described to lie near unto *London Stone*. Of later Time we read, that, in the Year of Christ 1135, the first of King *Stephen*, a Fire, which began in the House of one *Ailward*, near unto *London Stone*, consumed all East to *Aldgate*: In which Fire the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* was burnt; and West to *St. Erkenwald's Shrine* in *St. Paul's Church*.

Some have said this Stone to have been set as a Mark in the Middle of the City within the Wall; but it standeth nearer to the River of *Thames* than to the Wall of the City.

Others have said the same to be set for the tendering and making of Payment by Debtors to their Creditors, at their appointed Days and Times, till of later Time Payments were more usually made at the Font in *St. Paul's Church*, and at the *Royal-Exchange*. Some again have imagined the same to be set up by one *John* or *Thomas Londonstone*, dwelling there against it. But more likely it is that such Men have taken Name of the Stone, than the Stone of them.

Some of our Forefathers had a Conceit, that *London Stone* was set up in Signification of the City's Devotion towards Christ, and his Care and Protection of the City, under the Notion of a Stone, on which it was founded, and by his Favour so long preserved; for that Way those Rhimes of *Fabian* in the Praise of *London* seem to look:

"It is so sure a Stone that that is upon sette,  
"For though some have it thrette  
"With Manases grym and grette,  
"Yet Hurte had it none:  
"Cryft is the very Stone  
"That the Citie is set uppon,  
"Which from al hys Foone  
"Hath ever preserved yt."

And since others have cast in their Conjectures in a Matter so obscure, by Reason of the Antiquity of it, let me add one or two of mine own. The *Romans* reckoned their Miles from all great Towns and Places by Stones pitched, and so they did

London Stone.

Lib. Trin: Antiquity of London Stone.

Read Mr. John Speed, what he saith thereof, and of the like Stones.

We Mon. P. 352.

London Stone for measuring Miles.



And for  
publick De-  
clarations.

did in *Britain*; and perhaps this might be the Stone for *London*, from which precise Place to measure their Miles from this City towards the other Parts of the Land. And this Street in former Times being the chief Street of *London*, as *Cheapside* now is, this *London Stone* seems to have been the Place (and likely enough upon this Stone) whence Proclamations and publick Notices of Things were given to the Citizens. There is a Passage in our Chronicles that favours this Conceit. In *Henry VI's* Time, Anno 1450, when *Jack Cade*, the *Kentish* Rebel, who feigned himself the Lord *Mortimer*, came through *Southwark* into *London*, he marched to this Stone, where was a great Confluence of People, and the Lord-Mayor among the rest: Here he struck his Sword upon it, and said, *Now is Mortimer Lord of this City*: And there making a formal, but lying Declaration to the Mayor, departed back again to *Southwark*.

London  
Stone set  
up perhaps  
for religi-  
ous worship

Mr. Owen  
of Shrews-  
bury.

Perhaps this Stone may be of greater Antiquity than the Times of the *Romans*, and was an Object or Monument of Heathen Worship; if any be moved so to think, from what an exquisite *British* Antiquarian asserts, that the *Britains* erected Stones for religious Worship, and that the *Druids* had Pillars of Stone in Veneration: Which Custom, he saith, they borrowed from the *Greeks*, who, as *Pausanias* writeth, adored rude and unpolished Stones.

Down West from *London Stone* is *Walbrook* Corner, where was a Conduit, new built in the Year 1568, at the City's Charge, but not rebuilt after the Fire of *London*. From whence runneth up North to *Stocks-market* a Street called *Walbrook*, because it stood on the East Side of a Brook by the Bank thereof; and the whole Ward taketh its Name from this Street.

This City, of old Time, from North to South, was not divided by a large Highway or Street, as from East to West, but by a Brook of Water which came from out the North Fields through the Wall and Midst of the City into the River *Thames*. This Water was called *Walbrook* (not *Gallus Brook*, from a *Roman* Captain slain by *Arclepiadotus*, and thrown therein, as some have fabled, but) from running through and from the Wall of the City.

The Course whereof, to prosecute it particularly, was and is from the said Wall to *St. Margaret's Church* in *Lothbury*; from thence, beneath the lower Part of the *Grocers-hall*, about the East Part of their Kitchen, under *St. Mildred's Church*, somewhat West from the said *Stocks-market*; from thence through *Bucklersbury*, by one great House built of Stone and Timber, called the *Old Barge*, because Barges out of the River *Thames* were rowed up so far into this Brook, on the back Side of the Houses in *Walbrook-street*, (which Street taketh Name of the said Brook) by the West End of *St. John's Church* upon *Walbrook*, under *Horseshoe-bridge*, by the West Side of *Tallow-chandlers-hall* and of the *Skinners-hall*, and so behind the other Houses to *Elbow-lane*, and by a Part thereof down *Greenwich-lane* into the River *Thames*.

This is the Course of *Walbrook*, which was, of old Time, bridged over in divers Places, for Passage of Horses and Men, as Need required: But since, by Means of Encroachment on the

Banks thereof, the Channel being greatly freightened, and other Annoyances done thereunto, at Length the same, by common Consent, was arched over with Brick, and paved with Stone, equal with the Ground where-through it passed, and is now in most Places built upon; that no Man may by the Eye discern it; and therefore the Trace thereof is hardly known to the common People.

Fourthly, The Antiquities in this Ward may be reduced to these few Particulars: Antiquities

(1.) *Stocks-market*, which stood at the North-East Corner of *Walbrook*, and of which we have the following Account: Stocks-market.

About the Year of Christ 1282, *Henry Wallis*, Mayor, caused divers Houses in this City to be built towards the Maintenance of *London-bridge*; namely, one void Place near unto the Parish-Church called *Woolchurch*, on the North Side thereof, where some Time (the Way being very large and broad) had stood a Pair of Stocks for Punishment of Offenders. This Building took Name of those Stocks, and was appointed by him to be a Market-place for Fish and Flesh in the Midst of the City. Other Houses he built in other Places, as by Patent of *Edward I.* doth appear, dated the tenth of his Reign.

This *Stocks-market* was some Time belonging to the Keepers of the Bridge of *London*, and they lett the Shops for Term of their Lives to the Butchers and Fishmongers at certain Rents, which were appropriated for the Use of the said Bridge. But afterwards it was concluded, that no Keeper of the said Bridge should lett the said Shops for Life, without the Concurrence of the Mayor and Commonalty, as appears by this Record: Lib.Horn.

*John de Gisors* being Mayor about the Year 1312 or 1313, there was a Congregation of honest Men of the Commonalty met, to treat concerning the State of the Butchers and Fishmongers holding Places at the *Stocks*; and it was agreed by the whole Commonalty, "That all they who took their Places by the Demise of *John le Bevere*, and of other six honest Men, to whom *Henry le Galeys*, heretofore Mayor, and the whole Commonalty, granted and demised the same Places, viz. that whole House which is called the *Stocks*, for the Term of the Life of the said *John Bevere* and his Companions, for a certain Sum of Money, which they rendered yearly to *London-bridge*, that they may enjoy the same: And the same *John*, and the others, may demise those Places to the Butchers and Fishmongers, according to what was indented in a certain Writing between the said *Henry*, the Mayor, and the Commonalty, on the one Part, and the said *John*, &c. on the other, and enrolled in the *Hustings*." And it was likewise agreed, "That other Butchers who have since taken Places by the Demise of other Keepers of the Bridge, and have paid certain Sums to have for the Term of their Lives, and can shew it, may have and hold them: And that, for the future, those Places which are not held in the aforesaid Market, to be taken into the Hands of the Commonalty, and be demised by the Keepers of the Bridge, who are

Lib.Horn.  
Set in  
Stocks-  
market.

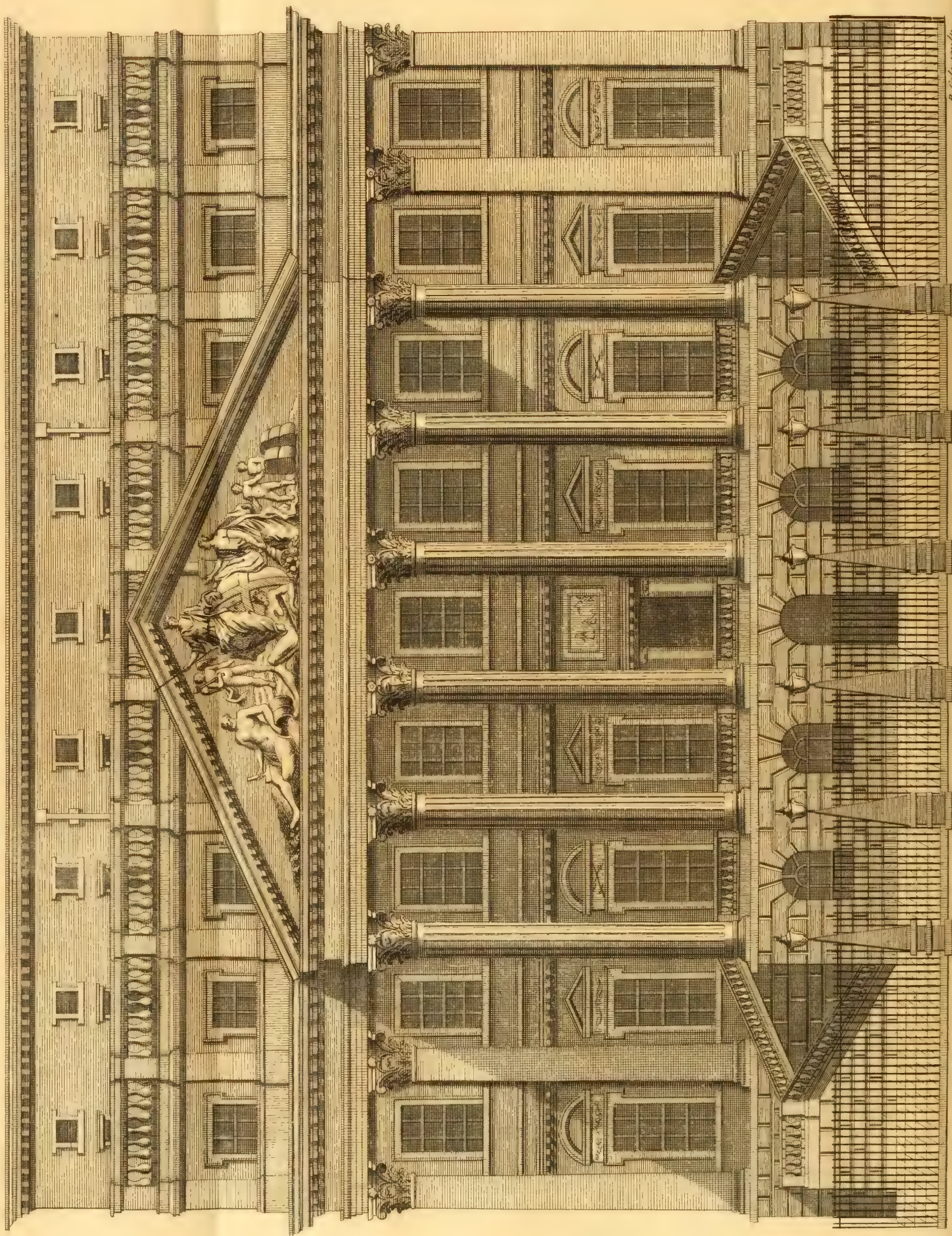


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B. Cole sculp.



“are now Tenants, yearly, [the Bridge-keepers  
“being from that Time yearly chosen.] And  
“it is agreed, That no such Keepers for the  
“Time to come have Power of letting any  
“Places for Term of Life, without the Assent  
“and Will of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-  
“monalty.”

After this, in the Year 1322, the seventeenth  
of *Edward II.* a Decree was made by *Hamond  
Chickwell*, Mayor, that none should sell Fish or  
Flesh out of the Markets appointed, to wit,  
*Bridge-street, Eastcheap, Old Fish-street, St. Nicolas  
Shambles*, and the said *Stocks*, on Pain to forfeit  
such Fish or Flesh as were sold for the first Time,  
and the second Time to lose their Freedom.  
Which Act was made by Commandment of the  
King, under his Letters Patents, dated at the  
*Tower* the seventeenth of his Reign; and then was  
this *Stocks* lett to Farm for forty-six Pounds thir-  
teen Shillings and four Pence by Year. This  
*Stocks-market* was again begun to be built in the  
Year 1410, in the eleventh of *Henry IV.* and was  
clean finished in the Year next following. In  
the Year 1507 the same was rented at fifty-six  
Pounds nineteen Shillings and ten Pence. And  
in the Year 1543, *John Cotes* \* being Mayor,  
there was in this *Stocks-market* for Fishmongers  
twenty-five Boards or Stalls, which rented yearly  
to thirty-four Pounds thirteen Shillings and four  
Pence; there were for Butchers eighteen Boards  
or Stalls, rented at forty Pounds sixteen Shillings  
and four Pence; and there were also sixteen  
Chambers above, rented at five Pounds thirteen  
Shillings and four Pence; in all, eighty-two  
Pounds three Shillings.

(2.) By the *Stocks* was a Stone Conduit set up  
by the Inhabitants, where before was only a Pipe  
of Lead, as appears by an Act of Common Coun-  
cil, viz.

At a Common Council held on *Tuesday*, the  
twenty-seventh of *November*, in the first Year  
of *Henry VIII.* this Petition was preferred and  
granted:

To the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, and  
his Brethren the Aldermen, and to the discreet  
Persons of the Common Council of the City of  
London.

“Beseeching your good Lordship and Master-  
“ships, the Inhabitants dwelling about the  
“*Stocks*, that by the Space of five or six Yeeres  
“past, a Vent of Water hath runne by a Pipe of  
“Lead beside the *Stocks*; which Pipe of Lead,  
“by Reason that it is not closed, is daily hurt  
“with Horses and Carts: It may therefore please  
“your good Lordship and Masterships, and all  
“our Masters of the Common Councell, to  
“grant and give Licence unto the said Inhabi-  
“tants, upon their own proper Costs and  
“Charges, to make, or cause to be made, a  
“little Posterne of Stone, with a Cesterne of

“Lead therein; so that the said Water shall bee  
“therein preserved and conveyed, and so to bee  
“drawne out by Cocks, to the common Weale  
“of all the said Inhabitants thereabout dwelling.  
“Thus, at the Reverence of God, and in the  
“Way of Charity.”

This Market took up all that Ground which  
was the antient Flesh and Fish-markets, and also  
the Ground on which *Woolchurch* stood, and con-  
tained from North to South in Length, through  
the Midst, about two hundred and thirty Feet,  
and in Breadth from East to West, in the Midst,  
about an hundred and eight Feet, besides the  
waste Ground on the East and West Sides,  
which served as a Street for Passage of People.  
On the East Side were planted Rows of Trees,  
very pleasant to the Inhabitants, this Side being  
much better than the West. About the Middle  
of this Row was an Entrance into a Court, in  
which was a good large House, within the  
Bounds of this Market-place; and more to-  
wards the North Side were twenty-two standing  
Stalls, covered over, for Shelter of Fruit there  
sold, as well on Market-Days as at other Times.  
The rest of the Market-place was taken up by  
Gardeners and others, for the Sale of Fruits,  
Roots, Herbs, and Flowers: But at the South-  
West Corner there were two Ranges of Stalls for  
a few Butchers, under a Shelter, with Racks,  
Blocks, Scales, &c.

At the North End of this Market place, by  
a Water-Conduit-Pipe, was erected the Statue  
of King *Charles II.* which was done at the  
sole Charge of Sir *Robert Viner*, Alderman,  
Knight and Baronet. Of this clumsy Piece  
of Sculpture we beg Leave to give the fol-  
lowing Account, from an ingenious Author:  
“It is impossible to quit this Place, *saith he*,  
“without taking Notice of the Equestrian Sta-  
“tue raised here in Honour of *Charles II.* A  
“Thing in itself so exceedingly ridiculous and  
“absurd, that 'tis not in one's Power to look  
“upon it without reflecting on the Tastes of  
“those who set it up: But, when we enquire  
“into the History of it, the Farce improves  
“upon our Hands, and, what was before con-  
“temptible, grows entertaining. This Statue  
“was originally made for *John Sobieski*, King  
“of *Poland*, but, by some Accident, was left  
“upon the Workman's Hands. About the  
“same Time the City was loyal enough to  
“pay their Devoirs to King *Charles*, imme-  
“diately upon his Restoration; and, finding  
“this Statue ready made to their Hands, re-  
“solved to do it the cheapest Way, and con-  
“vert the *Polander* into a *Briton*, and the *Turk*  
“underneath his Horse into *Oliver Cromwell*,  
“to make their Compliment compleat; and  
“the Turbant upon the last-mentioned Fi-  
“gure is an undeniable Proof of the Truth of  
“the Story.”

The Statue  
of King  
Charles II.



## B O O K III.

*An Account of the antient and present State of the several PARISHES within the City and Liberties of LONDON, alphabetically digested.*

THE next Division of the City of London, that we shall consider, is into its several Parishes; of which we propose to treat in an alphabetical Order.

## St. ALBAN's.

This Church is a Rectory, situate on the North Side of *Love-lane*, and East Side of *Wood-street*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate-within*, and dedicated to St. *Alban*, the *British* Proto-martyr. In Ecclesiastical Affairs, 'tis subject to the Archdeacon of *London*, in Subordination to the Bishop; save what appertains to the proving of Wills, and granting of Administrations of Intestates Effects, and their Appendages, which belong to the Commissary.

Newc.  
Repeft.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Church antiently belonged to the Master, Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of St. *James* at *Westminster*, with whom it continued till the Founding of *Eaton College* by *Henry VI.* who granted the same to his new College, with whom it still remains.

Act. Parl.  
22 & 23.  
Car. II.

This Church being burnt down *Anno* 1666, 'tis since rebuilt, with a handsome Tower, and beautiful Pinnacles; and to which is united, by Act of Parliament, the Parish of St. *Olave*, *Silver-street*; whereby the Profits arising yearly to the Rector are considerably increased; which, together with the Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor, are as follow:

## Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	170	0	0
Newc.	By Glebe, <i>Anno</i> 1636	—	22	0
Repeft.	By Casualties in ditto	—	40	0
Ecclef.	By two Rectory Houses	—	45	0
Paroch.				

## Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	23	17	11
	To Tenths	—	2	7	8½
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	11	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	5	4

## Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Parish	Thomas Brereton received	—	319	12	5½
Account	Paid on Account of the Church	—	184	3	7
Book.	Paid on that of the Poor	—	132	7	10
	Balance to the Parish	—	3	1	0½

## Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By William Peel	—	10	0	0
	By Susan Ibell, for Coals	—	3	6	8
	By Richard Hudson, for Bread	—	1	6	0
	By Richard Wynne	—	1	0	0
	By Babington Stavelly	—	2	10	0

## Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon. Here lyeth marmorate undyr thys Hepe of Stoa  
Syr Harry Wever, Aldyrman, and hys Lady,  
Dame Joan.  
Thus worldly Worschypp and Honor,  
With Favour and Fortun, passyth Day by Day;  
Who may wythstand Deathys Schorne,

When Rych and Por he cloyeth in Clay?  
Wherfor to God hertelie we pray,  
To pardon us of our Misdeed,  
And help us now in our most Need.

Hic jacet in requie Woodcock Jon, vir generosus, Major Londonie, Mercerus valde morosus. Miles qui fuerat . . . . . M. Domini mille centum quater ruit ille, Cum X. bis.

Ibid.

Felix prima dies, postquam mortalibus ævi Cesserit hic morbus. Subit atque repente senectus; Tum mors, qua nostrum Duntborn cecidisse Wil-

Mund.Ed  
Stow.Sur

elmum, Haud cuiquam latuisse reor, dignissimus (inquam) Artibus hic doctor, necnon celeberrimus hujus Clericus urbis erat primus, nullique secundus. Moribus, ingenio, studio, nil dixeris illi Quin dederit natura boni, pius ipse, modestus, Longanimus, solis patiens, super omnia gratus; Quique sub immensas curas, variosque labores, Anxius atteritur, vitæ dum carpsit auras, Hoc tetro in tumulto, compostus pace quiescit.

Hunc posuit tumulum frater, superaddidit illi

Ibid.

Triste nepos carmen; dignus utroque fuit.

Cur tumulum? Justo ne funus honore careret.

Cur carmen? Laudes ne tegerentur humo.

Vita pia, & felix mors, vitam morte prehendunt,

Et pensant cœli munere damna soli.

Doctrinæ tamen, Chækus, uterque magister,

Ibid.

Aurea naturæ fabrica, morte jacet.

Non erat è multis unus, sed præstitit unus

Omnibus, & patriæ flos erat ille suæ:

Gemma Britanna fuit, tam magnum nulla tulerunt

Tempora thesaurum, tempora nulla ferent.

Sir John Cbeke ob. 13. Septemb. 1557.

Of William Wilson, Joane his Wife,

Ibid.

And Alice, their Daughter deare,

These Lines be left, to give Report,

These Three lye buried here:

And Alice was Henry Deacon's Wife,

Which Henry lives on Earth,

And is the Sergeant-Plummer unto

Queene Elizabeth.

With whom this Alice left Issue here

Her vertuous Daughter Jane,

To be his Comfort every where,

Now joyfull Alice is gone.

And for these Three departed Soules,

Gone up to joyful Blisse,

Th' Almighty Praise be given to God,

To whom the Glory is.

Alice dyed 11th March, 1572.

Ad sacros cineres & piam memoriam Alleni

Ibid.

Downer, civis London. è libertate potifica &

ætate & officio aliquando senioris & Mariæ ux-

oris parentum integritate quadrata, Thomas, filius

unus, & unicus superstes, ultimum hoc pii &

filialis amoris testamentum affert.

Si vere dicunt monumenta monentia mentes,

Mille mihi monumenta pii posuere parentes:

Ingratus ne sim, monumento hoc mille rependo.

What! is she dead? doth he survive?

Ibid.

No: both are dead, and both alive.

She lives, hee's dead, by Love though grieving,

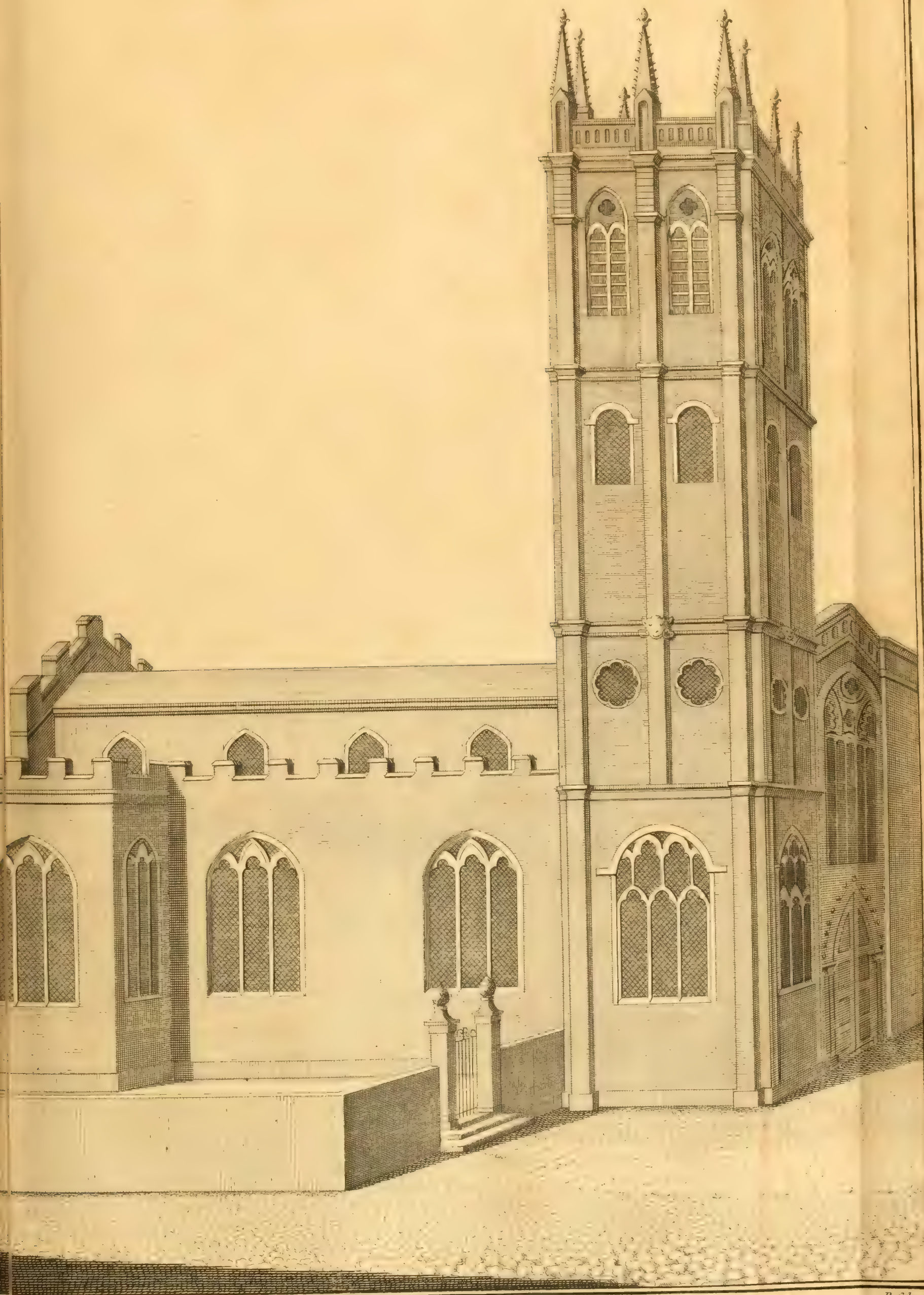
In him for her, yet dead yet living;

Both dead and living! then what is gone?

One Half of Both, not any One.

One





B. Cole sc

North East Prospect of the Parish Church of <sup>Bain's Wood Street</sup> St. Andrew, near Lion College.







One Mind, One Faith, One Hope, One Grave,  
In Life, in Death they had, and still they have.  
Amor conjugalis æternus.  
*Anne Gibson dyed 29. Decemb. 1611.*

Ibid. Hic jacet *Tom Shorthose*,  
Sine Tombe, sine Sheets, sine Riches,  
Qui vixit sine Gowne,  
Sine Cloake, sine Shirt, sine Breeches.

Ibid. If Youth, Religion, and the rest  
Of Graces, that in fraile Man are the best,  
Could have confer'd long Life, this funeral Verse  
Had not so soone been offer'd at thy Herse,  
By thy sad Widdow; whose Fate did allow  
Her only Three Weeks Happines, to know  
How good thou wert: And what remaines of Life,  
To her yeelds Sorrow. She was once a Wife  
To such a Husband, whose Like 'twere in vaine,  
And Flattery to her Grief, to hope againe.  
But thou wert Flesh, and that to Earth must turne,  
Thy pure Soule blest; the onely left to mourne.  
*Thomas Shelley died 2. December, 1620.*

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-Wardens;  
one hundred and twelve Houses; and a Work-  
house for employing the Poor.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Mat. Par. in vit. Abb. St. Alban. We are told by an eminent Historian, that in  
the Time of *Paul*, the Abbot of *St. Alban's*, *Anno*  
1077, this Church, with many others in *London*,  
belonged to the Abbey of that Place; the Patro-  
nage whereof he changed with the Abbot of  
*Westminster* for that of another.

Ibid. The same Author likewise acquaints us, that  
this Church originally was the Chapel of King *Offa*,  
which adjoined to his Palace; but thro' the supine  
Negligence of the succeeding Abbots, the same  
was daily incroached upon by the neighbouring  
Citizens, till it was reduced to a very small Com-  
pass, in respect to its former Dimensions: But  
that the Church changed by the Abbot, was *Offa's*  
Chapel, (who is not mentioned to have erected  
any Building in *London*) appears to me very im-  
probable; for in the third Year of *Ethelwulf*,  
*Anno* 839, the *Danes* took and burnt this City,  
which for many Years after lay waste, in a very  
piteous Condition; and 'tis manifest, that, in all  
their dreadful Ravages and Depredations, they  
generally begun with the Churches. Hence 'tis  
more reasonable to presume, that this Church  
was built by King *Alfred*, after he had bravely  
dispossessed the *Danes* of this Part of the Country,  
and retaken the City of *London*; he being greatly  
applauded for having honourably restored the  
same in the Year 886, by repairing its Walls, and  
adorning it with beautiful Buildings.

Flor. Wigorn. Chron. Mund Ed. Stow. Sur. A certain Author imagines, that the great  
square Tower remaining at the North Corner of  
*Love-lane* in the Year 1632, was Part of King  
*Athelstan's* Palace; and by this Church's being  
built with the same Sort of Materials, viz. Ro-  
man Bricks and Stones, he conjectures, that they  
both owe their Origin to the said Prince; and  
to corroborate this Opinion, supposes that *Adel*  
(in *Saxon*, noble) or *Addle-street*, in this Neigh-  
bourhood, received that Appellation from its Vi-  
cinity to the Palace. Be those imaginary Origins  
as they will, this Church is certainly of a very  
antient Foundation; and perhaps, as already  
hinted, the first Place of Worship built in this  
City after the Destruction aforesaid.

ALHALLOWS BARKING.

This is a Vicarage, situate on the North  
and East Sides of *Tower-street* and *Seething-lane*,  
in the Ward of *Tower-street*; and is so deno-  
minated from its Dedication to All Saints, and its  
having antiently belonged to the Abbess and  
Convent of *Barking* in *Essex*.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch. Ibid.

The Patronage of this Church was in the said  
Abbess and Nuns of *Barking*, till *Ann.* 1546, when  
*Henry VIII.* exchanged the same with *Thomas*,  
Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Successors it  
still continues. However, 'tis subject to the  
Archdeacon of *London* in Matters Ecclesiastical;  
except as to Wills and Administrations, which  
belong to the Commissary.

This Church, having escaped the great Fire  
*Anno* 1666, remains upon the antient Foundation  
in respect to the Vicar, whose Stipend, by the  
Visitations of the Years 1636 and 1693, appears  
to have been as follows:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Tithes in 1636	—	—	126 0 0	Ibid.
By Casualties in ditto	—	—	10 0 0	
By Glebe, about	—	—	2 0 0	
By the Vicarage-House, about	—	—	70 0 0	

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
To First-fruits	—	—	36 13 4	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	—	3 13 4	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	—	0 5 0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	—	0 7 0	
To the King	—	—	10 0 0	

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

<i>Charles Williams</i> received	—	—	417 12 3	Church-Ward. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	—	274 0 4	
and on that of the Poor	—	—	101 0 8	
Balance to the Parish	—	—	42 11 3	

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.

<i>Francis Southworth</i> , &c. received	—	—	400 17 2	Overseers Account.
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	—	375 16 0	
Balance to the Parish	—	—	25 1 2	
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	—	—	476 16 8	

Donation, per Annum.

By <i>Margaret Martin</i>	—	—	1 6 8	Donation Book.
By <i>Alice Polsted</i>	—	—	6 13 4	
By <i>William Haines</i>	—	—	5 0 0	
By <i>John Brickhill</i>	—	—	16 19 8	
By <i>Henry Campion</i>	—	—	10 0 0	
By <i>Anne Hope</i>	—	—	5 0 0	
By <i>Bernard Hide</i> , every Tenth Year	—	—	4 10 0	
By <i>Thomas Leaver</i>	—	—	6 0 0	
By <i>Andrew Lerry</i> , a House at	—	—	8 0 0	
By <i>Thomas Andrews</i>	—	—	4 0 0	
By <i>Hugh Bullock</i>	—	—	5 4 0	
By <i>Thomas Burnell</i>	—	—	2 12 0	
By <i>Thomas Wilson</i>	—	—	5 4 0	
By <i>Edmund Turville</i>	—	—	4 0 0	
By <i>Francis Covel</i> , a House at	—	—	12 0 0	
By <i>Mr. Frankland</i>	—	—	1 0 0	
By <i>Michael Derby</i>	—	—	3 0 0	
By <i>Dr. Arnold</i>	—	—	8 10 0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

In this Vault hereunder lyeth *Elizabeth*, late  
Wife unto *William Denham*, Alderman of *London*,  
and Merchant of the Staple at *Calais*, who depart-  
ed unto God on *Wednesday* at five of the Clock in  
the

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.



the Afternoon in *Easter-Week*, the last Day of *March*, 1540; on whose Soul *Jesu* have Mercy. *Amen.*

stry. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Pray for the Soul of *William Thinne*, Esq; one of the Matters of the Honourable Household to King *Henry* the Eighth, our Sovereign Lord. He departed from the Prison of this frail Life the 10th Day of *August*, An. Dom. 1546, in the 38th Year of our said Sovereign Lord the King. Which Body, and every Part thereof, in the last Day, shall be raised up again, at the Sound of the Lord's Trumpet. In whose coming, that we may all joyfull meet him, our heavenly Father grant us, whose Mercy is so great towards us, that he freely offereth to all them that earnestly repent their Sins, everlasting Life, through the Death of his dearly beloved Son *Jesus*, to whom be everlasting Praise. *Amen.*

Ibid.

Here under lyeth Master *William Robinson*, Alderman of *London*, Citizen and Mercer, and Merchant of the Staple at *Calais*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. He deceased the thirtieth Day of *December*, 1552.

Ibid.

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *William Dennis*, of *London*, Esq; whose Body lyeth buried before this Stone: who died the 3d Day of *December*, 1556.

Mund Ed.  
Stow. ur.

Here under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of Mrs. *Jane Ruge*, one of the Gentlewomen of the Privy Chamber to Queen *Mary*, and Wife to *William Ruffel*, Serjeant of the Cellar to our late Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*, and deceased the 16th Day of *January*, Anno Domini 1558.

Ibid.

Here lyeth the Body of *Mary Burnell*, late Wife of *John Burnell*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, the only Daughter of *Mathew Brownrig*, of *Ipwich* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq; A Woman sincerely living in the Fear of God, and dying constantly in the Faith of *Christ Jesus*. She departed this Life the 5th Day of *April* 1612, being of the Age of twenty Years. Having finished in Wedlock with her said Husband two Years and five Months, and bearing him Issue one Son, whereof she died in Childbed, and expecteth now (with the Elect of God) a joyful Resurrection.

stry. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Quod mori potuit *Johannis Kettlewell*, A. M. Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyteri integerrimi instructissimique viri, pietatis & modestiæ singularis, ut verbo omnia vere Christiani, qualem fateari par est: qui totius officij nostri rationes (annum adhuc agens vigesimum quartum) feliciter adeo atque ex animo explicuit, ut dictu haud sit facile mores alienos ad virtutem Evangelicam formaverit magis, an ad vitam depinxerit, suæ Ecclesiæ Paroch. de *Colehill*, in agro *Warwic.* per annos septem invigilavit pastor fidissimus prudentissimusque; fortunæ tandem utriusque victor, animam Deo reddidit, April. 12. Ann. Dom. 1695. Ætat. 42. Morte tali vita digna.

New View  
Lond.

*Balduinus Hamey*, post adeptum summo cum honore apud *Lugdunenses* in *Batavis* supremum medicinæ gradum, post superata prima praxeos pericula, tanta cum peritia & favore in magni *Muscovitarum* ducis aula, ut ægerrime demitteretur, dimissus semel iterumque per amplissimos legatos repeteretur, post transactos apud *Londinenses* non minore fidelitate quam felicitate quadrigenta duos in eadem arte annos, post totam vitam suam cum morum simplicitate, tum literarum & linguarum varietate, nobilitatum tandem mortem de qua innumera trophæa prius reportaverat, in quacunque trophæum confecto ætate cessit, anno a se nato 72. a Christo 1640. tribus ex unica & unice dilecta uxore sua *Sara Oeils* re-

lictis liberis, qui pietatis ergo Monumentum utrique parenti posuerunt.

Ibid.

Here lyeth the Body of *Margaret*, the Wife of *Abraham Ash*, *Russia* Merchant, who was the Daughter of *Arthur Dee*, Dr. in Physick, Fourteen Years Physician to the Emperour of all *Russia*. She had Issue by her said Husband, Ten Children, and dyed in Childbed at the Age of Thirty-three Years, 21st *January*, Anno 1638.

Thou Bed of Rest, preserve for him a Room,

Who lives a Man divorced from his Wife;

That as they were one Heart, so this one Tomb

May hold them near in Death as link'd in Life.

She's gone before, and after comes her Head,

To sleep with her among the blessed Dead.

Passenger, stay and bend thy Eye

On Figures of Mortality;

Advise thee here, live well, so dye,

Then pass on to Eternity.

*Henricus Cookson*, generosus, situs est, qui obiit 24. Novemb. anno Salvatoris nost. 1638.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of *Giles Lytcott*, Esq; late of *Stratford Langthorne*, in the County of *Essex*, Esq; younger Son of Sir *John Lytcott*, of *Maulsey*, in the County of *Surry*, by *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Nicholas Overbury*, and Sister to Sir *Thomas Overbury*, who was poison'd in the *Tower*.

He was born 21. of *November* 1633. and dyed Aug. 11. 1696. in the 63. Year of his Age. He was the first Comptroller General of all the Acccompts of the Customs of *England*, and of all the *English* Colonies in *America*; which Office he executed from *Michaelmas*, Anno 1671. to the Time of his Death. He married *Sarah*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Culling* of *Woodlands*, in the County of *Devon*, Gent. by whom he had Five Sons and Five Daughters. His eldest Son *Giles* dyed in the *East Indies*, in the Streights of *Molucca*, going to *China*, in the Year 1688. His second Son dyed in the *West Indies*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Pembroke*, Ten Months after his Father, and aged Twenty-seven Years. He had served his Majesty King *William* in all the War with *France*, and was in all Engagements by Sea during the War, but dyed in the Squadron under the Command of Admiral *Nevil*, in the fatal Sickness, wherein so many brave Men lost their Lives.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of *James Hickson*, Esq; who died 16. of *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1689. of his Age 82. who in his Lifetime built an Almshouse for Six poor People in the Parish of *S. Mims*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and at his Death endowed the said Almshouse with a Salary of Twenty-four Pounds per Ann. with some other Advantages.

Ibid.

He also founded a School in *Plough-yard* in this Parish; [of which in *Tower Ward*.]

He also gave to the poor Freemen of the Brewers Company Ten Pounds per Ann. To the poor of the Hamlets of *Wapping*, *White-chapel*, Three Pounds per Ann. and to Fifteen poor People of this Parish Two Shifts, One Pair of Hose and One Pair of Shoes yearly.

Also to the Minister of this Parish Twenty Shillings per Ann. for a Sermon to be preached yearly on *New Year's Day*, and to the Clerk and Sexton Five Shillings.

For the performing of which he gave all his Manor of *Williats*, and certain other Lands and Tenements in *S. Mims* afore said, in Trust to the worshipful Company of Brewers in *London*.

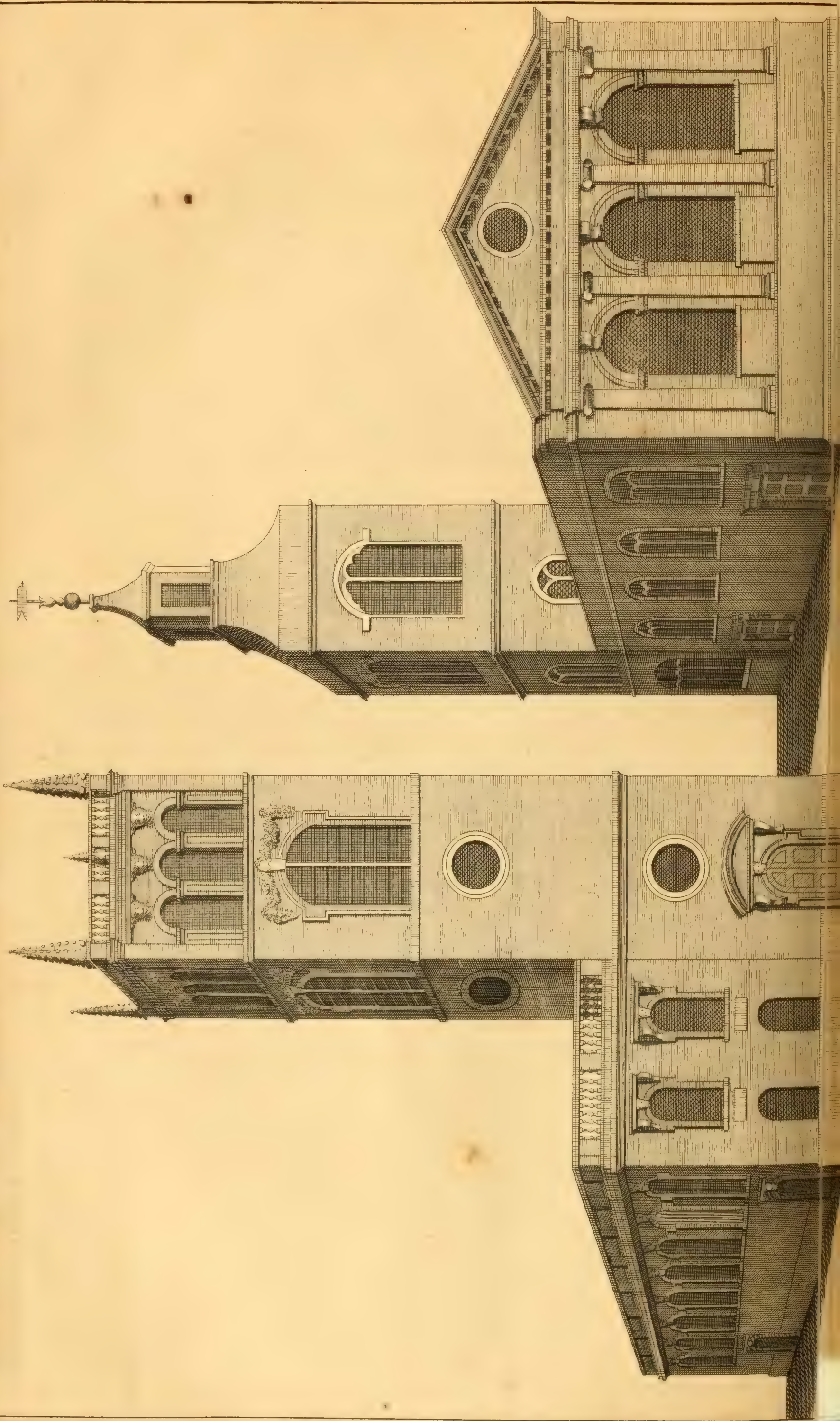
He also gave several other charitable Legacies to be paid by his Executors. In Memory of which pious and charitable Acts, and as a Testimony

of











of their Great-grandfather, *Elizabeth Peach* and *Dorothy Wright*, Executors of his last Will, erected this Monument.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty-one Members, two Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor: And here are three hundred and forty-one Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Tho' the Time when this Church was at first erected be unknown, yet it appears to be of considerable Antiquity, by *Richard I.* having erected a Chapel on the North Side thereof, towards the Close of the twelfth Century.

The Rectory of this Church, coming to the Abbess and Convent of *Barking*, the same was converted into a Vicarage about *Ann. 1389*.

In the Year 1639, divers Innovations were made in this Church, by removing the Communion Table from its antient Place, and putting there-over the Portraiture of the Holy Ghost; the Rails of the Altar were enriched with a Variety of Images, and a Cross placed over the Font.

These Alterations were so highly displeasing to the Parishioners, that they petitioned the Bishop for Redress, who referring the same to his Chancellor, the Affair was amicably accommodated, by removing the Objects of Offence.

This Church, *Anno 1649*, as already observed, was greatly damaged by the blowing up of Gunpowder; but it was soon after repaired, with the Addition of a new Brick Steeple, at the Charge of the Parish: And it happily escaping the great Conflagration *Anno 1666*, it remains upon the antient Foot in respect to the Vicar.

ALHALLOWS, Bread-street.

This Church, which is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, owes its Name to its Dedication and Situation.

The Advowson of this Church was in the Prior and Canons of *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury* 'till the Year 1365, when, in Return for the many Favours conferred upon them by their Archbishop, they, on the twenty-fourth of *April*, by a proper Instrument under their Common Seal, did convey and assign the Right of Presentation to *Simon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his Successors, in whom it still continues.

This Church, being destroyed in the Fire *Anno 1666*, was rebuilt at the Charge of the Publick in a beautiful Manner, and serves not only for the Accommodation of the Inhabitants of its own Parish, but likewise of those of *St. John the Evangelist's*, who are thereunto annexed by Act of Parliament; whereby the united Profits arising to the Rector, with the Disbursements on Account of the Cure, together with the Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	140	0 0
	By Glebe in 1636	—	30	0 0
	By Casualties in ditto	—	12	0 0
	By a Weekly Sermon on Sunday	—	13	6 8
	By the Rectory House	—	25	0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
To First-fruits	53	13	4	Ibid.
To Tenths	5	7	3	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	7 7½	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	7½	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

<i>William Norris</i> received	—	—	377	14	9½	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	175	15	0½			
Paid on that of the Poor	—	157	5	6½		
Balance to the Parish	—	44	14	2		

Donations, per Annum.

1588, By <i>Henry Brown</i>	—	—	3	6	8	Don. Book.
1601, By <i>David Cock</i>	—	—	2	0	0	
1604, By <i>William Price</i>	—	—	20	0	0	
1625, By <i>William Dunstar</i>	—	—	12	0	0	
1628, By <i>Daniel Elliot</i>	—	—	20	0	0	
1640, By <i>Edward Rudge</i> , 200 <i>l.</i> for a Purchase	—	—	10	0	0	
1646, By the said <i>Edward Rudge</i>	—	—	4	0	0	
1670, By <i>John Lane</i> , 50 <i>l.</i> for a Purchase	—	—	2	10	0	
— By the Lady <i>Melton</i> , 100 <i>l.</i> for ditto	—	—	5	0	0	
1721, By <i>Thomas Whistler</i> , 100 <i>l.</i> for ditto	—	—	5	0	0	
— By Sir <i>Henry Martin</i> , 100 <i>l.</i> for ditto	—	—	5	0	0	
— By <i>Anthony Wright</i> , 20 <i>l.</i> for ditto	—	—	1	0	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Hic jacent *Thomas Beaumont*, civis, salter, & quondam Vicecomes Civitatis *London*. *Alicia* & *Alicia*, uxores ejus. Qui quiescit *Thomas* obiit 14. die mensis Augusti, Anno Domini 1457. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Es testis Christi. Corporis ut Christi, festum possit venerari, Hic magis instituit *Salter* iter *Beaumont*. Cui Deus uxoribus, binis cœleste solamen, Detque suis pueris; sit benedictus; amen.

*Robert Hulton* lyeth here,  
In his Time well known to all;  
He lived well, and died so,  
When God from hence did him call.

Hic situs exanimis *Stoeke* sub pulvere truncus,  
Quem quondam agnovit pastorem ecclesia fidum,  
Ita suum nunc sancta tenent habitacula sanctum,  
Quo MagnVs *Pan* Ducit oVes, oVnumque magistros.

Thy livelesse Trunk (O reverend *Stoeke*)  
Like *Aaron's* Rod, sprouts out againe,  
And after two full Winters past,  
Yeelds Blossomes and ripe Fruit amaine.  
For why this Work of Piety,  
Performed by some of thy Flocke,  
To thy dead Corps and sacred Urne  
Is but the Fruit of this old *Stoeke*.

To the Memory of the worthy Gentleman *Hum-phy Levins*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, Third Son of *William Levins*, of *Emley*, in the County of *Northampton*, Esq; a Person in whom Prudence, Sobriety, Integrity, Religion, Loyalty, and all the Virtues of a good Man, good Christian, and good Subject, were very eminent; but of such Modesty, that though his Industry advanced him to a plentiful Fortune, and his rare Endowments to a considerable Employ in his Station; yet did they serve him but to illustrate the Graces which in him were so particular, his Humility and his Charity; by which he laid up a never-failing Treasure in Heaven, which he now enjoys.



He died in the fifty-third Year of his Age, July the twenty-fifth, 1682, and lies buried in the same Grave with his Son *Humphrey*, a lovely Youth, and hopeful Branch of so worthy a Stock, who deceased May the sixteenth, 1677. *Ætat.* 14. Which shall we weep? both merit Tears; yet sure Tears are but vain, where Bliss is so secure. Which shall we praise? our Eulogy can't add Unto the Bless'd, who God's kind *Euge* had. Our Duty's but to imitate and admire This happy Pair of the celestial Choir.

Here lies the Body of *Arthur Baron*, Esq; a worthy Member of many Societies in this honourable City; a prudent Man, diligent, just and charitable, a good Friend, and a very kind Relation. He died a Batchelor, the 20th of July, 1702, in the 80th Year of his Age.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and sixteen Houses. This Parish receives from that of *St. Botolph Aldgate* an Augmentation of seven Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.  
Rep.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

The first Mention I find of this Church is, that *Edward III.* on the sixth of May, Anno 1349, granted Licence to *John de Hurley*, *Walter de Tiffeld*, and *Matthew le Barbour*, to give to *Nicholas Rotbwell*, Parson of this Parish, and his Successors, a Piece of Ground adjoining to the Chancel in *Watling-street*, of the Length of twenty-seven Feet, and Breadth of twelve.

Ibid.

And on the twentieth of February after, the said King granted Licence to *William de Ifford* to give to *Thomas*, the Incumbent, and to his Successors, a certain Spot of Ground with the Appurtenances contiguous to the Church, containing in Length twenty, and in Breadth eleven, whereon to erect a Chapel.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

On the fifth of September, Anno 1559, the beautiful Stone Spire of the Steeple of this Church was struck with Thunder near the Top, which, by displacing a Stone, occasioned such a Breach therein, that it soon after caused the whole to be pulled down, since which Time no Spire has been rebuilt.

ALHALLOWS the Great.

This Church, which is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars in London, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, is seated on the South Side of *Thames-street* in the Ward of *Dowgate*, and was antiently denominated *Alhallows the More*, and *Alhallows ad Fœnum*, in the *Ropery*, from its Vicinity to a Hay-Wharf or Market, and Situation among Rope-makers.

Newc.  
Rep.

The Patronage of this Rectory, in the Year 1361, was in *Edward le Despenser*, Lord of *Glamorgan*; from whom it went by Marriage to *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*; from whom it descended to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, by Marriage with *Anne*, Daughter of the said *Beauchamp*: But *Nevil* being killed in the Battle of *Barnet*, Anno 1471, this Rectory, with a Moiety of his Estate, came to his eldest Daughter *Isabella*, Consort to *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to *Edward the Fourth*; after whose Suffering it fell to the King. But, in the Year 1488, it was by Parliament restored to *Anne*, Relict of the late Earl of *Warwick*, together with

her paternal Estate; whereupon she settled the same upon *Henry VII.* and his Descendants Male; in whom it continued till *Henry VIII.* exchanged the same with *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1546, in whose Successors it still continues.

This spacious and stately Church, with a large Cloister on the South Side thereof, were consumed in the general Conflagration Anno 1666; since which it has been beautifully rebuilt for the Use of this Parish; and that of *Alballows the Less*, which are united by Act of Parliament, whereby the annual Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Cure; together with those of the Church and Poor, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	200	0	0	Act Parl.
By Glebe Anno 1636	14	0	0	22 & 23
By Casualties in ditto	20	0	0	Car. II.
By the Rectory House	28	0	0	Newc. Rep.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	14	18	1 1/2	Ibid.
To Tenths	4	3	9 3/4	
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	10	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	4	0	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

<i>James Harding</i> received	315	16	2 1/2	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	49	5	2	
Paid on that of the Poor	227	16	10	
Balance to the Parish	38	14	2 1/2	

Donations, per Annum.

1451, By <i>John Buckles</i>	3	6	8	Ibid.
By <i>Henry Campion</i>	10	0	0	
By <i>Mr. Franklin</i>	1	0	0	
1649, By the Lady <i>Arme</i>	5	0	0	
By <i>Benfield Bickerstaff</i>	7	10	0	
By <i>John and Joan Chamberlaine</i>	6	3	4	
By <i>Mr. Birkhead</i>	8	10	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

*Willelmus* dudum *Lichfield*, quem mors fera preffit, Ista post ludum mundi sub rupe quiescit, In Domum rure cultor, fator ac operosus, Dum preciat ture, pastor vigil & studiosus. Hanc edem rexit, ornavit & amplificavit, Pignora provexit ac sacro dogmate pavit. Pauperibus carus, inopes in mente gerebat, Consilio gnarus dubitantibus esse solebat. *Christe* pugil fortis, ejus dissolve reatus, Ut vivat mortis post morsum glorificatus. Luce bis X. quater I, migrat Octobris fine panno. E . . . quater X. quater V. semel I ter I . . M. Karus. anno 1447.

Weav.  
Fun. Mon.

Sta precor interne, qui transis aspice, cerne, Non nitidis Pannis, sed olentibus ossa *Johannis Brickles*, ista mei specus includit requiei, Taliter indutus tumulabere tu resolutus. Dormit in hac cella, mea conjux ac *Isabella*, Apollinaris quam vixit lux nece stratus. Et quater X. ter V. semel I bis & M. sociatis.

Ibid.

If Royal Virtues ever crown'd a Crown;  
If ever Mildness shin'd in Majesty;  
If ever Honour honour'd true Renown;  
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency;  
If ever Princess put all Princes down  
For Temperance, Prowess, Prudence, Equity;  
This, this was she, that in despite of Death,  
Lives still admir'd, ador'd *Elizabeth*.

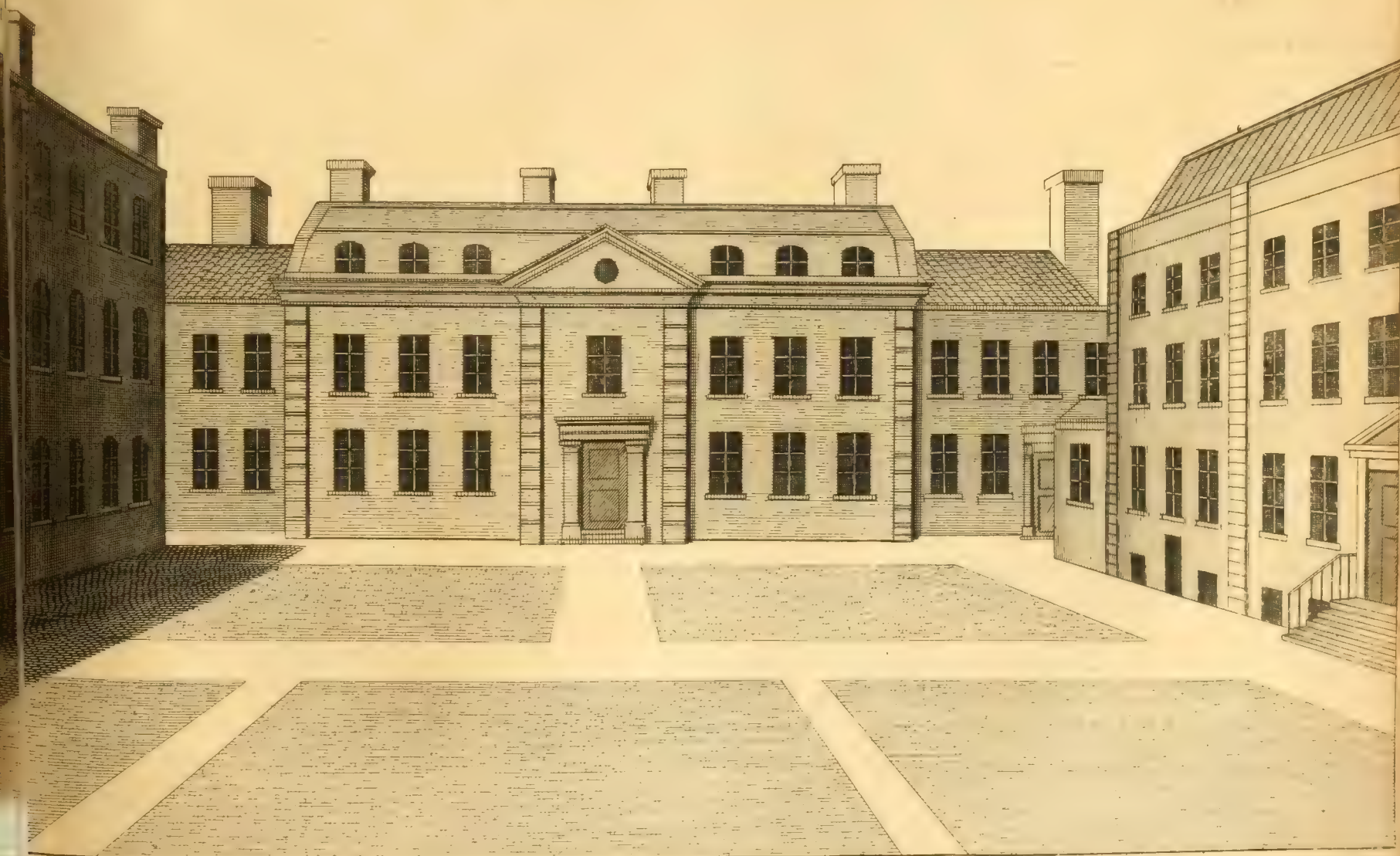
Mund. F.  
Stow. Sur.

Many





*The Parish Church of Whallows the Great in Thames Street.*



*The French Hospital near Old Street.*







Many Daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.

And in the Figure of a Book above her Picture.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Sion, which shall not be remov'd.

On the right Side.

Spain's Rod, Rome's Ruin, Netherland's Relief,  
Heaven's Jem, Earth's Joy, World's Wonder,  
Nature's Chief.

On the left Side.

Britain's Blessing, England's Splendor,  
Religion's Nurse, and Faith's Defender.

And beneath.

I have fought a good Fight, I have finish'd my Course, &c.

Queen Elizabeth dyed 24th March, 1602.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty-two Members, two Church-wardens, and one hundred and eighty-nine Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The first Mention I find of this Church is in the Year 1361.

Almost contiguous to this Church on the West, where the Steel-yard is situate, stood the stately Hall and Warehouses which belonged to the *An-seatick* or German Merchants of this City, which in the Front in *Thames-street* had three magnificent Stone Gateways, whereon were the following In-scriptions :

Weav. Fun.Mon. *Hæc domus est læta, semper bonitate repleta  
Hic pax, hic requies, hic gaudia semper honesta.  
Aurum blanditiæ Pater est, natusque doloris,  
Qui caret hoc meret, qui tenet, hic metuit.  
Qui bonis parere recusat, quasi vitato fumo in flam-mam incidit.*

On the East Side of this noble Fabrick, conti-guous to the River of *Thames*, was situate the Hay-Market, which supplied the City with Hay.

ALHALLOWS, Honey-lane.

This is a Rectory, the small Church whereof stood where the East End of *Honey-lane* Market is at present situate, in the Ward of *Cheap*.

Newc. Reper. The Advowson of this Chrch was antiently in private Hands, as appears by *Simon de Crapping* a Citizen of *London's* presenting *William de Coven-tre* thereunto, Anno 1327. But in the Year 1471 it came to the Company of *Grocers* in this City, with whom it still remains.

This Church being destroyed by the Fire in the Year 1666, the Site thereof was purchased by the City, and is now the Part of *Honey-lane* Market above-named. And the Parish thereof being by Act of Parliament united to that of *St. Mary le Bow*, I shall take Notice of the Rectorial Profits and Disbursements when I come to treat of that Parish, and in the Interim shall subjoin an Ac-count of the annual Charge of the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, Anno 1728.

	l.	s.	d.
Robert Keate received	—	65	11 4½
Paid on Account of the Church	24	18	9 ½
Paid on that of the Poor	—	58	2 4 ½
Balance to the Warden	—	17	9 9 ½

Donations.

Andrew Saywell gave six Pounds per Ann. but

whether to be appropriated to Church or Poor is unknown ; therefore it is yearly spent to entertain the Parish.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general, one Church-warden, and nineteen Houses. Augmentation paid by this Parish to that of *St. Sepulchre's*, two Pounds per Annum.

Thomas de Karkole was Rector thereof before the Year 1327.

ALHALLOWS the Less.

This is a Curacy, the Church whereof stood on the South Side of *Thames-street* in *Dowgate* Ward, almost adjoining to that of *Alballows the Great* on the East.

The Advowson of this Church, which was an-tiently a Rectory, was in the Bishop of *Winchester*; in whom it continued till a College was founded in the Church of *St. Laurence Poulteney* by Sir *John Poulteney*, about Ann. 1347, when it is sup-posed he purchased the Patronage of this Church, and appropriated the same to his said College ; which is very much corroborated by its ceasing to be a Rectory after the Year 1334, when *Nicholas Battenley* was collated to it by the Bishop of *Winchester*.

This Church, at the general Suppression of Re-ligious Houses by *Henry VIII.* coming to the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1577, granted the same to *William Verle* for the Term of twenty-one Years ; after the Expiration of which, King *James I.* in the Year 1604, regranted it to *Richard Blake*, &c. and their Heirs, in free Soc-cage for ever : And being a Donative impropriate pays neither First-fruits, Tenths, nor Procura-tions, other than two Shillings and six Pence to the Archdeacon of *London*, to whose Jurisdiction it has always been subject.

This Church having suffered in the common Calamity, Anno 1666, the Site thereof was con-verted into a Cemetery, and the Parish, by the ge-neral Act of Parliament, united to that of *Alhal-lows the Great* ; where an Account of the Vicato-rial Profits and Disbursements will be inserted. I shall, in the mean time, proceed to give an Ac-count of the Receipts and Disbursements for the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	
James Razor received	—	166	14 0 ¼	Par Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	43	19	11	Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	144	19 11 ¼	
Balance to the Warden	—	22	5 9 ½	

Donations, per Annum.

1552, By Elizabeth Bannister	—	5	0	0	Ibid.
1628, By Roger Daniel	—	8	0	0	
1636, By Henry Travillion	—	1	6	8	
1649, By Anne Hope	—	5	0	0	
1719, By Abraham Foster	—	5	0	0	Styp Ed.
By Samuel Goldsmith	—	6	0	0	Stow. Ser.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Jesu, that sufferyd bitter Passion and Peyn,  
Have Mercy on my Soul John Chamberleyn.  
And my Wyfs two,  
Agnes and Jone alio.

The sayd John deceased, the Sooth for to say,  
In the Moayth of Decembyr the fourth Day,

The

Newc. Reper.

Ibid.

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Par Acc. Book.

Ibid.

Styp Ed. Stow. Ser.

Weav. Fun.Mon.



The Yere of our Lord God reckon'd full évin,  
A thousand four hundred fourscore and sevin.  
Before this Time that here yee have seen,  
Lyeth buried the Body of *William Greene*, (pany,  
Barbor and Surgeon, and late Master of that Com-  
And Clark of this Church Yeeres fiftie.  
Which *William* deceased, the Truth for to say,  
The Month of *December* the fourth Day,  
The Yeere of our Lord God, as by Books doth  
appere,  
One thousand Fyve hundry'd and Eighteen Yere.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general, two Church-wardens,  
sixty-six Housfes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

*Thomas de Befill* was presented to this Church on  
the fourth of *October*, Anno 1322, which effectually  
refutes *Stow's* Opinion of its being built by  
*Sir John Poultney*.

Ibid.

This Church antiently went by divers Appel-  
lations : In some Records it is denominated, *Omnium  
Sanctorum super Cellarium*, that is, the Church  
of All Saints over the Cellars ; so called from its  
having Vaults underneath, as our modern Churches  
have : And in other Writings it had the Name of  
*Omnium Sanctorum parva*, or *Alballows the less*, to  
distinguish it from its huge Neighbour, *Alballows  
the great*.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

The Choir and Steeple of this Church were  
erected over a strong arched Gateway, which led  
to a spacious and stately Edifice denominated  
*Cold Herberg*, or *Harbrough the latter*, being a Cor-  
ruption of the former, which signifies an Inn, or  
Mansion-house ; the Epithet of *Cold* was probably  
added on Account of its bleak Situation, being so  
near the River *Thames*. However, the Site there-  
of and Buildings thereon are at present known by  
the Name of *Coal-Harbour*.

ALHALLOWS, Lombard-street.

This Church, which is a Rectory, and one of  
the thirteen Peculiars in *London* belonging to the  
Archbishop of *Canterbury*, is situate in *Ball-alley*,  
near the North-East Angle of *Lombard-street*, in  
the Ward of *Langbourn*.

Somn.  
Ant.Cant.  
Dugd.  
Mon.Ang  
vol. 1.

The Advowson of this Rectory appears to have  
been antiently in Lay Hands ; for *Brihtmer*, a  
Citizen of *London*, with the Approbation of *Sti-  
gand* the Archbishop, and *Godric* the Dean, gave  
the same, with an adjoining Messuage, to the  
Church of *Canterbury* about the Year 1053, or  
1054, as mentioned by different Antiquaries ; and  
attested by *Lieffstan*, Portreve, and other Citizens :  
By Virtue of which Donation the Right of Patro-  
nage still remains in the Dean and Chapter of that  
metropolitan Church.

Act Parl.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.

This Church was burnt down in 1666 ; but  
being soon after rebuilt in a handsome Manner,  
it was continued upon the antient Foot, without  
having any united to it, or other Alteration than  
that (to the Advantage of the Rector) of chang-  
ing the uncertain Tithes to a certain Stipend ;  
which, with other Profits arising to the Incum-  
bent, and Disbursements on Account of the Cure,  
together with those for the Church and Poor, are  
as follows :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	110	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
By Glebe, Anno 1636	70	0	0
By Casualties in ditto	2	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	22	6	8
To Tenths	2	4	8
To the Archbishop's Procuration	0	7	7½

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

<i>Durham Sharpe</i> received	309	16	3½
Paid on Account of the Church	104	14	10½
Paid on that of the Poor	221	18	0½
Balance to the Warden	16	16	7½

Donations, per Annum.

By <i>Alice Smith</i>	1	16	0
By <i>Robert Wright</i>	2	0	0
By <i>Alice Wright</i>	1	3	4
By <i>Robert Carter</i>	7	0	0
By <i>Peter Symond</i>	3	2	9
By <i>Simon Horfepoole</i>	4	4	0
By <i>William Ferrers</i>	5	0	0
By <i>John Edwards</i>	1	3	0
By <i>Richard Cambden</i>	0	10	0
By <i>Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart.</i>	5	10	0
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	0	5	0
By <i>William Pett</i>	5	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

The Soule in Heaven, the Body here of *Izan* lies, Mund.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.  
By her *John Edwards* good, and by her Parents  
both :

They dear to her all Three, that living still she  
cries,

Lay me by them, for other Grave I loth.  
O God ! that heard'st the Cry of this thy Creature,  
Make *Izans* many, in Virtue, Grace and Feature.  
As Love (in Life) conjoin'd us once,  
And God (by Death) disjoin'd us twaine ;  
So Love (by Death) rejoin'd our Bones,  
And God (in Joy) join'd us againe.

Stand here firme (God permitting) ever a Pat-  
terne, a Spurre to sacred Vertue, in Memory of  
a blessed Matron heere buried : Rich in True  
Piety, Vertue and Reverend Modesty, from her  
Cradle to her Coffin ; an Ornament (of her Sex)  
for true Constancy in both Fortunes ; the only  
Mother and Beauty of her Race in her Time,  
named *Izan Wright*, by her Father ; *Edwards*,  
by her First Husband, both of this Parish, and  
also here buried. Her Shining to the vain World  
(to whom Adversity is Vice, and Prosperity is  
Vertue) was eclipsed by a Second Marriage,  
wherein she deceased the 5th Day of *March*, Ann.  
*Dom.* 1613, aged about 66 Yeeres.

Here under this Place lyeth buried the Body  
of *Thomas Walker*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*,  
who deceased the 25th Day of *January*, 1599.  
which said *Thomas Walker* had Two Wives, *Joane*  
and *Mary*. By *Joane* he had Issue Eight Chil-  
dren, Four Soanes and Four Daughters : *Joane*  
his Wife lyeth here under buried, who deceased  
the 29th Day of *August* 1592, *Ætatis sue* 69.

Man's Life betimes, try it who shall,  
Shall find no Time in it to trust ;  
Sometime to climbe, sometime to fall,  
Till Life of Man be brought to Dust.

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Simon Horfepoole*,  
free of the Drapers Company ; also free of the an-  
cient Woolstaple, free of the Merchants Adven-  
turers of the Old Haunce and *Moscovia*. He was  
chosen Sheriff of *London* Anno 1591. He married  
*Elizabeth Smith*, Daughter to *John Smith* of *Cosham*,  
in

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.



in the County of *Wiltshire*, Gent. and Sister to *Thomas Smith*, Customer of *London*; and by her he had Issue Three Sons and Three Daughters, *William*, *Simon* and *Thomas*; *Elizabeth* married with *Alexander King*, one of the Queen's Majesties Auditors; *Hawys* married with *Francis Dorington*, Merchant, of *Tripolie*; and *Joan* married with *John Whitebrook*, Gent.

He dwelt in *Grasse-church-street* in this Parish 35 Yeeres; and he appointed to this Parish of *All Saints* Foure Pounds and Foure Shillings every Yeere for ever; and also Foure Pounds and Foure Shillings to the Parish of *St. Christopher* by *Cornhill*, where he was borne, and where his Father *John Horsepoole* (also free of the Drapers Company, and born in *Leicestershire*) dwelt and lyeth buried: That every *Sunday*, after Morning Service, there bee given to Twelve poore People of this Parish, to every one of them One Penny Loafe of wheaten Bread; and also every *Sunday*, to Twelve poore People of *St. Christopher's* Parish, to every one of them One Penny Loafe of wheaten Bread; and every Yeere upon *St. Thomas* the Apostle's Day, to every one of the said Twenty-four poore People, Twelve-pence in Money; and every Yeere upon the said *St. Thomas* his Day, to the Two Parish Clerkes of the said Parishes, to every of them for their Pains, Thirteen Shillings and Foure-pence; and to the Two Sextons of the said Parishes, to every of them for their Paines, Six Shillings and Eight-pence.

In Performance whereof, *William Horsepoole*, Sonne of the said *Simon Horsepoole*, hath granted Two severall Annuities and Rents Charge of Foure Pounds and Foure Shillings a Piece out of an House in *Corbet's-alley* in *Grasse-church-street*, in the Parish of *St. Peter*, to certaine Parishioners of the said Parishes respectively, and their Heirs, in Trust to the afore said Uses for ever.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and sixteen Houses. Augmentation to *St. Botolph's Aldgate*, seven Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

This Church appears to be of great Antiquity, and of a Saxon Original, by *Brihtmer's* Gift thereof Anno 1053, as above-mentioned. The additional Epithet of *Grass*, corruptly *Grace*, is from its having stood at the Corner of the *Grass-Market*, which extended from *Grass-church*, vulgarly *Grace-church-street* (which was likewise denominated from the Market and Church) to *Birchin-lane*.

ALHALLOWS, London-Wall.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof is situate at the West Corner of *New Broad-street*, in the Ward of *Broad-street*.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity; with whom it continued till their Dissolution by *Henry VIII.* when coming to the Crown, it therein still remains. And in Matters ecclesiastical, it is subject to the Archdeacon of *London*.

This Church having fortunately escaped the great Fire in the Year 1666, remains upon the antient Establishment, in respect to the Rectorial Revenues and Disbursements; which, together with those of the Church and Poor, are as follows:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
By Tithes in 1636	—	—	64 0 0
No. 89.			

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vol. 1.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Casualties in ditto	—	8	0 0	
By a Rectory-House	—	20	0 0	
Disbursements on Account of the Cure.				
To First-fruits	—	8	16 8	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	0	17 8	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	2 0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	2 6	
Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.				
Nicholas Cook received	—	524	12 1	Church-ward. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	151	8 1	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	438	7 1	
Balance to the Warden	—	65	3 1	
Donations, per Annum.				
1610, By Laurence Camp	—	20	0 0	Ibid.
1629, By William Chapman	—	5	0 0	
By Edmund Hemmond	—	10	0 0	
By Anne Bowyer	—	2	10 0	
By Margaret Deane	—	0	5 0	
By William Wilson	—	0	5 0	
By Bernard Hyde, every tenth Year	4	10	0	
Monumental Inscriptions.				
Deo Opt. Max. sacrum, & memoriæ				
Nobilis viri Dominici ab Heila, ex antiqua apud Flandros equestri familia, ob singularem fidem in principem & patriam, in historiis subinde celebrata, oriundi. Qui cum orthodoxæ religionis ergo, relicta patria, cui cum laude diu inservierat; in Angliam, ut tutum fidelium refugium, se recepisset, ibidem xxiv. postremos senectutis annos in Divini Verbi jugi studio, pauperumque subventionem potissimum transgessisset, & diu, ut quotidie moriturus, & domo sua disposuisset; dissolvi & cum Christo esse cupiens; tandem factur dierum placidè in Deo Salvatore obdormivit, 28 Aprilis, An. Christi c10. 10. cviii. ætatis 82. Londini Anglorum.				
Item memoriæ				
Nobilis matronæ Gulielmæ ab Heila, conjugis ipsius, natæ patre Joanne, domino Haleme & Finæ, prope insulas Flandrorum, ex Salopia equestri apud Artesios familia. Quæ marito patriam ob Religionem relinquenti, in utraque fortuna fida socia, & in educandis pie liberis, curandaque re domestica mater-familias incomparabilis. Obiit in Christo die ult. Maii, anno c10. 10. cv. ætatis 70. conjugii LI.				
Huic utrique parenti optimè de se merito, debiti honoris & gratitudinis ergo, Petrus ab Heila, F. serenissimi electoris Palatini consiliarius.				
H. M. Mœst. P.				
Read but her Reign, this Princess might have been,				
For Wisdom, call'd Nicaulis, Sheba's Queen.				
Against Spain's Holofernes, Judith she,				
Dauntless gain'd many a glorious Victory.				
Not Deborah did lier in Fame excel,				
She was a Mother to our Israel:				
An Esther, who her Person did engage,				
To save her People from the publick Rage.				
Chaste Patroness of true Religion,				
In Court a Saint, in Field an Amazon.				
Glorious in Life, deplored in her Death,				
Such was unparallel'd Elizabeth.				
Queen Elizabeth dyed 24th March, 1602.				
Officers, &c. in this Parish.				
The Vestry is neither select nor general; all being admitted that have either served or fined for Offices: Two Church-wardens, two hundred and eighty-eight Houses. Augmentation from				



St. George's Botolph-lane and St. Martin's Orgars,  
four Pounds each *per Annum*.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

This Church had an Incumbent in the Year 1335. The additional Epithet of *London-Wall* was conferred upon it, by its North Side being erected upon the City Wall.

That this Neighbourhood was one of the last inhabited Parts within *London*, I think, does in some measure appear by the Ground not being raised six Feet above the Virgin Earth, (as was lately discovered at the pulling down Part of *London Wall* to make way for *New Broad-street*) whereas in other Parts of the City it is raised from ten to above thirty Feet.

*ALHALLOWS Staining.*

This is a Curacy, the Church whereof is situate on the West Side, and near the North End of *Mark-lane*, in the Ward of *Langbourn*.

Ibid.

Though this is at present a Donative, or Curacy, yet it was antiently a Rectory, and as such continued under the Patronage of the *de Walthams* and others, till *Anno 1366*; when, upon the Petition of the Abbot and Convent of *Grace, Simon*, Bishop of *London*, appropriated the same to them and their Successors, with a Power to convert the Profits thereof to their own Use, and to supply the Cure either with a Monk, or a Secular Priest, removeable at their Pleasure. On which Occasion the Bishop reserved to himself and Successors (out of the Profits of the Church) a Pension of six Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*; and to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and their Successors, three Shillings and four Pence. But this Curacy devolving to the Crown, King *James I.* granted it to *George Bingley*, and others, to be held of the Crown in Socage; and the same since coming to the Lady *Slany*, she bequeathed it to the Company of *Grocers*, who have had the Advowson thereof ever since.

This Church escaping the Fire, *Anno 1666*, it remains upon the same Foot as formerly; and, being a Donative, pays neither First-fruits nor Tenths to the King: But the Profits arising to the Curate not being ascertained in any Presentment, I can give no other Account thereof than as follows: To which are subjoined the Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor:

*Receipts on Account of the Cure.*

	l.	s.	d.
By Tithes, about	—	—	100 0 0
By the Curacy House	—	—	30 0 0

*Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

	l.	s.	d.
To the Bishop's Pension	—	—	0 6 8
To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	—	0	3 4
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	6 6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	1 6

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.*

	l.	s.	d.
Thomas Turner received	—	—	155 0 0
Paid on Account of the Church	109	4	2
Paid on that of the Poor	—	114	7 10
Balance to the Warden	—	68	12 0

*Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.*

	l.	s.	d.
William Sterling, &c. received	—	160	0 0
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	98	4 0

	l.	s.	d.
Balance to the Parish	—	61	16 0
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	224	11	10

*Donations, per Annum.*

	l.	s.	d.	Don. Regist.
1442, By Anonymous, 800 Bushels of Charcoal	—	—	20 0 0	
1535, By Oliver Craymond	—	1	0 0	
1572, By John Parrat	—	2	0 0	
1577, By Mary Baynbam	—	5	0 0	
1593, By Richard Turville	—	1	10 0	
1619, By William Harrison	—	2	12 0	
1653, By Ralph Handson	—	4	15 0	
1656, By Mary Harrison	—	6	0 0	
Ibid. By Edward Ash	—	5	0 0	
1669, By Thomas Bewley	—	18	0 0	
1671, By William Winter	—	36	0 0	
1720, By Lady Holford	—	70	0 0	
By Mr. Nicholas 100 l. for a Purchase	5	0	0	

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Our Holt (alas!) hath stint his Hold,  
By Death call'd hence in Haste,  
Whose Christen Name being *Christopher*,  
With *Christ* is better plac'd.  
In *Sawton* born, of gentle Race,  
In *London* spent his Dayes;  
A Clerke that serv'd in Custom-house,  
In Credit many Wayes.  
So that we leese the Loffe  
Of this so deare a Friend;  
Whose Life well, while he was here,  
Hath gain'd a better End.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Et genus & nomen nostri, nomenque mariti,  
Progeniem atque dies, sic obitum & tumulum.  
Te latet ipse tamen, licet hæc externa tueris,  
Nobilia interius, nobiliora latent.  
Nobilitas vera est sanctis virtutibus orta:  
Hanc teneris annis huic dedit Omnifator.  
Nam cum lacte simul materno religionem  
Imbibit, assidue matre docente pia.  
Posteaque ut vires crescebant, crevit in illa,  
Vera Dei veri cognitio atque fides.  
Nec sine fruge fides; fuit alma, pudica, benigna;  
Compatiens, humilis, mitis, amica, bona.  
Sic veram vera cum justitia pietatem &  
Facta bonis verbis, junxerat illa bona.  
Ut Mater natam, Matris sui nata nepotes,  
Imbuit imprimis cognitione Dei.  
Non specie tantum, sed vere religiosa  
Et virgo, & conjux, & domina, & genetrix.  
Principio finis similis, sic ultima primæ  
Linea conformis; mortua viva simul.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

*Emme Charleton died 23 June, 1622.*

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is select, consisting of twenty-four Members; two Church-wardens; two Overseers of the Poor; one hundred and thirty-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Bride's* two Pounds *per An.*

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

This Church was enjoyed by *Edward Camel*; and that it is of a *Saxon* Original I think in some Measure appears by the additional Epithet of *Stane*, (now corruptly *Staining*) which our Antiquaries are justly of Opinion was conferred upon it on Account of its being built with Stones, to distinguish it from other Churches of the same Name in this City that were built with Wood.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccle.  
Paroch.  
Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

On *Trinity Sunday*, the nineteenth of *May*, *An. 1554*, the Princess *Elizabeth* being by Order of Queen *Mary*, her Sister, removed from her long and









*The North Prospect of St. Andrew's Church in Holborn.* B. Cole sc.  
1754



and severe Imprisonment in the Tower of *London* to the Castle of *Woodstock*, in her Journey thither was permitted to perform her Devotions in this Church; where, after Sermon, she gave a handsome Gratuity to the Parish Clerk; who, overjoyed at the Honour, took divers of his Friends home with him, to dine on a Leg of Pork which he had for Dinner: And in grateful Commemoration of the Princess's Bounty, annually on that Day invited divers Neighbours to dine with him on the same Dish; which Anniversary he carefully kept up during Life: And after his Death, some Gentlemen of the Parish being willing to perpetuate an Anniversary on that Occasion, changed the Time to the seventeenth of *November*, the Day of *Elizabeth's* Accession to the Crown; on which Day, by an amicable Contribution, they have an annual Dinner, (under the Management of one chosen by the Name of General) the principal Dishes whereof are boiled Legs of Pork.

The Parish is situate in three Wards, viz. those of *Aldgate*, *Langbourn*, and *Tower-street*.

St. ALPHAGE.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof, which stands at the North-West Corner of *Aldermanbury*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*, owes its Name to its Dedication to St. *Alphage*, or *Elphege*, a noble *English Saxon*, and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was murdered by the Pagan Danes at *Greenwich*, Anno 1013.

The Advowson of St. *Alphage* Church was anciently in the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church of St. *Martin's le Grand*; in whom it continued till *Henry VII.* annexed the said Collegiate Church to the Convent of *Westminster*; by Virtue whereof the Abbot and Canons, and, after them, the Bishop of *Westminster*, remained Patrons of the same, till Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patent, Anno 1553, granted the Patronage thereof to *Edmund* Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, in whom it still remains, and is subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church having escaped the devouring Flames in the Year 1666, remains upon the ancient Foot in respect to the Rector, whose Profits and Disbursements, together with those of the Church and Poor, are as follows:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
Ibid. By Tithes, Anno 1636	75	4	0
By Casualties in ditto	32	0	0
By the Parsonage-house	15	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
Ibid. To First-fruits	8	0	0
To Tenths	0	16	0
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	4	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc. Book. James Searle received	209	8	11
Paid on Account of the Church	39	5	2½
Paid on that of the Poor	180	19	5
Balance to the Warden	10	15	8½

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.
Ibid. William Medburst, &c. received	71	8	6
Paid on Account of the Poor	77	8	0

	l.	s.	d.
Balance to the Overseers	5	19	6
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	258	7	5

Donations, per Ann.

	l.	s.	d.	
1504, By Joan Chamberlain	0	13	4	Ibid.
1591, By Sir Rowland Haywood	4	0	0	
1613, By Sir John Haywood	4	0	0	
1612, By Sir John Swinnerton	7	0	0	
By Thomas Evans	4	0	0	
By Bernard Hide, every tenth Year	4	10	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Here lieth the Body of Sir Rowland Hayward, Knt. twice Lord-Mayor of this City of *London*, living an Alderman the Space of thirty Years, and at his Death the antientest Alderman of the said City. He lived beloved of all good Men, and died in great Credit and Reputation the 5th Day of *December*, Anno Dom. 1593, and the 36th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*. He had two virtuous Wives, and by them many happy Children.

Hic jacet *Willielmus Philips*, Arm. Registrarius rev. Patris Dom. Episc. *London*. suæ curiæ commissarius *London*. & qui 80 annorum pie transactis in Dom. placide obdormivit 4 die mens. *Septembris*, Ann. Dom. 1625. Relinquens post se 6. ex 18. liberis.

In Christ alone I only trust,  
To rise in Number of the Just.

Hereunder lieth buried the Body of *Katharine Edwards*, sometime beloved Wife of *John Edwards*, of this Parish of St. *Alphage*. She departed this transitory Life on the sixth Day of *January*, 1628, and in the 45th Yeere of her Age; having had Issue by her said Husband five Sonnes and seven Daughters.

My Body here in Dust doth rest;  
Sin caus'd, that Earth claim it as due;  
My Soule's in Heaven for ever blest;  
Yet both in one Christ will renew.

*Samuel Brewer*, of the *Inner Temple*, Gent. died March 10th, 1684.

World adieu, Friends adieu, Life adieu.  
But hoping for a better after this, only through the Merits and Mediation of our blessed Saviour *Jesus Christ*.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens, two Overseers of the Poor; Houses, one hundred and fifty-nine.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The first Church in *London*, which was dedicated to St. *Alphage*, stood adjoining to the City Wall near the East Side of *Cripplegate*: But at the Suppression of religious Houses by *Henry VIII.* the same being demolished, and the Site thereof turned into a Carpenter's Yard, the South Isle of the Church of St. *Mary Elsing Spital* was converted into the present Parish-Church. But as to the Origin of the first Church, I can trace it no higher than a little before the Year 1335, when *John Cateleyne* was Incumbent thereof. See *Cripplegate Ward within*.

St. ANDREW's Holborn, the City Liberty.

This is a Rectory, the beautiful and stately Church whereof is seated on the South Side of *Holborn-hill*, in a spacious Cemetery, in the Ward of *Faringdon without*; and is so denominated from its Dedication to St. *Andrew the Apostle*, and the Place



Place of its Situation: And in Matters Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Church appears to have been antiently in private Hands; for the same, by Right of Patrimony, having descended to *Gladerinus*, a Presbyter, he conferred it upon the Church and Canons of *St. Paul's*, about the Year 1322, upon Condition that the Church and Monks of *Bermondsey* should hold the same of them; to whom they were annually to pay in their Cathedral an Acknowledgement of twelve Pence. Pursuant to which Agreement, the Abbot and Convent of *Bermondsey* continued Patrons thereof till their Dissolution; when coming to the Crown, *Henry VIII.* granted the same, Anno 1546, to *Thomas Lord Wriothesley*, Son of *William Wriothesley*, York Herald, just advanced to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Title of *Titchfield* in Com. *Southampton*, and soon after created Earl of *Southampton*.

Ibid. Upon the Condemnation of *Henry* Earl of *Southampton*, as Confederate with *Robert* Earl of *Essex* in his Rebellion, Anno 1600, the Patronage of this Rectory reverted to the Crown, wherein it continued for some Time; but being restored to its former Patron, it continued in his Family till the Extinction of the Male Line by the Death of *Thomas* Earl of *Southampton*, Anno 1667.

Ibid. After the Death of the said *Thomas*, *Jane*, his Relict, presented to this Church; after which it came to one of the Daughters and Co-heiresses of the said Earl; with whom, I suppose, it went in Marriage to the Family of *Montague*, seeing the Duke of that Name is the present Patron.

Ibid. This Church having escaped the Flames in the Year 1666, it remains as antiently in respect to the Rector, whose Profits and Disbursements in the Year 1636 were as follow: But by the vast Number of additional Buildings since that Time, the Profits, as it is said, are increased to above 600*l.* per Ann.

#### Receipts on Account of the Cure. l. s. d.

Ibid. By Tithes in 1636 350 0 0  
No other Return was then made 0 0 0  
By a Parsonage-house at present 35 0 0

#### Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid. To First-fruits 18 0 0  
To Tenths 1 16 0  
To the Bishop's Procuration 0 5 0  
To the Archdeacon's Procuration 0 3 0

#### Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

Church-ward. Ac. *Patricius Robertson* received 1117 13 3½  
Paid on Account of the Church 283 5 9  
Paid on that of the Poor 927 19 7½  
Balance to the Warden 93 12 1

#### Donations, per Annum.

By *Thomas Thorney* 10 0 0  
By *Henry Spence* — 6 10 0  
By *Heneage Featherstone* — 5 0 0  
By *William Williams* — — 2 0 0  
By *Thomas Collyear* — — 2 12 0  
By *Samuel Lees* — 2 0 0  
By *Richard Hunt* — 1 6 0  
By *Thomas Charles* 10 0 0  
By *Anthony Acham* 6 0 0

	l.	s.	d.
By <i>Richard Whitlock</i>	5	0	0
By <i>Stephen Scudmore</i> —	1	0	0
By <i>James Hogson</i> — —	2	0	0
By <i>Bernard Hide</i> , every fifth Year	5	0	0
By <i>Thomas Tuck</i> —	2	0	0
By <i>Margaret Deane</i> —	1	0	10
By <i>Mr. Sergeant</i> —	7	16	0
By <i>Richard Barton</i> —	4	0	0
By <i>Elizabeth Mynn</i>	7	0	0
1704, By <i>Dr. Bromfield</i>	70	0	0
By <i>Isaac Duckett</i> 400 <i>l.</i> for a Purchase	20	0	0
1727, By <i>Mr. Palmer</i> 500 <i>l.</i> for ditto	25	0	0
By <i>Mrs. Paradine</i> 100 <i>l.</i> for ditto	5	0	0
By <i>Gasper Yarly</i> 40 <i>l.</i> for ditto	2	0	0
By anonymous 50 <i>l.</i> for ditto	2	10	0

#### Monumental Inscriptions.

##### Memoriæ Sacrum.

*Michael Lewes*, of *Collyweston*, in the County of *Northampton*, Esq; zealous in God's Truth, and vertuous in Conversation, did learnedly reade in the Common Law of *Graves-Inne*, Anno 1584, *Ætatis* 45; whose Body lieth here buried, but his Soule is with Christ, at the right Hand of God, expecting the glorious Resurrection of the Faithful.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

#### Vincemus mundi prælia pace Dei.

*George Harrison*, Gentleman, lyeth here,  
And *Elizabeth* his Wife,

Ibid.

Which in this Parish many a Yeere  
Did live a gracious Life:

And he at her Departure gave  
To the Poore of Parishes twaine,  
*Saint Giles in the Field* and this,  
Annuity to remaine

For six and forty Yeeres to come,  
To give the poorest Souls  
One Yeere six and twenty Gownes,  
And two good Loads of Coales.  
Next Yeere as many Shirts and Smocks,  
And as many Coales agen,  
Till six and forty Yeeres run out,  
To Women and to Men.  
To Prisoners, and to many more,  
Great Gifts she gave beside;  
And in the Faith of *Jesus Christ*  
They both assured dy'd.

#### Quid superbis, terra & cinis?

Huc oculos, lector, versa de corpore cæso  
Jam cineres præter, quod superest, nihil est.  
Crede mihi de quo lætaris corpore, dicent,  
Jam cineres præter, quod superest, nihil est.

*Radulpho Rokeby*, a *Marthamla* (oppido *Richmondensis* agri) oriundo, *Lincolniensis* hospitij socio primario, *Xenodochij* divæ *Catharinæ*, prope arcem *Londinensem* magistro; augustissimæque *Anglorum* Reginæ *Elizabethæ*, a libellis supplicibus, non minus domi ac foris, quam pace belloque de principe, ac patria bene merito. Cœlibi septuagenario, fatisque demum 14 Junii, anno post natum Messiam 1596. feliciter functo: heredes in testamento scripti piæ gratæque memoriæ gratia posuerunt.

Ibid.

*Georgio Egeock*, de *Salford* prioris, in agro *Varvicensi*, armigero, viro omni virtutum genere instructo, integerrimæ fidei cum erga Deum tum erga homines, illæfæ probitatis, illibati nominis, de Patria, conjuge, amicis omnibus optime merito. *Dorothea* (origine *St. John*) relicta mœstissimi officij & desiderij, conjugalis triste argumentum, adjumentum memoriæ, monumentum posteris, & nonnullum mœroris ac viduitatis lenimentum posuit.

Ibid.

Obijt an. fal. 1601. ætat. circa 40.

Here



Mund.Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here lie the Bodies of *Richard Aldworth*, Gentleman, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who had Issue six Sonnes and three Daughters; which *Elizabeth* deceased the 24th Day of *August*, 1603, and the said *Richard*, &c.

My Turtle gone, all Joy is gone from me,  
He mourne a while, and after flee;  
For Time brings youthful Youths to Age,  
And Age brings Death, our Heritage.  
They lived married together four and forty Years.  
Their Race is runne, and Heaven is wonne.  
Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui.

Ibid.

*Reginaldus Biers*. ortu clarus, virtute militari clarior, terris multum jactatus & undis: huic tandem libens, ac lætus appulit portui. An. Dom. 1611. Ætatis 49.  
En fuit, en non est hic qui sepelitur in umbris,  
En fuit, en non est umbra, cadaver, homo.  
Vixit sua tempora, nosque sequemur.

Ibid.

*Johannes Corbettus*, a Chri. bene mot.  
Hic jacet spe novissimæ tubæ Jo. Corb. armig. fil. *Milonis Corbetii*, militis, natus quintus, mortuus 2. unus clericorum serenissimi *Jacobi* a secretioribus conciliis. Occubuit 9 Decembris 1611.  
Si totus parvam promeretur frater in urnam,  
Flerem; sed pars est vilior ista sui,  
Quam tumulo clausam, pars altera vidit Olympo  
Redditam, ut invidiam se modo flere velim.

Ibid.

Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Thorney*, late Citizen and Barber-Surgeon of *London*, who died the 4th of *June*, 1614, and lived 71 Yeares, being twice Master of his Company, and one of the Common Councill of this City, who gave to the Poor of this Parish of *St. Andrew* ten Pounds to be distributed on the Day of his Funerall; and ten Pounds a Yeere afterward to ten poore Pensioners of this Parish for ever; and twenty Shillings to the poore People of *Aston* for ever; who died without Issue of his Body, and made *Peter Thorney*, Citizen and Barber-Surgeon of *London*, (his Brother's Sonne) his Heir and sole Executor; who kneeleth with him in this Module, being finished and set up in the Month of *December*, Anno Dom. 1614, and at the only Cost and Charges of the said *Peter Thorney*, in Memory of so worthy a Member, who lived in good Credit, Name, and Fame, all the Days of his Life, and did many good Offices and memorable Acts in this Parish.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Near to this Place lieth buried the Body of *Elizabeth Ade*, late the Wife of *John Ade*, of *Diddington*, in the County of *Kent*, Gent. and eldest Daughter of *Thomas Waller*, of *Beconsfield*, in the County of *Buckingham*, Esq; who in her Time was the Mirror of her Sex, replete with all the Gifts that Grace or Nature could afford. Religious toward God, and charitable toward Men; loving and faithful toward her Husband; beloved of all, hated of none.

This World not worthy of her, she was translated to a better, the 3d of *May*, 1619, and about the thirty-second Year of her Age; leaving by her Death a most unfortunate Husband, three Sons, and four Daughters.

Whosoever thou art that passest by,  
Learn here to live, and here to die.

Ibid.

Here lies a Maid, for Heaven, by her pure Life  
So fit, she could not stay to be a Wife:  
And with her half a Man lies buried,  
That is but half himself now she is dead:  
His other Half lives but in Hope to be  
Inclosed in this Urn as well as she.  
In losing her the *Lovets* lost a Gem,  
A *Margaret*, too rich indeed for them;  
But not for him to whom she went from hence,  
Usher'd by Faith, Hope, Love, and Innocence.

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Then you that are her Friends your Grief forget,  
In Heaven your *Margaret* is richly set.

Obiit 4 die Febr. An. Dom. 1631.  
Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of twelve Members; one Church-warden; seven hundred and thirty-seven Houses. Augmentation from the Parishes of *St. Andrew Hubbard* and *St. Clement's Eastcheap*, two Pounds each, and from that of *St. Bennet Grace-church* three Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.  
*Holborn*, in the Conqueror's Survey, appears to have been a Village, situate in the Hundred of *Osulvestane* or *Osulston*, denominated *Holeburne*, wherein the King had two Cotarii or Cottagers, who paid to his Bailiff or Sheriff an annual Sum of twenty *Denarii* or Pence. See *Faringdon without*.

Though I cannot ascertain the Antiquity of the Church of this Parish, yet that it is of a considerable Standing is evident, by its having been given by *Gladericus*, about the Year 1297.

St. ANDREW Hubbard.  
This is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood where, at present, the King's Weigh-house is situate, between *St. Botolph's* and *Love Lanes*, in *Little Eastcheap* and Ward of *Billinggate*. It is subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

The Patronage of this Church, Anno 1389, was in the Earl of *Pembroke*, who being killed in Turnament at *Woodstock*, and leaving no Issue, the Crown seized on the Advowson for some Time, till it came to *John Lord Talbot*, afterwards Earl of *Sbrevsbury*, in whose Family it continued till the Death of *John Earl of Sbrevsbury* at the Battle of *Northampton*, Anno 1460, when it came to *Edward IV.* who a few Years after restored it to that noble Family; wherein it probably continued till it came to the Earls of *Northumberland*, from whom by Marriage it went to the Duke of *Somerfet*, the present Patron.

This Church being destroyed in the Fire of *London*, Anno 1666, and not rebuilt, the Parish thereof was by Act of Parliament annexed to that of *St. Mary Hill*; whereupon the Parishioners disposed of the Ground both of Church and Cemetery to the City, the Purchase-money whereof they gave towards new pewing the Church of the said *St. Mary Hill*, the Place of publick Worship for the united Parishes: Wherefore the Profits and Disbursements of the Incumbent on Account of both Parishes are specified in that of *St. Mary Hill*.

Church-wardens Account, A.D. 1727.				
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
<i>John Loveday</i> received	156	18	11½	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	39	17	8	
Paid on that of the Poor	115	13	7	
Balance to the Parish	1	7	8½	

Donations, per Annum,				
By Mr. <i>Randal</i>	10	0	0	Ibid.
By Mr. <i>Jacobs</i>	2	0	0	
By Mr. <i>Green</i>	1	0	0	
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	1	0	0	
By Mrs. <i>How</i>	0	3	4	
12 N				Officers,

Doomsd.  
Book in  
Rec.  
Excheq.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

A& Par.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.

Par. Acc.  
Book.



## Officers, &amp;c. in this Parish.

Here were no Monumental Inscriptions. The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; eighty-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn two Pounds per An.

## Antiquities, &amp;c. in this Parish.

The first Mention I find of this Church is some Time before the Year 1389, when *Walter Palmer* was Rector thereof. See *Billingsgate Ward*.

## St. ANDREW Underhaft.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

This Church is a Rectory, situate at the South-East Angle of St. Mary-Ax in *Leadenball-street*, and the Ward of *Aldgate*; and in Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon of *London*, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Church appears to have been all along in the Bishops of *London*.

This Church having happily escaped the devouring Flames in the Year 1666, it continues upon the antient Foot in respect to the Rectorial Revenues, which, together with its Disbursements in 1636, appear to have been as follow:

## Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Tithes	—	120	0 0
	By Casualties	—	12	0 0
	By a Parsonage-house	—	30	0 0
	By Glebe at present	—	10	0 0

## Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	15	11	3
	To Tenths	—	2	11 1½
	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	8	4
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	0

## Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc. Book.	<i>Philip Vandennenden</i> received	815	5	8
	Paid on Account of the Church	290	8	8
	Paid on that of the Poor	455	15	8
	Balance to the Parish	—	69	1 4

## Donations, per Annum.

1576,	By <i>Stephen Woodroffe</i>	5	4	0
1576,	By <i>Ralph Carter</i>	—	6	13 4
1579,	By <i>Simon Burton</i>	2	12	0
1594,	By <i>Hugh Ossley</i>	5	0	0
1594,	By <i>William Hanbury</i> and Wife	3	5	4
1596,	By <i>Mary Ramsay</i>	3	0	0
1604,	By <i>John Hide</i>	—	2	0 0
1619,	By <i>Sir Henry Lee</i>	—	6	11 4
1636,	By <i>Thomas Coventry</i>	10	0	0
1666,	By <i>Thomas Rich</i>	—	20	0 0
1672,	By <i>Thomas Rich</i>	9	0	0
1675,	By <i>Thomas Buckford</i>	15	0	0
	By <i>Sir William Craven</i>	—	2	11 0
	By <i>Margaret Moore</i>	—	4	10 0
	By <i>Peter Vanfittart</i> 200 l. for a Purchase	10	0	0
	By <i>Joseph Chamberlain</i>	—	4	0 0
	By <i>Robert Buck</i> and his Wife for ditto	10	0	0
1726,	By <i>Mary Datcheller</i>	80	0	0

## Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur. *Henry Man*, Doctor of Divinity in the University of *Oxford*, and some Time Bishop of *Man*; which *Henry* departed this Life the 19th Day of *October*, Anno Dom. 1556, and lieth buried under this Stone.

Ibid. *Nicholai de Nale*, *Ragusi* caro hoc in tumulo repulverascit, spiritus ad Cœlum reversus reasumptionem carnis expectat. Obiit die 1 *Januar*.

1566. a nativitate vixit annos 50, mens. 7, dies 29. *Augustinus* amantissimo fratri mœrens ponere curavit.

Near to this Place lieth buried the Body of *Simon Burton*, Citizen and Wax-Chandler of *London*; a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Parish; who was three Times Master of his Company, and one of the Governors of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, and of the Common Council of this Ward 29 Years. He had two Wives, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*, and had Issue by *Elizabeth* one Son and four Daughters. He deceased the 23d Day of *May*, Anno Dom. 1593, being aged 85 Years. In whose Remembrance his loving Daughter *Alice Coldocke* erected this Monument.

On the North Side of the Altar, under a beautiful Monument, lay interred the Body of that truly worthy, laborious, and excellent Antiquary *John Stow*, to whom this City is so greatly indebted for the valuable Account of its antient State. However, neither that, nor any other Consideration, was sufficient to protect his Repository from being spoiled of his injured Remains by certain Men in the Year 1732, who removed his Corpse to make Way for another.

## Memoriæ Sacrum.

Resurrectionem in Christo hic expectat *Johannes Stowe*, Civis *Londinensis*, qui in antiquis Monumentis eruendis accuratissima diligentia usus, *Angliæ Annales* & Civitatis *Londini* synopsis bene de sua, bene de postera ætate meritis luculenter scripsit, vitæq; studio pie & probe decurso, obiit ætatis anno 80. die 5 *Aprilis*, 1605.

*Elizabetha* conjux, ut perpetuum sui amoris testimonium dolens P.

*Edward Warner*, Esquire, a worthy Citizen and Merchant of *London*, who departed this mortal Life the 28th Day of *October*, 1628. He was the second Son of *Francis Warner*, of *Parham* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esquire, by *Mary* his second Wife, Daughter and Coheir of *Sir Edmund Rowse*, of the said County, Knight; which *Francis Warner* was truly and lineally descended from the antient and generous Family of the *Warners*, who possessed a Place of their own Name at *Warner's-Hall* in *Great Waltham*, in the County of *Essex*.

He died without Issue, and made *Francis Warner*, of *Parham* aforesaid, Esquire, his Nephew and next Heir in Blood, the Executor of his Will, and principal Heir to his Estate; who, out of Duty and Affection to the Memory of his dear Uncle, hath dedicated this Monument.

He had to his first Wife *Mary*, Daughter of Master *Aylmer*, of *Risden* in *Hertfordshire*; and to his second, *Margaret*, Daughter of Master *John Cheynie*.

To the Memory of *Sir Hugh Hamersly*, who was Lord-Mayor of *London* in the Year 1627; a Colonel of this City, President of *Christ's Hospital*, President of the Artillery Garden, Governor of the Company of *Russia Merchants*, and of those of the *Levant*; free of the Company of *Haberdashers* and of *Merchants Adventurers of Spain, East-India, France, and Virginia*. He had Issue by Dame *Mary*, his Wife, fifteen Children, and died the 19th of *October*, 1636, and of his Age 71. In Memory of whom his Lady erected this Monument in the Year 1637.

P.M.S. *Caroli Thoroldi*, de antiqua *Thoroldorum* familia in comitatu *Lincolniensi*.

Near this Place lieth interred the Body of *Charles Thorold*, of *London*, Esq; who departed this Life the thirteenth Day of *November*, Anno 1691, in the 71st Year of his Age. And by *Anne*, his first Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Wheat*, in the County of *Oxon*, Esq; had Issue one Son, named

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

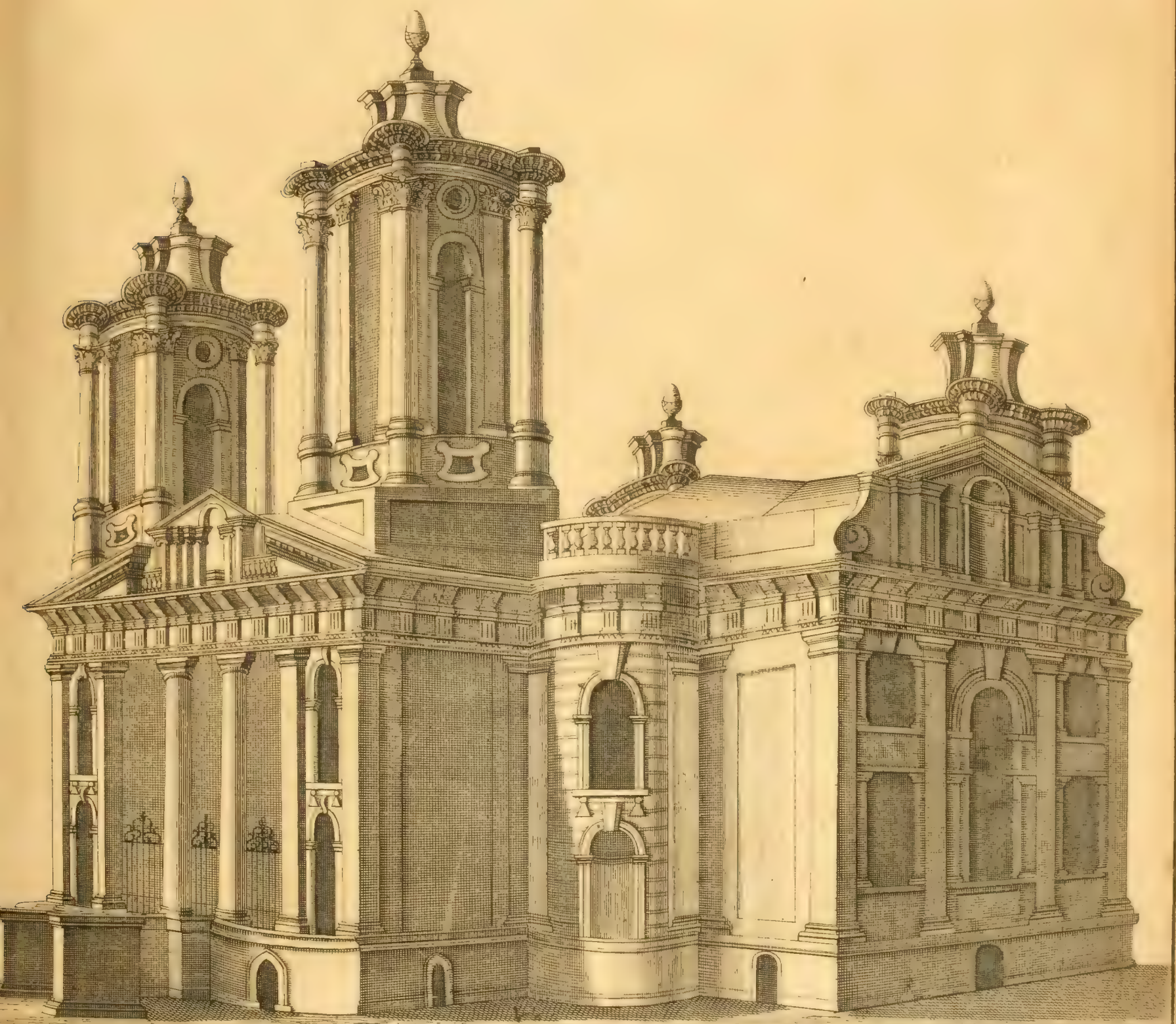
NewView  
Lond.

Ibid.





*The North west Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Andrew Undershaft, in Leadenhall Street.*



*Perspective View of the Parish Church of St. John the Evangelist in Westminster.*







named *Thomas*, who died at *Smyrna*: And by *Anne*, his second Wife, Daughter of *George Clare*, of *London*, Esq; had seven Sons and seven Daughters.

In whose Memory this Monument is erected, by his loving Wife and Son *Charles*.

Si quid prisca fides, & aviti sanguinis ordo,  
Si quid larga manus, canaque jura valent;  
Hæc tecum, *Thorold*, jacent, tumuloque recumbent,

Nobilitas, pietas, jura, fidesque tuo.  
Ast ubique viget virtus; tu vivis in illa,  
Nobiliore tui parte superstes adhuc.  
Cætera sunt cineres. Sed quæ non continet urna,  
Vel pia sanctorum Corda, vel Astra tenent.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted who have either served or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; two hundred and ten Houses. Augmentation to *St. Botolph's Bishopsgate*, five Pounds per An.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. The earliest Account I find of this Church is, that *William de Chichester* was Rector thereof in the Year 1362. In antient Records it is denominated *Ecclesia sancti Andreæ super Cornhill*, from the Street wherein it stands, which, before the Erection of *Leadenhall*, went by that Name as far as this Place: And the additional Epithet of *Undershaft* it received from a lofty Shaft, or *May-pole*, which was annually erected on the first of May before the South Door thereof, in the Middle of the Street, whose towering Top surpassed that of the Steeple in Altitude. But since *Evil May-day* (so called from an Insurrection of the Citizens on the first of May, 1517) it has not been re-erected.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. In the Year 1561, *Edmund Grindal*, Bishop of *London*, united to this Parish that of *St. Mary the Virgin*, *St. Ursula* and the eleven thousand Virgins, then commonly called *St. Mary at the Ax*, (from such a Sign opposite to the same) or *St. Mary Pellyper*, from a Spot of Ground on the North Side thereof, belonging to the Company of Skinners.

Ibid. The Church of *St. Mary* stood on the West Side of *St. Mary's-street*, now called *St. Mary-Ax-street*, where at present the School-house is situate.

Stow. Sur. Lond. And near the lower End of *Berry-street*, adjoining to *London-wall*, stood an Hospital, denominated *Augustine Papey in the Wall*. See *Aldgate Ward*.

Ibid. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. The present beautiful *Gothick* Structure of the Church of *St. Andrew* was rebuilt by the Parishioners, and finished in the Year 1532; which Work was greatly forwarded by the Generosity of *Stephen Jennings*, Esq; Lord-Mayor of this City Anno 1502, who appears to have been at near a third Part of the whole Charge.

St. ANDREW WARDROBE.

This is a Rectory, the Church of which is situate upon a considerable Eminence on the East Side of *Puddle-dock-hill*, in the Ward of *Castle-Baynard*.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. The Advowson of this Church was antiently in the noble Family of *Fitz-Walter*, to which it probably came by Virtue of the Office of Constable of the Castle of *London*, (that is *Baynard's-*

*Castle*) which that honourable Family long enjoyed, and for which they had a Sake or Jurisdiction allowed them by the City in the Ward of *Castle-Baynard*, which contained this whole Parish.

After the Extinction of the *Fitz-Walter* Family, the Patronage seems to have been in *Thomas Lord Berkeley*; from whom, by the Marriage of his only Child and Heiress, it descended to *Richard Earl of Warwick*; after whose Death it came to his three Daughters, Coheiresses; and by Right of them to their Husbands, *John Lord Talbot*, *Edmund Earl of Dorset*, and *George Lord Latimer*, who jointly presented to the same.

But after the Partition of *Warwick's* Estate, their Successors presented alternately, (with a few Interruptions on the Account of Non-age) till the Year 1663; since which Time it came to the Crown, wherein it still remains.

Ibid.

This Church suffering in the common Calamity of the Year 1666, was rebuilt at the Expence of the Publick, and its neighbourish Parish of *St. Anne's Black-friers* therunto united by Act of Parliament; whereby the Profits and Disbursements on Account of the Cure are as follow:

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0
By Glebe, An. 1636	20	0	0
By Casualties in ditto	7	0	0
By two Rectory Houses at present	12	0	0

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	17	10	0
To Tenths	1	15	0
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	6	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	10

Ibid.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

<i>John Sadler</i> received	330	11	8
Paid on Account of the Church	19	13	5
Paid on that of the Poor	261	15	10½
Balance to the Parish	49	2	4½

Par. Acc. Book.

Donations, per Annum.

1502, By <i>John Lee</i>	30	0	0
1586, Mr. <i>Barnard Randolph</i>	3	0	0
1628, By <i>Winifred Wase</i>	8	0	0
1633, By <i>John Howard</i>	6	0	0
1638, By <i>Thomas Cleeve</i>	2	16	0
By <i>John Corbet</i>	2	0	0
By Mrs. <i>Paradine</i>	3	0	0
1588, By <i>Laurence Puddle</i> 40l. in Money, to be lent to the Poor, without Interest	0	0	0

Donation Book.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Cernite, sub petra jacet hac *Hatfeeld* tumulata,  
Et *Margareta* claris natalibus orta.  
Anglica parte patris fuerat, *Normannaque* matris,  
Traxerat, ex ort... uterque parent... clara.  
Hæc fuit & domina domine *Salop* comitisse,  
Anno milleno c. quater LX. quoque deno.  
Atque die deno Junii decessit ameno,  
Ejus prestat opem; pius anime Deus. Amen.

Weav. Fun. Mon.

The 29th Day of *October*, An. Dom. 1573, deceased *Thomasine* the Wife of *Thomas Butler*, of *Bewson*, in the County of *Lancaster*, Esquire, and lieth buried before this Pillar.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Via omnis carnis; hodie mihi, cras tibi.

Marmoreum decus hoc, consortis munere grato,  
Non vita, verum nomine, Longus habet.

Here



Here lieth *Henry Long*, of *Shingay*, Esquire, Son and Heir of *Sir Richard Long*, Knt. Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King *Henry* the Eighth, the third Son of *Sir Thomas Long*, Kt. of *Wiltshire*; who married *Dorothie*, the Daughter of *Nicholas Clarke*, of *Weston*, Esquire, and *Elizabeth Ramsay* his Wife, sole Heir of *Thomas Ramsay*, of *Hicham*, Esquire, her Father; by whom he had Issue one Son and three Daughters. He died the 15th Day of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1573, leaving alive at that Time of his Death *Elizabeth*, his sole Daughter and Heire.

*Dorothea* uxor conjugis amore posuit.  
Nomine *Longus*, vitæ brevis, inclitus ortu,  
Ingenio præstans, & pietatis amans.

Ibid. Near to this Place lieth interred the Corpse of *William Nickolson*, some Time of *Walton* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. and Citizen and Draper of *London*. He had to Wife *Joane*, the eldest Daughter, and one of the Heirs of *William Company*, Gent. by whom he had Issue (among divers other) these which survived; namely, *Helen*, first the Wife of *John Minor*, of *London*, Draper, and afterwards of *Sir John Branch*, Kt. Lord-Mayor of *London*, *An. Dom.* 1580; and *Benjamin*, who deceased at *Bramley*, in the County of *Surrey*; where he hath also left Issue two Sons, *Robert* and *George*. The said *William Nickolson* departed this Life in *September*, *An. Dom.* 1531, being a Benefactor to this Church, and to other charitable Uses; whose Soul (we doubt not) resteth with the Lord.

Qui genere atq; opibus quondam florebat honestis,  
*Nicholson*, jacet hic parvus in æde civis.  
Quod mortale fuit fluxit: sed fama perennis  
Mensq; manet nihil hic funera juris habent.  
Spiritus in cœlis divino splendet honore,  
In terris memori nomen amore viget.

Stryp. Ed. When God was pleas'd, (the World unwilling yet)  
Stow. Sur. *Helias James* to Nature paid his Debt,  
And here reposes: As he liv'd he dy'd;  
The Saying strongly in him verifi'd.  
Such Life, such Death, then a known Truth to tell,  
He liv'd a godly Life, and dy'd as well.

#### Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select; two Church-wardens; one hundred and ninety-three Houses, and a Workhouse for the Employment of the Poor. Augmentation from the Parishes of *St. Bartholomew Exchange*, *St. Edmund the King*, *St. Gabriel Fenchurch-street*, *St. Nicholas Acons*, and *St. Matthew Friday-street*; from the first of which twelve Pounds per An. and from the others seven Pounds each.

#### Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Tho' the Origin of this Church be buried in  
Paroch. Oblivion, yet that it is not of a modern Foundation is evident, by its having had *Robert at Marsh* for its Rector, before the Year 1322.

Ibid. This Church was antiently denominated *St. Andrew juxta Baynard's-Castle*, from its Vicinity to that Palace; but, since the Erection of that magnificent Structure called the *Wardrobe*, almost contiguous to it on the North, the additional Epithet of *Baynard's-Castle* has given Way to that of its next Neighbour the *Wardrobe*; which spacious Building having usurped the Sites of many others, the Parish Tithes were thereby so much affected, that they occasioned the Parson to apply to King *Edward III.* for Redress; who was thereupon pleased to grant the Rector and his Successors forty Snillings per An. in Perpetuity, out of the

faid royal Mansion called the *Great Wardrobe*. See *Castle-Baynard Ward*.

#### St. ANNE's Aldersgate.

This Rectory Church, which is seated on the North Side of *St. Anne's-lane*, in the Ward of *Aldersgate* within, and is subject to the Arch-deacon, owes its Name to its Dedication to *St. Anne*, the Mother of the *Virgin Mary*, and the Place of its Situation.

The Patronage of this Rectory was antiently in the Dean and Canons of *St. Martin's le Grand*; in whose Gift it continued till *Henry VII.* annexed that Collegiate Church, with its Appurtenances, to the Abbey of *Westminster*; by Virtue whereof the Abbot and Convent, and after them the Bishop of *Westminster*, continued Patrons thereof, till *Queen Mary*, in the Year 1553, by her Letters Patent, granted the Advowson of the same to the Bishop of *London* and his Successors, in whom it still remains.

This Church having shared the common Fate in the great Fire of the Year 1666, was rebuilt at the publick Charge, and the Parish of *St. John Zachary* thereunto united; which turning to the Advantage of the Incumbent, the Profit and Disbursements of the Cure are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0	
By Glebe in 1636	28	0	0	
By Casualties in ditto	19	13	6	
By two Vicarage-Houses	28	0	0	

#### Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	19	2	1	
To Tenths	1	18	2½	
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	10	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	4	6	
To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	1	0	0	

#### Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.

<i>John Wilkins</i> received	198	3	4	
Paid on Account of the Church	75	11	5	
Paid on that of the Poor	116	16	10½	
Balance to the Parish	5	15	0½	

#### Donations, per Annum.

By <i>Mr. Peacock</i>	2	12	0	
By <i>Richard Adams</i>	0	10	0	
By the <i>Lady Read</i>	0	15	6	
By <i>Mr. Cheney</i>	0	6	0	

#### Monumental Inscriptions.

Ut tibi præceptis mens conformetur honestis,  
Sex animo semper sunt repetenda tuo.  
Principio, Deus est noster servator & author,  
Hostis in opposita stat regione Sathan:  
Tertia res presens est, vita simillima ventis;  
Mors sequitur, nobis quæ prope semper adest,  
Ordine sunt quinto, cœli palatia summi:  
Tartara sunt sexto constituenda loco.  
Hæc animo tacite secum qui sæpe revolvit,  
Miror in hoc vitii si quid inesse potest.

*Gualterus Haddonus.*

Qu an tris di c vul stra  
: : : : :  
os guis ti ro um nere vit.  
: : : : :  
H fan Chris mi c mu la  
Corda, manus, oculos, aures, animosque levemus,  
Et Domino voces; sua sunt, & ei sua demus.  
Quos amor æterno vivos in fœdere junxit,  
Concordes tumulto mors sic conjunxit in uno.



Non fors unanimes, nec mors disjungit amantes,  
Sed post fata, vides, inviolata amant.  
The three first Lines are to be read downwards  
and upwards progressively.

Ibid. Orate devote pro anima magistri Joannis Pem-  
berton, utriusque Juris baccalaurij, quondam resi-  
dentiæ ecclesiæ cathedralis de Rippon, Ebor. die-  
cesis, hujusque etiam eccles. Rectoris; qui obiit  
12 die Septemb. An. Dom. 1499. Cujus, &c.

Stryp. Ed. Peter Heiwood, younger Son of Peter Heiwood,  
Stow. Sur. one of the Counsellors of Jamaica, by Grace,  
Daughter of Sir John Muddeford, Kt. and Bart.  
Great Grandson to Peter Heiwood of Heywood, in  
in the County Palatine of Lancaster; who appre-  
hended Guy Faux, with his dark Lanthorn; and  
for his zealous Prosecution of Papists, as Justice  
of Peace, was stabbed in Westminster-hall by John  
James, a Dominican Friar, An. Dom. 1640. Obiit  
Novem. 2. 1701.

Reader; if not a Papist bred,  
Upon such Ashes gently tread.

Ibid. In Expectation of a joyful Resurrection, here  
lies all that was mortal of the Rev. Mr. Thomas  
Morer, Rector of this Church for near twenty  
Years. He was a tender and loving Husband,  
a kind and indulgent Father, a sincere and hearty  
Friend, a learned Divine, a constant Preacher, a  
thorough honest Man, and a true Christian; who,  
after a religious Life, spent in the Performance  
of his Duty, resigned his Soul into the Hands of  
his Redeemer, and hastened to the Reward of his  
Labours, Dec. 22, 1715.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;  
one hundred and forty-seven Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. I have not been able to come nearer the Origin  
Rep. Eccl. of this Church, than that John de Chimberby was  
Paroch. collated thereto by the Dean of St. Martin's le  
Grand, the fifth of July, An. 1322, See the Ward  
of Aldersgate.

St. ANNE's, Black-friars.

Newc. This is a Curacy, or Donative, in the Gift of  
Rep. Eccl. the Parishioners; and in Matters Ecclesiastical  
Paroch. it is subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills  
and Administrations, which belong to the Com-  
missionary.

The Church of this Parish, which owed its  
Name to the Saint aforesaid, and the Place of its  
Situation, stood on the East Side of Churchyard-  
alley, in the Precinct of Black friars, and Ward of  
Faringdon within.

Ast Parl. This Church having suffered in the fatal Ca-  
22 & 23 tastrophe, Anno 1666, has not been rebuilt,  
Car. II. wherefore the Parish has been annexed to that of  
St. Andrew Wardrobe; where having taken Notice  
of the Receipts and Disbursements in respect to  
the Cure, I shall proceed to give an Account of  
the Parochial Charge relating to the Church and  
Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A D. 1727.		l.	s.	d.
Parish Ac. Richard Harwood received		372	8	6½
Book. Paid on Account of the Church		97	16	3
		235	6	8
		39	5	7½

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A D. 1728.

Ibid. Samuel Townsend, &c. received	322	6	11
	322	1	9

No. 90.

Balance to the Parish	—	0	5	2
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	551	8	5	

Donations, per Annum.

1664, By Giles Ruffel	—	2	0	0	Ibid.
By Bernard Hyde, every tenth Year		4	10	0	
By John Bathurst, M. D.	—	2	0	0	
1689, By Thomas Nevit		5	16	0	
1617, By Theophilus Carter		27	0	0	
1720, By Peter Joy	—	15	10	0	
By Edward Corbet	—	2	0	0	
By Stephen Scudamore	—	1	0	0	
By Mrs. Resemill	—	2	0	0	
By Elizabeth Viscountess Lumley		10	0	0	
By William Gouge	—	2	10	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Sacred unto Memory:

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Religion to its primitive Sincerity restored;  
Peace thoroughly settled; Coine to the true  
Value refined; Rebellion at home extinguished;  
France, neere Ruine by intestine Mischiefes, re-  
lieved; Netherlands supported; Spain's Armada  
vanquished; Ireland, with Spaniards Expulsion  
and Traitors Correction, quieted; both Univer-  
sities Revenues, by a Law of Provision, exceed-  
ingly augmented; finally, all England enriched,  
and forty-five Years prudently governed.

Elizabeth a Queen, a Conqueress, Triumpher,  
the most devoted to Piety, the most happy, after  
seventy Years of her Life, quietly by Death de-  
parted.

On the Reverse.

For an eternal Memorial.

Unto Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, and  
Ireland, Daughter of King Henry VIII. Grand-  
child to King Henry VII. Great-Grandchild to  
King Edward IV. The Mother of this her Coun-  
try, the Nurse of Religion and Learning. For  
perfect Skill in very many Languages, for glo-  
rious Endowments, as well of Mind as Body, and  
for Regal Virtues beyond her Sex. She began  
her Reign Novem. 17th. 1558, and ended the same  
March 24th. 1602.

P. M. Jobannis Bill, mercatoris librarii, qui  
nationibus ab exteris supellestilem literariam in  
hoc regnum perplurimos annos importavit. Ut  
Librorum Thesaurus, Bibliothecarum Parens,  
Academiæ Mercurius merito dici possit.

Ibid.

Typographi etiam regi Jacobo & Carolo R R.  
serenissimis, per annos XIII. fidele in hoc opere  
ministerium præstantis: De Republica Libraria  
bene, de suis optime merentis. Non sine luctu  
& mœrore amicorum, anno ætatis suæ LVI. pu-  
blicæ vero salutis, 1630. defuncti. Qui interim  
duas Uxores pudicas duxerat, Annam, filiam Tho-  
mæ Montfort, Theologiæ Doctoris, quæ sine libe-  
ris obiit; & Janam, Henrici Francklin filiam, quæ  
liberis quinque familiam auxit.

Hoc monumentum fidei & amoris ergo Jana,  
Uxor mœstissima, P.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;  
two Overseers of the Poor; three hundred and  
ninety-three Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

On the West Side of Puddle-dock, and North-  
ern Bank of the River Thames, was situate the  
Castle or Tower of Mountfitchet, so denominated  
from its Founder William de Mountfitchet, a Nor-  
man Baron, who came in with the Conqueror.  
But Richard, a Descendant of the said William,  
being expelled the Kingdom by King John in  
the Year 1213, 'tis probable that this his Castle

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

12 O

was



was then demolished, with many others of the rebellious Barons ; seeing that, when the same was granted by the Mayor and Citizens of London to Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, Anno 1276, 'tis said to have been an old demolished Tower.

It seems as if the Preaching or Black Friars were not sufficiently accommodated at their House in Chancery-lane, near High-Holborn; for Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, applied to the Mayor and Citizens of London for a certain Spot of Ground in the City, whereon to erect a Monastery for their better Accommodation; which Request being taken into Consideration, the Mayor and Citizens, in the Year 1276, generously granted to the said Kilwarby two Lanes or Ways on the West Side of Baynard's-castle-street (now Puddle-dock-bill) together with the Castle of Mountfitchet, above-mentioned: On the Site of the former he erected a Convent with the Stones of the latter. See Farringdon within.

St. ANTHONY's or St. ANTLIN's.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate at the South-West Angle of St. Syth's-lane in Bridge-row, and Ward of Cordwainers-street, is denominated from its Dedication to St. Anthony, an Egyptian Hermit, and Founder of the Order of Eremites of St. Anthony. In Ecclesiastical Affairs 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

The Advowson of this Rectory not only belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, but they also give Institution to the same.

This Church having shared the common Fate Anno 1666, it has been since beautifully rebuilt, and the Parish of St. John Baptist thereunto united; whereby the Profits of the Cure have been considerably augmented; which, with the Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Stat.Larg.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	120	0	0
Newc.	By Casualties in 1636	16	0	0
Rep.	By the Gift of a Benefactor	10	0	0
Ecclef.	By the Rectory House	30	0	0
Paroch.				

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	22	5	5
	To Tenths	4	6	0½
	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	11	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	8	0
	To the Pension of St. Paul	1	14	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Parish Account Book.	Robert Manning received	130	7	11
	Paid on Account of the Church	67	4	7
	Paid on that of the Poor	112	3	2
	Balance to the Warden	48	19	10

Donations, per Annum.

Stryp. Ed.	By William Wanky	9	0	0
Stow. Sur.	By William Parker	6	0	0
NewView	By Alderman Dancie	2	10	0
Lond.	By Sir William Craven	2	11	0
	By Robert Parker	5	0	0
	By Thomas Coventry	10	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
By Thomas Draper	1	6	0
By the Lady Martin	0	10	0
By Mr. Ludlow	2	0	0
By Mr. Parreis	6	0	0
By divers Persons for a daily Lecture	100	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Here lyeth gravyn undyr this Ston Thomas Knowles, both Fleſh and Bon, Grocer and Alderman Yeres Fortie, Sheriff and twis Maior truly : And for he ſhold not ly alone, Here lyeth with him his good Wyff Jone. They weren togeder Sixty Yere ; And Nineteen Children they had in feer. Now ben they gon, we them miſs : Chriſt have there Sowlys to Haven Blifs. Amen.

Thomas Knowles lyeth undre this Ston, And his Wyff Ifabell, Fleſh and Bon. They weren togeder Nyntene Yere, And Ten Chyldren they had in fere. His Fader and he to this Chyrch, Many good Dedys they did wurch. Example by him ye may ſee, That this World is but Vanitie : For weder he be ſmall or gret, All fall turne to Wormys Mete. This ſeyd Thomas was leyd on Bere, The Eight Day of the Moneth Fevver. The Date of Jeſu Chriſt truly, An. M.CCCC. Five and Forty. Wee mey not prey, hertely prey yee, For our Soulys, Pater Noſter and Ave ; The ſooner of owr Payne leſſid to be, Grant us thy Holy Trinitie. Amen.

Here undyr reſts this Marbly Ston Jone Spenſer, both Fleſh and Bon ; Wyff to Jon Spenſer, certen, Taylor of London and Citizen. Dawter ſhe was, whylſt ſhe was here, Unto Richard Wetiven, Squier, And to Eliſabeth his Wyff. Whych Jone departyd this Liſ The Twelvth Dey of September, As many one do yet remember : In the Yere of owr Lord God ful even, A Thowſand Four hundryd and Seven.

Such as I am, ſuch ſhall ye bee : Grocer of London ſomtym was I ; The King's Weigher more than Yeres Twentie, Simon Street, callyd in my Plas, And good Fellowſhyp fayn would tras. Therefor in Heaven everlaſtyng Liſ Jeſu ſend me, and Agnes my Wyff. Kerli Merli, my Words were tho, And Deo Gratias, I added thereto, I paſſyd to God in the Yere of Graſe A Thowſand Four hundryd juſt hit was.

Here lyeth undyr this litle Spas The Body of William Goldbirſt, who ſomtym was Skinner of London and Citinure, Worſhipful till his Endure, And his Wyff Margaret alſo ; God have Mercy on theyr Sowls both Two. And departyd fro hence the Twenty-ſifth Day Of the Month of September withoutyn nay, The Yere of our Lord Jeſu On thowſand Fyve hundry'd Eleven ful true. Upon whoſe Sowlys Jeſu have Mercy, That for us ſay a Pater Noſter and an Ave.

Unto Sir Roger Martin, Knight, A Mercer and a Merchant late ; By Wiſedome and by Waies upright, That both Wealth and Worſhip gate ; Well ſam'd, belov'd of each Eſtate,

Weav. Fun.Mon.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur.





*The North West Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Anthony in Budge Row.*







Pleasant and sage in Gravity,  
Rose by Degrees in Dignity.  
First Alderman elected here,  
Then Shrieve and then Lord Mayor he was :  
Pass'd all with Praise his faithful Feere,  
Dame Elizabeth erected has  
This Monument, in mind, that as  
With him a while in Tombe to stay,  
So afterward in Blisse to joy alway.

Obijt 20 Decem. An. Dom. 1573.

Here lyes the Lady Martin, eke,  
Of Grecia Soyle, and Castlynes Race ;  
Both constant, vertuous, wise and meeke,  
That shewed herselfe in any Place,  
And God endued her so with Grace,  
That she both liv'd and dy'd with Praise.  
Two Husbonds had she in her Dayes,  
Whose Corps are both inclosed here,  
Together with the foresaid Dame :  
Her Love to them was aye so deare,  
Her Cost and Charge sustain'd the same,  
These Three, their Deeds will shew their Fame.  
Who as she liv'd in Amity,  
So here she sleeps in Unity.

Elizabeth Martin ob. 20 Decemb. 1573.

Mund.Ed. And Thomas Knowles is placed here,  
Stow.Sur. Whose Bones, from Bow, were hither borne ;  
His godly Life did well appeare,  
In helping those that were forlorne.  
And Virtue did himself adorne,  
That beloved was of all :  
Mercer he was, when Death did call,  
In Prime of Yeres, his Life away,  
Who dying like a worthy Knight,  
Did hope in Christ to live for aye.  
His Wife him wailes in woful Plight,  
And for meere Love him here she pight,  
With her Second Spouse to sleep in Peace ;  
And she with them, when Life shall cease.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general ; two Church-wardens ;  
eighty-six Houses. Augmentation to the Parish  
of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, five Pounds per Ann.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. This Church is of great Antiquity, as is ma-  
Repert. nifest from the State thereof, when Ralph de Di-  
Ecclef. ceto was Dean of St. Paul's, in the Year 1190.  
Paroch.

St. AUGUSTIN, or St. AUSTIN's.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof is situ-  
ate at the North-West Corner of Walling-street,  
in the Ward of Faringdon within ; and is so deno-  
minated from its being dedicated to Austin the  
Monk, the English Apostle.

The Advowson of this Rectory is in the Dean  
and Chapter of St. Paul's, but subject to the  
Archdeacon.

Stat. Parl. This Church having suffered in the dreadful  
22 Car.II. Conflagration, Anno 1666, has been rebuilt in  
a much more stately and beautiful Manner than  
formerly, and the Parish of St. Faith by Act  
of Parliament thereunto united ; whereby the In-  
cumbent's Stipend is considerably augmented, the  
Profits and Disbursements of the Cure being as  
follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
Stat.Larg. By Money in lieu of Tithes	172	0	0
Newc. By Casualties in 1636	—	60	0
Repert. By a Parsonage House	—	20	0
Ecclef. Paroch.			

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	43	13	1
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	l.	s.	d.
To Tenths	—	4	7
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	13
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	3
To the Dean and Chapter's Procura- tion	—	0	6
To the Pension of St. Paul's	1	0	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Richard Cock receiv'd	—	177	5	11	Parish Account Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	17	7	2	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	159	8	1	
Balance to the Warden	—	53	9	4	

Donations, per Annum.

1618, By John Harrison	—	20	0	0	Ibid.
By the Lady Hart	—	8	0	0	
1696, By Richard Hassell	—	22	0	0	
By James Truffel	—	2	10	0	NewView Lond.
By Mr. Sams	—	5	0	0	
By Mr. Norton	—	7	16	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Hic jacet Magister Robertus Burstled, Baccalau-  
reus Juris Civilis, & hujus Ecclesie quondam  
Rector. Qui obiit 16. die mensis Augusti, An.  
Dom. 14. Cujus, &c.

Stryp.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

Hic jacet Magister Johannes Battail, quondam  
Rector hujus Ecclesie. Qui obiit Anno Domini  
1426. sexto die mensis Augusti. Cujus, &c.  
Ecce ut defuncti Cineres mirere beatos,  
Ecce in tantillo tempore quantus honor ?  
Dudum vita mihi fuerat, quae patria mundus ;  
Sed mihi jam coelum patria, vita Deus.  
Dudum mortis eram peccato victima ; sed jam  
Justitiae Christo victima. Quantus honor !

Ibid.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general ; two Church-wardens ;  
ninety Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of  
Bride's two Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

This Church was antiently denominated Eccle-  
sia Sancti Augustini ad Portam, from its Vicinity  
to the South-East Gate of St. Paul's Church-yard.  
But in respect to its Origin, I can trace it no  
higher than about the Year 1190, when the State  
thereof was settled by the Dean and Chapter of  
St. Paul's.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

St. BARTHOLOMEW, Exchange.

This Church is a Rectory, seated at the South-  
East Corner of Bartholomew-lane, in the Ward  
of Broad-street ; and is so called from its Dedi-  
cation to St. Bartholomew the Apostle, and its  
Neighbourhood to the Royal Exchange.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Rectory was antiently  
in Simon Godart, a Citizen of London, who pro-  
bably gave it to the Abbot and Convent of Grace,  
with whom (exclusive of two Presentations) it  
continued till the Dissolution of their Monastery,  
when it came to the Crown, where it has continued  
ever since, but subject to the Archdeacon.

Ibid.

This Church being consumed in the general  
Conflagration, Anno 1666, 'tis since rebuilt in a  
very handsome Manner, and remains upon the  
antient Foot in all Respects, other than in lieu of  
Tithes, a certain Stipend is settled upon the Rec-  
tor by Parliament ; whereby, together with the  
great Improvement of the Glebe, 'tis become the  
best Benefice within the City Wall.

Receipts



## Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Stat. Larg. 22 & 23	By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	100	0 0
Car. II.	By Glebe	—	265	0 0
Newc. Rep.	By Casualties	—	7	0 0
Ecclef. Paroch.	By a Parsonage House	—	40	0 0

## Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	18	2 1
	To Tenths	—	1	6 2½
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	5 0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	3 4

## Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

Par. Acc. Book.	John Tidmarsh receiv'd	—	642	13 1
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	351	10 7
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	254	17 11¼
	Balance to the Parish	—	36	4 6¾

## Donations, per Annum.

Donation Book.	1526, By James Wilford	—	3	0 0
	1537, By Stephen Humble	—	2	0 0
	1556, By Thomas Ormeston	—	3	0 0
	1557, By Sir George Barnes	—	20	0 0
	1590, By Thomas Cater	—	3	0 0
	1600, By Thomas Bramley	—	5	0 0
	1610, By Thomas Friith	—	2	6 8
	By Thomas Webb	—	0	13 4
	1623, By Zacharias Healing	—	0	10 0
	1625, By Richard Fishborne	—	45	0 0
	1631, By Richard Croshawe	—	25	4 0
	By divers Persons, 246 l. 6 s. 8 d. to purchase	—	12	6 0
	By Mr. Armstrong	—	3	0 0

## Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Ex te vite principium, per te vite remedium, in te vite solatium, da nobis vite premium.  
Genitor ineffabilis, ipsius prolis Paracliti confimilis. Memento vite fragilis.  
Thomas Pike, Alderman, ob.

Ibid. Hic . . . Willielmus Capel . . . Maior Lond.  
. . . fil. Johannis Capel . . . Neyland in Com.  
. . . ob. . . . 1509.

Mun. Ed. Stow. Sur. In obitum reverendissimi patris, Milanis Coverdale, Ogdasticon.  
Hic tandem requiemque ferens finemq; laborum,  
Ossa Coverdali mortua tumbus habet;  
Oxonie qui præful erat dignissimus olim,  
Insignis vitæ vir probitate suæ.  
Octoginta annos grandævus vixit & unum,  
Indigni passus læpius exilium.  
Sic dimitti variis jactabam casibus, ista  
Excipitur gremio terra benigna sua.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of John Dent, whilest he lived, Citizen and Merchant of London, borne at Halloughton, in Leicestershire, and free of the Salters Company, as also of the Spanish and Muscovia Companies; but his chiefe Trading was to France. He was once chosen Sheriff of London, and once Alderman, and fined for the same. His last Fine was a Thousand Marks, towards the Repairing of Christ's-Hospital in London. He married twise; his first Wife was Margaret, by whom hee had one Sonne, who dyed, and the Mother. The second Wife was Alice, by whom he had Three Daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Elizabeth; the first dyed in her Father's Life-time; the rest, with the Mother, remain'd living. Hee being aged 63 Yeeres, dyed the 10th Decemb. 1595.

Ibid. Here lyeth buried the Body of Richard Bowdler, Citizen and Draper of London, being one of the Society of Merchants Adventurers in England, for Moscovia and the East-Indies. Here lyeth also Anne, his Wife, by whom he had issue Seven

Children, Five Sonnes and two Daughters; whereof Three deceased, but the other Four were living at the Time of his Death. He dyed the 16th Day of November 1603.

Here lyes a Margarite, that the most excell'd, (Her Father Wyts, her Mother Lichterveld, Rematcht with Metkirke) of Remarks for Birth, But much more gentle for her genuine Worth: Wyts (rarest) Jewell, (so her Name bespeakes) In pious, prudent, peacefull, praiseful Life, Fitting a Sara, and a Sacred's Wife, Such as Saravia, and (her second) Hill, Whose Joy of Life, Death, in her Death, did kill.

Quàm piè obiit, puerpera, die 29. Junii, anno salutis, 1615. ætatis 39.

Pignus amoris, signum honoris, ac mœroris, posuit, Rob. Hill. Composuit Jo. Syl.

Uxor felix. Loquitur post funera virtus.

From my sad Cradle to my fable Chest,  
Poor Pilgram, I did finde few Moneths of Rest.  
In Flanders, Holland, Zeland, England, all,  
To Parents, Troubles; and to me did fall.  
These made me pious, patient, modest, wife,  
And though well borne, to shun the Gallant's Guise.  
But now I rest my Soule, where Rest is found,  
My Body here in a small Piece of Ground,  
And from my Hill, that Hill I have ascended,  
From whence (for me) my Saviour once descended.

Live ye to learne, that dye you must,  
And after come to Judgement just.

Maritus Mæstissimus.

Thy Rest gives me a restlesse Life,  
Because thou wert a matchlesse Wife;  
But yet I rest in Hope to see  
That Day of Christ, and then see thee.

Margarita, a Jewell.

I, like a Jewell, tost by Sea and Land,  
Am bought by him, who weares me on his Hand.

Margarita, Margareta.

Margarita beat, sed Margareta beavit.

O utinam possit dicier, ista beat.

One Night, Two Dreames made Two Propheticals,  
Thine of thy Coffin, mine of thy Funerals.

If Women all were like to thee,  
We Men, for Wives, should happy be.

Margarita, surreptus est, mons exaruit.

Here lyeth the Body of Master Thomas Church, Citizen and Draper of London. He was helpfull to many, hurtful to none, and gave every one his Due. In Memory of whose Love to them, and theirs to him, Mary Bagwell, his Sister, William Bagwell, her Sonne, his Executors, and Bernard Cooper, the second Husband to the said Mary Bagwell, caused this Stone to be laid here, the 28th Day of May, 1617. He departed this Life in August, the 26th Day, 1616, being aged 55 Yeeres.

Here lyeth Richard Croshaw, sometime Master of the Company of Goldsmiths, and Deputy of this Ward. He was very liberal to the Poor, and in the Time of the great Plague, 1625, neglecting his own Safety, he abode constantly in this City, to provide for their Relief. He did many charitable Acts in his Time; and by his Will he left above 4000 l. to the maintaining of Lectures, Relief of the Poor, and other pious Uses.

He dwelt in this Parish 31 Years, and being 70 Years old, he dyed the 2d of June, anno 1621.

## Officers, &amp;c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and twenty-four Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Andrew's Wardrobe twelve Pounds per Annum.

This Church had a Rectory before the Year 1331, about which Time it was denominated St.

Ibid.

Ibid.

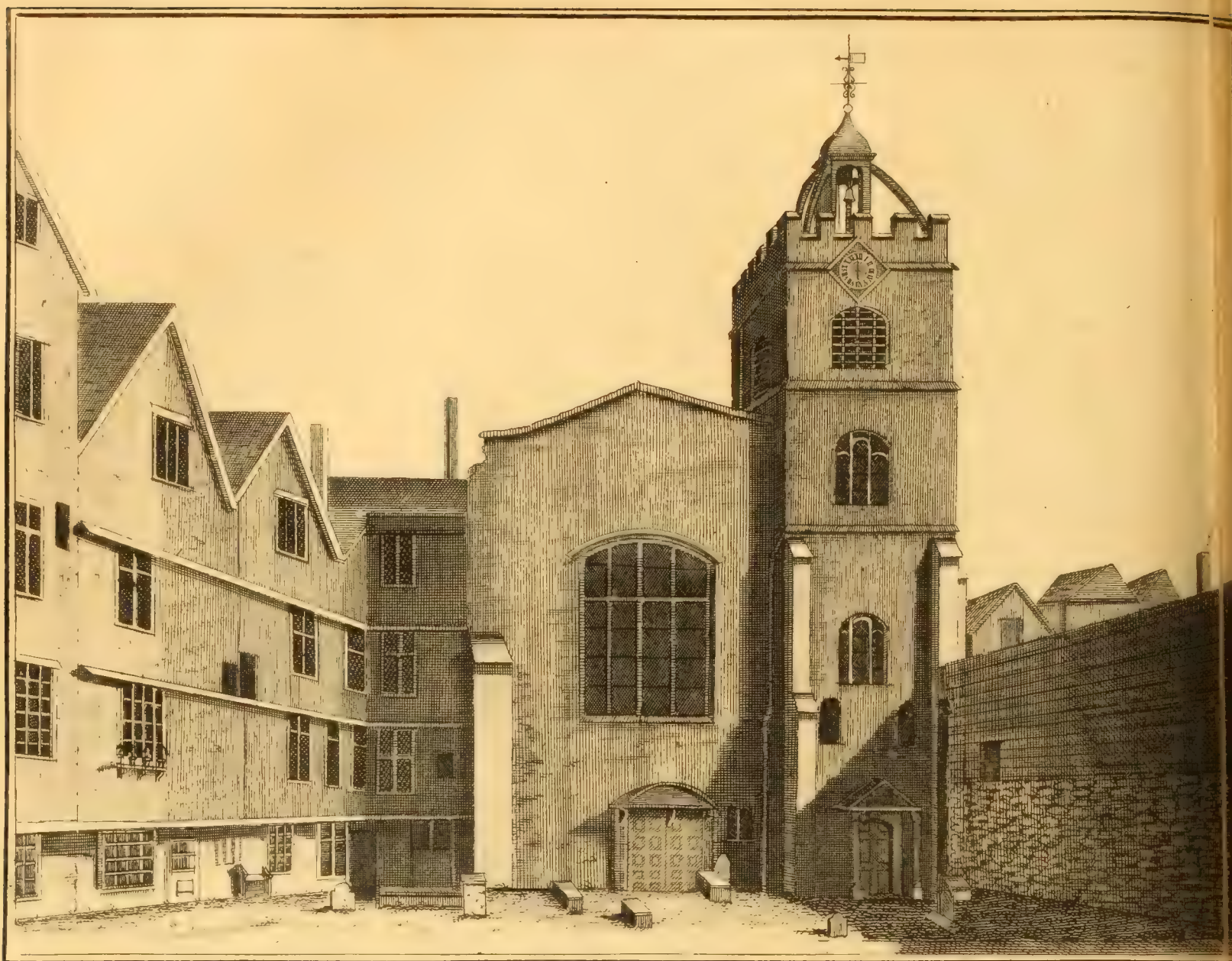
Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.

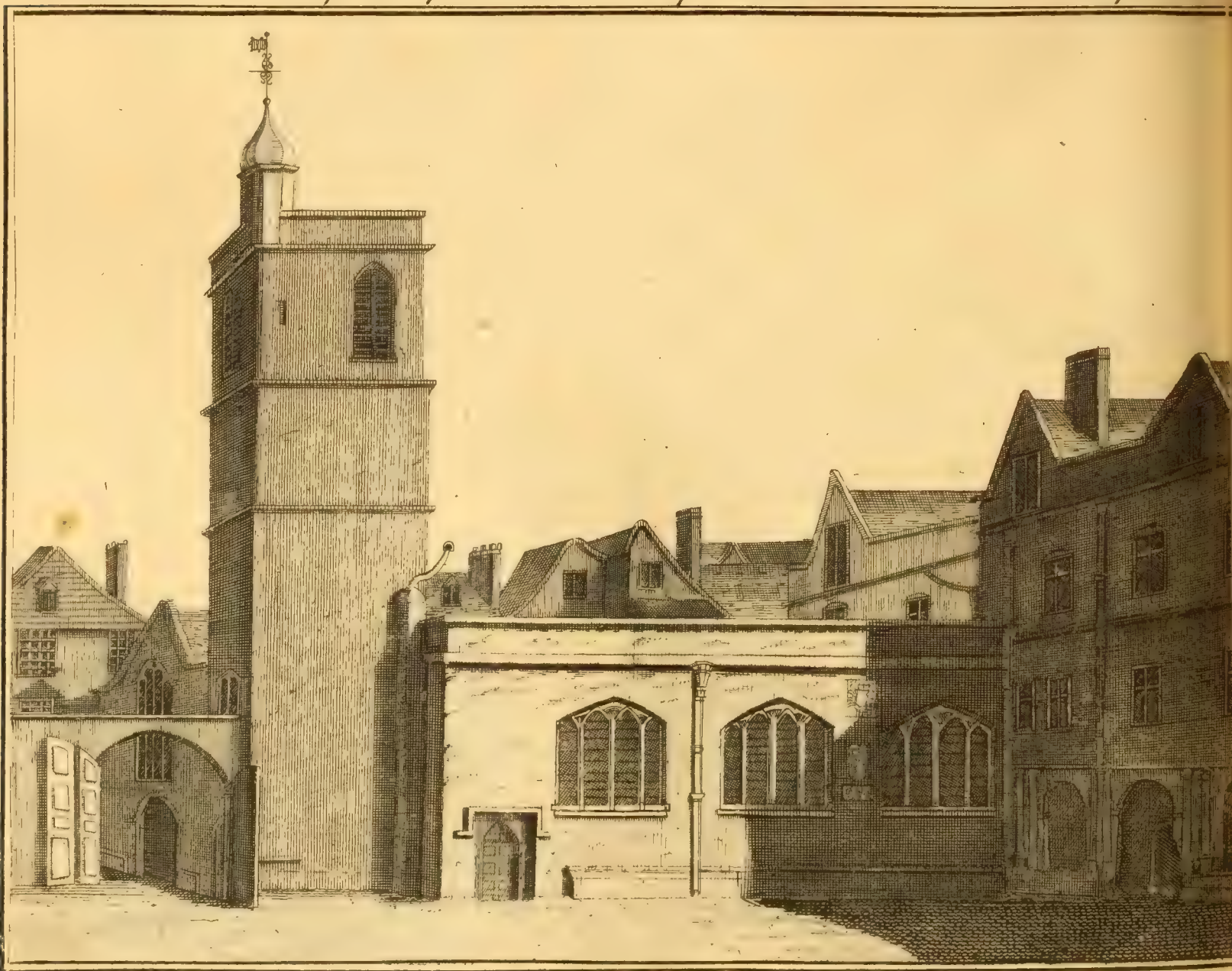








*The West Prospect of the Church of S<sup>t</sup>. Bartholomew the Great.*



*The Southwest Prospect of the Church of S<sup>t</sup>. Bartholomew the Less.*



*Bartholomew's the Little*, to distinguish it from others dedicated to the same Saint.

*St. BARTHOLOMEW the Great.*

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof is situate near the North End of *Duck-lane*, and the East Side of *Smithfield*, in the Ward of *Farringden without*, and is subject to the Archdeacon.

The Patronage of this Rectory has been in the noble Family of the *Riches*, (now Earls of *Holland*) since the Year 1545, when *Henry VIII.* granted the same to Sir *Robert Rich*; before which Time I imagine it to have been in the Prior and Canons of the adjoining Monastery of *St. Bartholomew*, seeing no Institution appears till after the Surrender of the said Priory. Since which Time it has been all along presented to under the Appellation of a Rectory.

This Church having escaped the Conflagration Anno 1666, it remains in all Respects upon the antient Foot. By the best Accounts I have been able to come at, it is about sixty Pounds *per Annum*, besides Casualties. The Disbursements are as follow :

*Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	To First-fruits —	8	0	0
	To Tenths — —	0	16	0
	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	0	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.*

Church-ward. Account.	<i>Thomas James</i> receiv'd —	211	2	4
	Paid on Account of the Church	203	4	1
	Paid on that of the Poor	92	0	10
	Balance to the Warden —	84	2	7

*Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.*

Overf. Poor Acc.	<i>Philip Bafs</i> , &c. receiv'd —	206	7	5½
	Paid on the Poor's Account	219	14	8
	Balance to the Overseers	13	7	2½
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	317	15	6

*Donations, per Annum.*

1675, By <i>Anthony Wyat</i> —	5	0	0
1704, By <i>John Whiting</i> —	20	0	0
1716, By <i>Samuel Rycroft</i>	7	13	6

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

On the North Side of the Chancel, is the Monument of *Rabere*, the Founder of the Priory, with this Inscription :

Hic jacet *Raberus*, primus Canonicus & primus Prior hujus Ecclesiæ.

Hic jacet *Rogerus de Walden*, Episcopus *Londinens.* qui cum in utraque fortuna plurimum laboravit, ex hac vita migravit 2 die *Novemb.* Ann. Dom. 1406.

Vir, cultor verus Domini, jacet intra *Rogerus Walden*, fortuna cui nunquam steterat una. Nunc requiem tumuli Deus omnipotens dedit illi, Gaudet et in cœlis, plaudet ubi quisque fidelis.

Mors nobis lucrum. Hic jacet *Gualterus Mildmay*, Miles, & *Maria* uxor ejus; ipse obiit ultimo die *Maii* 1589. ipsa 16 die *Martii*, 1576. Reliquerunt duos filios & tres filias. Fundavit Collegium *Emanuelis Cantabrigiæ*, moritur Cancellarius & Sub-Thefaurarius *Scaccarii*, & Regiæ Majestati a Consiliis.

Vana salus hominis. Memor esto, quoniam mors non tardat, & testamentum inferorum, quia demonstratum est tibi : Testamentum enim hujus mundi morte morieris: omnia sua proveniunt tempore atque transeunt. Ante mortem ne laudes

No. 90.

hominem quenquam, quoniam in filiis suis agnoscitur vir.

*Percivalus Smalpace*, Armiger, obiit secundo die *Februarii*, Anno Dom. 1568. R. *Elizabetha* regnante; cujus quidem corpus juxta hunc tumulum existit. *Agnes*, uxor ejus, & filia *Johannis Teborold*, Armigeri, obiit 3 die *Septemb.* Ann. Dom. 1588. R. *Elizabetha* regnante.

Liberi inter eos, *Michael* & *Thomas*, adhuc viventes, qui in religiosa memoria optimorum parentum, hoc monumentum posuerunt.

Behold your selves by us, such once were we as you; And you in time shall be, even Dust as we are now.

*Roberto R. F. Chamberlano Jacobi, Magni Britanici, Fran. Hiber.* pii, felicis, semper augusti inauguratione nobiliss. de *Balneo ordinis militi Castel. de Sherburne*, in agro *Oxonienfi* Domino, ab antiquiss. *Tankeville* in *Normandia* comitibus longa majorum serie demisso; quancunque fortunæ capaci, animo magno nato, nec virtutibus minoribus; quas dum sibi suisque fovet, exterarum nationes complurimas lustravit, morum caldus linguarumque. Terram postremo sanctam & sepulchrum Domini venerabundus adiit; suumque (heu fata) quale aut ubi incomperito reperiit littore si quidem solvens armo virginei partus 1615. *Tripolim* inter *Cyprumque* (quantum conjici fas est) fatorum an hominum inclementia, cœlebs à suis procul periit.

Jam dulcis olim contubernii memor, tantoque dolori & desiderio impar, amico amicus merenti merens P.

Vixit annos circiter 30. Cœlo tegitur qui non habet urnam.

Here lyeth interr'd the Body of *Elizabeth Freshwater*, late Wife of *Thomas Freshwater*, of *Henbridge*, in the County of *Essex*, Esquire; eldest Daughter of *John Orme*, of this Parish, Gentleman, and *Mary* his Wife. She died the 16th Day of *May*, Anno Domini 1617. being of the Age of 26 Yeeres.

Mors properans, quali tinxisti tela veneno,

Ut sic trina uno vulnere preda cadat?

Unam sæva feris; sed & uno hoc occidit ictu,

Uxor dulcis, amans filia, chara soror.

Sacred to the Memory of that worthy and learned *Francis Anthony*, Dr. in Physick.

There needs no Verse to beautifye thy Praise,

Or keep in Memory thy Spotless Name;

Religion, Vertue, and thy Skill did raise

A threefold Pillar to thy lasting Fame.

Though poysonous Envy ever sought to blame,

Or hide the Fruits of thy Intention;

Yet shall all they commend that high Designe

Of purest Gold to make a Medicine,

That feele thy Helpe by that thy rare Invention,

He died the 26th of *May* 1623. his Age 74.

his loving Sonne, *John Anthony*, Doctor in Physicke, left this Remembrance of his Sorrow.

M. S. Hic juxta situs est *Thomas Rycroft*, Armiger, linguis orientalibus Typographus Regius, placidissimis moribus & antiquâ probitate memorandus, quorum gratia optimi civis famam jure merito adeptus est.

Militiæ civiæ vicetribunus, nec minus apud exteros notus ob libros elegantissimis suis typis editos, inter quos sanctissimum illum Bibliorum Polyglottorum, apud quem maxime eminet. Obiit die *Augusti*, anno reparatæ salutis 1626. postquam 56 ætatis annum implevisset.

Parenti optime merito, *Samuel Rycroft*, filius unicus, hoc monumentum pie posuit.

Here lyeth the Body of *James Rivers*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *John Rivers*, of *Chaford*, in the County of *Kent*, Bart. who married *Charity*, Daughter of Sir *John Shurley*, of *Isfield*, in the County of *Suffex*, Kt. and had Issue Four Sons and Eight Daughters; who died *June* 8th, 1641.



Within this hollow Vault here rests the Frame  
Of that high Soul, which late inform'd the same ;  
Torn from the Service of the State in's Prime,  
By a Disease malignant as the Time,  
Whose Life and Death design'd no other End,  
Than to serve God, his Country, and his Friend :  
Who (when Ambition, Tyranny and Pride  
Conquer'd the Age) conquer'd himself, and dyed.

NewView  
Lond.

Hic inhumatum succubat, quantum terrestre  
viri vere venerandi *Edwardi Cooke*, Philosophi  
apprime docti, necnon medici spectatissimi, qui  
tertio idus *Augusti*, Anno 1652. anno ætatis 39.  
certa resurgendi spe (uti necesse) naturæ concessit.  
Unfluce your briny Flood ; what ? can you keep  
Your Eyes from Tears, and see the Marble weep ?  
Burst out for Shame, or if you find no Vent  
For Tears, yet stay, and see the Stones relent.

Ibid.

Here lyeth interred *Gilbert Wyld*, Third Son  
of Sir *William Wyld*, Kt. and Bart. one of the  
Justices of the Court of Common Pleas at *West-*  
*minster*, and of Dame *Frances*, his Wife, who  
dyed 23 *Novem.* 1671.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth *John Whiting*, of *London*, Gent. a  
Man of an exemplary Life, sincere to his Friends,  
to the Indigent charitable, to all affable. He  
served, with great Reputation, in the Office of his  
Majesty's Ordnance, in the Reigns of *Charles II.*  
*King James*, *King William* and *Queen Mary* ;  
and in the first Year of her late Majesty *Queen*  
*Anne*, disengaged himself from all publick Bu-  
siness, the better to prepare for his blessed Change.  
He left this World *October* the 20th, *An. Dom.*  
1704. ætat. 64. in full Assurance of a joyful Re-  
surrection.

He bequeathed, for the educating of Twenty  
poor Children in this Parish (in which he was  
born) 29 *l. per Ann.* after the Decease of his be-  
loved Wife, for ever.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all  
being admitted that have either served or fined for  
Offices ; two Church-wardens ; two Overseers  
of the Poor ; three hundred and twenty-four  
Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Tho' I cannot ascertain the Time when this  
Church was at first erected, yet I am of opinion  
that it is not coeval with the adjacent Priory ; for  
the Monastery of *St. Bartholomew* was founded by  
*Rabere*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* upon a  
moorish Spot of Ground, which till then had  
been employed as a Laystall. And the Site of  
this Parish only occupying the small Precinct of  
the said Priory, I think it cannot be justly ima-  
gined that there were many, or any Houses on  
this Spot at that Time. But, *King Henry* having  
granted the Prior and Canons of that Convent a  
Privilege of holding an annual Fair within their  
own District, People set to work in the building  
of Houses, which probably in a short time in-  
creased to such a Number, that the Conventual  
Church was not sufficient to accommodate their  
Inhabitants ; wherefore I am of opinion, that the  
said Prior and Canons erected a new Church (for  
the better Accommodation of their Tenants in the  
Performance of their religious Duties) towards the  
Close of the twelfth Century, in the Reign of  
*Richard I.*

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Ibid.

This Convent, with its Precinct, was inclosed  
on all Sides with a strong Wall, the South Part  
whereof contain'd a Cemetery, with a spacious  
Court or Yard, still denominated *Bartholomew-*

*Close*, wherein the Fair was antiently held ; and  
on the North and East of the Convent was the  
Priory Garden ; but those Places at last being  
converted into Streets of Houses, the Fair was  
removed into *Smithfield*, where it has been held  
ever since. See *Faringdon Ward without*.

Ibid.

Upon the Surrender of this Priory, at the ge-  
neral Suppression of Religious Houses by *Henry*  
*VIII.* Anno 1539, the Revenues thereof amount-  
ed to 653 *l. 15 s. per Annum*, and the six tune-  
able Bells in the Steeple being sold to the Pa-  
rish of *St. Sepulchre's*, the Church was demolished  
to the Choir, which the King ordered to be an-  
nexed to the Parish-Church, for enlarging the  
same.

This Church was given by *Queen Mary* to the  
*Friars Preachers*, or *Black Friars*, who officiated  
therein till the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* ; when  
it was granted by the Parliament to the Inhabi-  
tants for their Parish-Church.

On the South Side of this Church, the Eastern  
Part of the beautiful Cloister, consisting of eight  
Arches, is still remaining ; but at present 'tis re-  
duced to the mean Office of a Stable.

The Precinct still maintains such an Indepen-  
dency of the City, (tho' in one of its Wards)  
that a Non-freeman may set up his Trade in any  
Part of this Parish.

St. BARTHOLOMEW the Less.

This Church, which is a Vicarage, is seated  
on the South-East of *Smithfield*, adjoining to the  
Hospital of that Name, in the Ward of *Faring-*  
*don without* ; and, as being a Chapel to the Hos-  
pital, owes its Origin to *Rabere*, the Founder of  
the neighbouring Priory ; who founded it, to-  
gether with the Hospital, in the Year 1102, as  
an Appendage to his new Convent, from which  
it was denominated.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Ever since the Gift of this Church and Hospi-  
tal to the City of *London*, by *Henry VIII.* Anno  
1546, the Patronage thereof has been in the  
Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and is sub-  
ject to the Archdeacon, in Subordination to the  
Bishop.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

This Church not being destroyed by the Fire  
in the Year 1666, it remains in all Respects as for-  
merly. The Mayor and Commonalty of *London*,  
upon their receiving the Grant of this Church and  
Hospital, covenanted to pay the Vicar thereof  
the Sum 13 *l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum* ; which, toge-  
ther with an Allowance from the Hospital, and  
Casualties, amounts to about one hundred and  
twenty Pounds *per Annum*. The Disbursements  
of the Cure are as follow :

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
To First-fruits	—	—	13 6 8
To Tenths	—	—	1 6 8
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	—	2 0 0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	—	0 3 4

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

<i>Samuel Chapman</i> receiv'd	—	—	244 15 8
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	—	244 1 3
Balance to the Parish	—	—	0 14 5

Par. Acc.  
Book.

To this Parish no charitable Benefactions be-  
long.

Monumental Inscriptions.

The Fourteen hundred Yere of our Lord and Eight,  
Passy'd Sir *Robert Grevil* to God Almighty,

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

The



The Twelfth Day of *April*, Broder of this Place.  
*Jesu*, for his Mercy, rejoyce him with his Grace.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

Hic vir pacificus, *Shipley Ricardus*, humatur,  
Verus Catholicus, domus hæc hoc testificatur.  
Esurientes ac sitientes namque fovebat,  
Pace fruenter, iusta petentes corde gerebat.  
C. quater & mille, x. & m. v. cadit ille,  
Luce Maij deca terque monas sit humus sibi mater,  
Conjux postque sua, finivit *Alicia* flamen.  
Quos manus tua salvet, precor, O Deus. Amen.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

Subjacet ecce pede *John Stafford*, mortis in ede,  
Justus, devotus, discretus, & ad pia motus.  
Qui bona plura loco, dum vixit, contulit isti:  
Mille quater centum, quater & sexto quoq; Christi,  
Luce *Novembri* deca ter . . . . .  
Ut sit propitius anime Christus precor. Amen.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow. ur.

Hic jacet dominus *Johannes Bry*, quondam  
magister istius Hospital; qui obiit 28 die *Septemb.*  
Anno Domini 1417. cujus, &c.

Ibid.

*John*, vir honoratus jacet hic, *Nedham*, tumultatus,  
Qui prudens, gratus, iustus fuit, & moderatus.  
Pratribus ille suis fuerat præ quatuor annis,  
Quem mors crudelis 29. q; *Decembris*.  
M. C. quater Domini, septem simul X. numerandi,  
Cujus spiritui sint cœli gaudia regni.

Ibid.

Hic jacent *Thomas Malefont*, Miles, Baro de  
*Winwore*, & Dominus de *S. George*, in com. de  
*Clamorgan*, & Dominus de *Okneton & Pile*, in com.  
de *Pembroke* in *Wallia*, qui obiit 8 die *Maij* 1438.  
& domina *Margareta*, uxor ejus, filia *Thome Asteley*,  
Ar. nep. de domino de *Asteley*, & *Henricus*,  
filius eorundem *Tho. & Margarete*. Quorum ani-  
mabus propitiatur Altissimus. Amen.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

Behold, how ended is our poore Pilgrimage,  
Of *John Shirley*, Esquire, with *Margaret* his Wife,  
That Twelve Children had together in Marriage,  
Eight Sonnes and Four Daughters, withouten Strife.  
That in Honour, Nuture and Labour flowed in  
Fame.

His Pen reporteth his Lives Occupation,  
Since Pier his Life-time, *John Shirley* by Name,  
Of his Degree, that was in *Brute's Albion*;  
That in the Yeere of Grace deceased from hen,  
Fourteene hundred Winters and Six and Fifty;  
In the Ycere of his Age Fourscore and Ten,  
Of *October* Moneth the Day One and Twenty.

Ibid.

Hic vir catholicus bonus, ecce *Richardus* humatur  
*Sturgeon*, pacificus, quem mors rapuisse probatur.  
Armiger hic regis fuit, & vir nobilitatis.  
Mandatum legis servans, cœlis probitatis.  
Annis trigenis fit clericus ipse coronæ,  
Et quivis plenè hunc, cape Christe bone.  
Mille quater centum, semel L. sex tempore Christi.  
Dat fundamentum quindena *Martius* isti,  
Uxor ejus, quem bona jungitur ecce *Joanna*,  
Ut capiant dona, cœlorum *Jesus*, *Hosanna*.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

*Philip Lewis* restyth under yis Ston,  
Yat in *Jun* deseisyd the Day Six and Twenty,  
With *Agnes* his Wyf, yat were both on,  
The 1400 Yere of our Lord and seven and Fifty.  
The 1400 Yere of our Lord Seventy and Three,  
Passy'd Sir *William Knyght* to God Almightye,  
The Fifteenth Day of *Jul*, Master of this Place.  
*Jesu*, for his Mercy, rejoyce him with his Grace.

Ibid.

Here *Robert Balthorp* lies intomb'd,  
To *Elizabeth*, our Queene,  
Who Sergeant of the Chirurgeons sworne  
Neere Thirty Yeeres hath beene.  
He died at Sixty-nine of Yeeres,  
*December* Ninth the Day,  
The Yeere of Grace Eight hundred twice,  
Deducting Nine away.  
Let here his rotten Bones repose,  
Till Angels Trumpet sound,  
To warne the World of present Change,  
And raise the Dead from Ground.

Hic jacet dominus *Richardus Lye*, quondam  
abbas *Salopie*, qui sua industria sumptibus mag-  
nis & suis laboribus (Deo suadente) recuperavit  
libertates suæ ecclesiæ *Salopie* predict. & postea  
obiit die *Martis*, tempore parliamenti, Anno Do-  
mini 1512: Cujus, &c.

Ibid.

Here lyeth now dead, which late was quick,  
The comely Corps of *Anne Westwick*;  
Who died in Childbed of her First,  
Upon the Fifth Day of *August*:  
Whose Soule (doubtlesse) is long ere this  
In Heaven with Christ, in Joy and Blisse.  
But yet, for Order of Charity,  
Upon her Soule say, *Jesu* have Mercy.

Ibid.

Anno Domini 1556.

*Thomas Bodleius*, eques auratus, fecit *Annæ*, con-  
jugi piissimæ, atque omnibus exemplis bene de se  
meritæ, cum qua dulciter vixit annos 24.

Ibid.

Ecce sub hoc tumulo *Gulielmus* conditur *Honus*,  
Vir justus, verbis integer, atque Deum  
Corde timens. Qui cum *Gilda* fit functus in aula.  
Cumque palam in templo, bis legerat *Anglicajura*,  
Cunctorum fanè, non sine laude virum.  
Mors hominem accersens, supremum (dixit) adito.  
Sic moritur, corpus terræ, vermique relinquens,  
Scandit at excelsis sidera mente poli.  
Hoc posuit conjux dilecta *Jocosa* sepulchrum,  
Digna *Jocosa*, licet plena dolore tamen.

NewView  
Lond.

Upon the Death of that truly worthy and most  
excellently accomplish'd Divine, Mr. *John Moulton*,  
sometime Pastor and most highly priz'd Preacher  
of this Church; who departed this Life *May*  
30th, *An. Dom.* 1623. In due Remembrance of  
whose most memorable Worth and Virtues, his  
most sorrowful unwedded Widow, Mrs. *Frances*  
*Collier*, hath most lovingly consecrated this Mo-  
nument.

Ibid.

Orimur vivimus, morimur ivimus.  
In obitum venerab. viri, Dom. *Moultoni*, Theo-  
logi insignis concionatoris celeberrimi Mnecon.  
Ars est longa, brevis vita est, cheu! Brevis ævi  
*Moultonus* longa claruit arte brevi. (guas,  
Ars est longa, Patres, Scripturas, Dogmata, Lin-  
Tempora, Doctores evolant sacros.  
Vita Brevis; senium nondum pertingere canos  
Ante diem citius claudere: Vita Brevis.  
Longa satis vita est, virtus: Brevis hic scopus artiæ  
Non puduisse soli: Non piguisse poli.  
Tam benè qui vixit, benè tam qui plurima disceit  
Est benè cum possum dicere nolo fuit  
Hæc brevis; ingentis breviter Laus Artis & Ortus.  
*Moultono*, brevis ars: Vita perennis erit.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;  
one hundred and forty-one Houses.

St. B E N E D I C T's, vulgarly *Bennet Fink*.

This is a Cûracy, the Church whereof is  
situate on the South Side of *Threadneedle-street*,  
in the Ward of *Broad-street*; and is so denomi-  
nated from its Dedication to St. *Benedict*, an  
*Italian* Saint, and Founder of the Order of *Bene-  
dictine* Monks: And the additional Epithet of  
*Fink* it received from its Rebuilder, *Robert*  
*Fink*. It is subject to the Archdeacon in Eccle-  
siastical Affairs, save as to Wills and Administra-  
tions, which belong to the Commissary.

Stow Sur.  
Lond.

Tho' this Church is at present a Donative, it  
was antiently a Rectory, in the Gift of the noble  
Family of *Nevil*, who probably conferred the  
same upon the neighbouring Hospital of St. *An-  
thony*; for upon erecting a Free-school within the  
Precinct thereof, *John Carpenter*, the Master, and  
the

Newc.  
Rep.  
F. C.  
Paroch.



the Brethren of the said Hospital, Anno 1440, petitioned Robert Bishop of London to have the same appropriated to their Hospital, which being granted, it commenced a Curacy, and the Cure was supplied by such as were appointed by the said Master and Brethren.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

But Edward the Fourth in the Year 1474, granting the Hospital of St. Anthony's, with all its Appurtenances, in pure and perfect Alms, to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor and their Successors; the Patronage of this Church, by Virtue thereof, has been in the said Dean and Chapter ever since; and which they generally supply with one of their own Canons, who is licensed by the Bishop of London, or his Chancellor.

This Church having suffered in the dreadful Calamity, Anno 1666, 'tis since beautifully rebuilt, and remains separate as formerly. But being a Donative, it pays neither First-fruits nor Tenths to the King; wherefore the Profits and Disbursements of the Cure are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
A&T. Parl.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	100	0	0
22 & 23 Car II.	By Glebe, Anno 1693	—	15	0

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	5	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Parish Account Book.	Jonathan Whitworth receiv'd	—	308	0	8
	Paid on Account of the Church	122	11	8	
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	184	2	7
	Balance to the Warden	—	1	6	4

Donations, per Annum.

Donation Book.	By Ambrose Bennet	—	—	9	0	0
	By John Shield	—	—	2	0	0
	By John Woodward	—	—	6	0	0
	By Sir John Allen	—	—	0	9	0
	By Anne Thriscross	—	—	5	0	0
	By Sarah Gregory	—	—	10	0	0
	By Margaret Deane	—	—	0	3	0
	By Edward Bovey, 300 l. for a Purchase	—	—	15	0	0
	By Mr. Pitfield, for ditto	—	—	2	10	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

O God, the Father of Heavyn, which art the everlasting Lyght, [Knyght; Have Mercy on the Sowl of me, poor Walter Who departyd this Lyf the Monyth of January, In the Yere of my Redeemer one M. . and Fifty. Borne I was in Canterbury in the County of Kent, Sonne to John Knyght, and Alyse, his Wife; this is verament. And to be short, all worldly Things to confound, Of the Earth I was made, and to the Earth I am retourn'd.

Mund Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

By this Pillar was buried the Body of Dame Anne Awnsham, who dyed the 23d of December, 1613. being neere Twelve Yeeres the Wife of Sir Gideon Awnshaw, of Isleworth in the County of Middlesex, Kt. and before the Wife to William Barradaile, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, dwelling in this Parish together some Thirty Yeeres. He dyed in March, 1600. who by his Will gave Five Pounds to the Poore of this Parish, and Six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Eight-pence toward the Building a Loft in the Church; besides his other Legacies to the Poore, in other Places. And the said Dame Anne, besides her other good Deeds to Isleworth, and other

Places, she also appointed Five Pounds to the Poore of this Parish, which the said Sir Gideon paid. As they both (Thanks be to God) lived godly and well, so they could not but dye well, by the only Mercy of Jesus Christ.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; ninety-six Houses. Augmentation to St. Botolph's Aldgate two Pounds ten Shillings per Annum.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

The first Mention I find of this Church is, that John Branketre was Rector thereof before the Year 1323.

St. BENNET's Grafs-Church.

This Church, which is a Rectory, stands at the South-West Corner of Fenchurch-street, in the the Bridge Ward; and its Name it owes to its being dedicated to St. Benedi&T, and its Vicinity to the Grafs-Market, antiently held there.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, under the Subjection of the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Ibid.

This Church having suffered in the great Fire of the Year 1666, it is rebuilt in a handsome Manner, and the Parish of St. Leonard Eastcheap thereunto united, whereby the Rectorial Profits are considerably advanced; which, with the Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

A&T. Parl.  
22 Car. I.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0
By Casualties in 1636	—	—	20
By two Rectory Houses	—	—	48

Ibid.  
Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	—	33	0	0
To Tenths	—	—	3	6	0
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	13	7	1/2
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4		
To the Pension of St. Paul's	0	6	8		

Ibid.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.

William Newland received	—	323	8	4 1/2	Par. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	129	17	5		Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	171	16	10 1/2	
Balance to the Parish	—	21	14	1	

Donations, per Annum.

By Sir Jacob Gerrard	—	—	3	0	0
By Thomas Foot	—	—	2	0	0
By Robert Offley, a House	—	30	0	0	
By William Jordan, a House	—	40	0	0	
By Mrs. Doxie	—	—	2	10	0
By Joan Newton	—	—	2	0	0
By Elizabeth Newton	—	—	2	0	0

Ibid.  
Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Prey for the Saulys of Henry Donne, and Joan, his Wyf, theyr Fadyrs, theyr Modyrs, Bredyrs, and good Frendys; and of al Christian Saulys, Jesu have Mercy. Amen. Who departyd this Lif 1491.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

Here lyeth James Bunce, Esq; who departed this Life the 26th of January, Anno 1631. and Mary, his Wife, who dyed the 2d of October, 1612.

Stryp.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

When Death cuts off a Branch from Earth's worne Stem,  
Faith, Hope transports the Soule to Heaven's Diadem.

Officers,





*The North West Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Bennet Grace Church.*







Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select; two Church-wardens; fifty-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn three Pounds per Annum.

Newc. Tho' I have not been able to come at the Origin of this Church; yet that it is of great Antiquity, is evident from the State thereof, when Rep Eccl. Rolph de Diceto was Dean of St. Paul's, about the Paroch. Year 1190.

St. BENNET's, Paul's-Wharf.

This is a Rectory Church, seated at the South-West Corner of St. Bennet's-bill, in the Ward of Castle-Baynard; and is so called from the above-mentioned Saint, and its Vicinity to St. Paul's-Wharf.

Newc. The Collation to this Rectory appears to have Rep Eccl. been antiently in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paroch. Paul's, and in whom, for ought that appears, it has continued ever since; but in Matters Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church being destroyed in the Fire of London, Anno 1666, 'tis beautifully re-edified, and by Act of Parliament constituted the Place of Worship for this and the Parish of St. Peter, Paul's-Wharf, whereby the Profits of the Cure are considerably increased; which, together with its Disbursements, take as follow:

Act Par. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.		l.	s.	d.
Stat Larg. 22 & 23 Car. II.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	100	0	0
	By Glebes in 1636 — —	10	0	0
	By Casualties in ditto — —	12	10	6
	By two Parionage-Houses	28	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits — —	23	3	4
Newc. Repert. Eccles. Paroch.	To Tenths — —	2	0	4
	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	1	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	6	0
	To St. Paul's Pension — —	2	1	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Parish Ac. Book.	Rolph Chitwell received — —	371	3	2
	Paid on Account of the Church	128	5	2
	Paid on that of the Poor	262	13	8½
	Balance to the Warden	19	15	8½

Donations, per Annum.

Don. Regut.	1569, By Thomas Ersley — —	2	0	0
	1586, By Bernard Randolph — —	3	10	0
	1598, By John Harward — —	5	0	0
	1602, By James Austin — —	5	4	0
	1608, By Thomas Paradine — —	5	0	0
	1625, By William Smith — —	2	0	0
	1605, By Jane Pope — —	2	0	0
	1626, By Anne Chamberlain — —	2	10	0
	By the Lady Mary Hudson — —	6	0	0
	1633, By Roger Sharo — —	1	0	0
	1664, By Oliver Brown — —	9	0	0
	By John Sampson — —	8	0	0
	1675, By Edmund Arnold — —	40	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur. Mariae Martin, Johannis Roissei filiae, lectissimae Feminæ, Uxori optime meritæ, quatuor Liberos incolumium Matri, ex longa infirmitate, quam ex puerperio contraxit, defunctæ, ad perpetuam federis nostri conjugalis memoriam simul ut

fidei pietatis & in omni vita probitatis ejus aliquod monumentum extaret: Thomas Martinus, jurisconsultus, mœstissimus conjunx posuit. Obiit Calendas Maij 1565. Vixit annos 32.

Hic sepultus Griffinus Loyd, Legum Doctor, qui obiit in Christo, Novemb. 20. An. Dom. 1586. Ibid.

Hic discas morti dominari, spernere fatum,  
Diram morborum, vim superare mori.  
Nam jacet hic Legum Doctor virtutibus olim, -  
Insignis veræ religionis amans.  
Qui moriens docuit vivos bene vivere, vivus,  
Afflictos docuit, pro pietate mori.  
Divitias justus cumulavit, dives amavit,  
Justitiam, voluit sic memor esse boni.  
Divitias moriens Musis donavit, ut illos,  
Qui musas colerent emoriendo juvat.  
Sic vivus moriensq; fuit propensus ad omne,  
Legis opus, voluit tam memor esse Dei.  
Relligio vigilem, Lex, Lumen, Cambria Patrem,  
Oxonia eximium perficit Alma decus.  
Cum fera mors illum violento perdidit ictu,  
Quem nollet virtus, inclita posse mori.  
Postquam per denos, Professor Regius annos,  
Vixerat hoc gelido condidit ossa thoro.

David Smith, Embroyderer to Queene Elizabeth, &c. deceased the tenth Day of August, 1587, aged 63 Yeeres, and lyeth here-under buried: Whose honest, vertuous, and compassionate Care for the Needy, both in Soule and Body, is expressed by his Benevolence that Way extended, like a good Steward, making others Partakers of his well-employed Talent; who had to Wife Katharine (by whom he had eight Sons and eight Daughters;) at whose proper Charges (in Memory of her said loving Husband) is erected this Monument, the 25th of March, in an. 1596, who living his faithful Widow till the fourth Day of February, 1607, aged 78 Yeeres, lyeth also here buried. Ibid.

The Tombe of Master James Austen, a good Benefactor of this Parish, who died anno 1612; and of Joyce his Wife, and of William their only Sonne; which Joyce married after with Sir Robert Clarke, Kt. one of the Barons of the King's Majestie's Court of Exchequer, who caused this Tombe to be erected. Ibid.

Here lie buried the Bodies of John Par, and Mary his Wife, who were married together thirty-four Years, and had Issue one only Daughter between them, named Anne, who after married Thomas Gough, of the Inner Temple, in London, Esq; who had fruitfully borne him six Sonnes and one Daughter; which said Mr. Par was Embroyderer to our late Queene Elizabeth, and to the King's Majesty that now is, twenty-five Yeeres. He was a Man of good Respect in the Citie, liberall to the Company whereof he was free, a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Parish, and bountifull to all Men. He departed this Life the 17th Day of July, 1607, being aged 72 Yeeres; and Mary his Wife dyed a Yeere and a Half before him. Ibid.

Hic situs est Domin. Rob. Wyseman, Equ. aurat. Domini Tho. Wyseman, de Rivenal in agro Essexiensis, Filius natu septimus. Qui serenissimi Regis Caroli Ildi post reditum advocatus almæ curiæ de arcubus Decanus meritissimus & Archiepiscop. Cantuariensis Vicarius Generalis. In omnibus fœdum æquum & vigilem præstitit Elisabetha, hon. Domini Dudlei North de Kirtling, in comitat. Cantabr. Filia. Hoc pro amore quo vivum coluit mortuo vidua tristissima Monumentum posuit. Obiit Aug. 17. an. ætat. 74. & salut. 1684. NewView Lond.

H. S. E. Richardus Lloyd, Legum Doctor, ex agro Salopiensi, coll. Omn. Animar. apud Oxon. olim Socius, Officialis curiæ Admiralitatis, Cancellarius Dunelmensis Ibid.



*Dunelmensis & Landavensis.* Vir cui tot dignitatis & tituli non sine pietate, probitate & peritia acquisiti, & singulari morum candore commendati plenioris epitaphii vices suppleant. Obiit Junii 28. anno ætatis 52. Domini 1686.

Ibid.

M. S. *Stephani Brice*, de *Whitney Park*, in agro *Oxon.* LL. Doctoris: Candidissimæ, humanissimæ, consumatissimæ, qui natalium splendorem literarum literaturam suavissimis moribus cōmixta adlocutus in hospitio doct. adu. *Londini* meruit. Ubi strenuam Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ operam navavit. Pontificiis juxta & scismaticis infensus, naturæ concessit pridie non. *Feb.* anno ætatis suæ 43. anno Christi 1688.

Abi, viator, & si potis es, imitare.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; and one hundred and twenty-one Houses.

Though I cannot ascertain the Time when this Church was founded, yet it appears to be of great Antiquity by the State thereof about the Year 1190. However, 'tis evident, that the distinguishing Epithet thereof has been frequently varied; for it has been denominated *St. Bennet Huda*, *St. Bennet Wood-wharf*, and *St. Bennet Paul's-wharf*.

*St. BENNET Sherebog.*

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood opposite to *St. Syth's-lane*, in *St. Pancras-lane*, and Ward of *Cheap*.

The Patronage of this Rectory was in the Prior and Convent of *St. Mary Overie* in *Southwark* till their Dissolution, when it came to the Crown, in which it still continues: But in Matters Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the general Conflagration of the Year 1666, it has not been rebuilt, but the Parish thereof annexed to the Church of *St. Stephen Wallbrook*, where I shall give an Account of the Ecclesiastical Profits and Disbursements thereof; and now proceed to the Account of Church and Poor.

*Church-wardens Account, A.D. 1728.* l. s. d.

Far. Acc.  
Book.

<i>William Wright</i> received	—	175	8	0
Paid on Account of the Church		18	17	2
Paid on that of the Poor		120	4	7
Balance to the Parish	—	36	6	3

*Donation, per Annum.*

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

1676, By *Michael Davison* — 5 0 0

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here lieth buried the Right Worshipful Sir *Ralph Warren*, Knight and Alderman, and twice Lord-Mayor of this City of *London*, Mercer, Merchant of the Staple at *Callis*; with his two Wives, Dame *Christian* and Dame *Joane*: Which said Sir *Ralph* departed this Life the 11th Day of *July*, Anno Dom. 1553.

Stow. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

The Lady *Joan White*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John Lake*, of *London*, Gent. died Oct. 8. buried in this Parish Church *Novemb.* 4. 1573. She deceased at the House of Sir *Henry Williams*, alias *Cromwell*, Knt. her Son-in-Law, called *Hinchinbroke*, in the County of *Huntingdon*.

This Lady *Joan* was first married to Sir *Rafe Warren*, Kt. Alderman, and twice Lord-Mayor. By whom he had Issue *Richard Warren*, Esq; Son

and Heir, and *Joan Lady Cromwell*, her Daughter. She was afterwards married to Sir *Thomas White*, Kt. Alderman, and some Time Mayor of *London*; Founder of the College of *St. John Baptist*, *Oxon*, by whom she had no Issue. The said Sir *Henry Williams*, alias *Cromwell*, had Issue by the said Lady *Joan*, his Wife, *Oliver Cromwell*, Esq; his Son and Heir, with other Sons.

Quod mihi dilectissimus & memorabile pii,

Donavit breviter, abstulit ecce Deus.

Dulcis *Joannes*, artorum parvule cultor,

Occidis; heu! pietas, & lachrymosa dies.

Affer opem, quicumque potes, medicabile vultu,

Et aliud dederis si mihi, sancte Deus.

Obiit 3 die *Aprilis*, 1592.

Here lyeth *Katharine Prettyman*,

A Mayde of Seventene Yeeres;

In *Suffolke* borne, in *London* bred,

As by her Death appeares.

With Nature's Gifts she was adorn'd,

Of honest Birth and Kin;

Her vertuous Minde, with modest Grace,

Did Love of many win.

But when she should with honest Match

Have liv'd a wedded Wife,

Stay there, (quoth *Jove*) the World is naught,

For she shall be my Wife.

And Death, since thou hast done thy Due,

Lay Nuptial Rites aside;

And follow her unto the Grave

That should have been your Bride.

Whose honest Life and faithful End,

Her Patience therewithall,

Doth plainly shew that she with Christ

Now lives, and ever shall.

She departed this Life the 11th Day of *August*, 1594.

In the Vault hereby lieth buried the Body of *Anne* the Wife of *John Farrar*, Gentleman and Merchant-Adventurer of this City, Daughter of *William Shepheard*, of *Great Rowright*, in the County of *Oxford*, Esquire. She departed this Life the 12th Day of *July*, An. Dom. 1613, being then about the Age of twenty-one Years. To whose well-deserving Memory this Monument is by her said Husband erected.

Here was a Bud beginning for her *May*;

Before her Flower Death tooke her hence away.

But for what Cause? That Friends might joy the more,

Where there Hope is she flourisheth now before.

She is not lost, but in those Joys remaine,

Where Friends may see, and joy in her againe.

Grace and Religion, with the best of Nature,

All striving to excell, yet all agreeing

To make one absolute and perfect Creature:

Would any see a Sight so worth the seeing?

He comes too late; here she lies buried,

With whom they lately liv'd, and now are dead.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; and thirty-two Houses. Augmentation to *St. Bride's* Parish two Pounds per An.

The earliest Account I have been able to come at in respect to the Antiquity of the late Church of this Parish, is, that *John de Lincoln* was Rector thereof before the Year 1323; at which Time it went by the Name of *St. Osyth*, from its being dedicated to a Queen and Martyr of that Name. However she appears to have been but a very impotent Protectrix, in suffering herself to be divested of the Tutelage of this Church by *Benedict Shorne*, a Pillmonger of this City, a Rebuilder, Repairer,

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.



Repairer, or Benefactor to the same; and *Shorne*, his Sirname, deviating into *Shrog*, 'twas at last converted into *Shercheg*; and *Benedict*, as already mentioned, turned into *Bennet*.

St. BOTOLPH's Aldersgate, the City Liberty.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

This Church, which was antiently a Rectory, is at present a Curacy, situate at the South-East Corner of *Little-Britain*, in the Ward of *Aldersgate without*; and is so denominated from its Dedication to St. *Botolph*, a Saxon Monk, and its Vicinity to one of the City Gates.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in the Dean and Canons of St. *Martin's le Grand*, but unappropriated till the 21st of *May*, Anno 1399; when *Richard II.* by his Letters Patent at *Pembroke*, gave Licence to *Thomas Stanley*, Dean of St. *Martin's*, and Patron of this Church, to appropriate the Income thereof (at that Time not exceeding five Marks *per Ann.*) to the Collegiate Church of the said St. *Martin*, for the Celebration of a perpetual Anniverfary for his late Royal Confort Queen *Anne*, upon the Day of her Death, during his Life; and that after his Demise, the said Anniverfary to be solemnized upon his Obit for ever: Whereupon this Church was, upon the 18th of *December* following, appropriated to that of St. *Martin's le Grand*, by Virtue of a Commission from *Robert* Bishop of *London* to *Thomas Stow*, L. D. his Official: By which Appropriation the said Dean and Canons were to provide a sufficient Maintenance for a Chaplain to serve the Cure; since which Time it has continued a Donative or Curacy.

Ibid.

And when *Henry VII.* in the Year 1503, annexed the Collegiate Church of St. *Martin's le Grand* to the Convent of St. *Peter's Westminster*, this Church, as an Appendage thereof, became subject to that Abbey. After the Suppression of Monasteries, *Henry VIII.* granted the said Churches to his new Bishop of *Westminster*; but, upon Queen *Mary's* Accession to the Crown, the new Bishoprick being dissolved, and the Abbot and Monks restored to their Convent, both Churches reverted to their old Masters. But upon the Demise of that Princess, and Accession of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Monks were re-expelled by Parliament, and the Convent converted into a Collegiate Church, to the Dean and Chapter of which *Elizabeth* granted this Church, together with that of St. *Martin's le Grand*, towards their Support. However, it remains subject to the Bishop and Archdeacon of *London*, to whom it pays Procuration; but, being a Donative, pays neither First-fruits nor Tenths to the King.

Ibid.

By the Return made of this Church in the Year 1636, it appeared, that the Impropriation then amounted to three hundred Pounds *per Annum*, to the Dean and Chapter aforesaid, who are to provide a Curate; but the Allowance made by them to him is such a Trifle, as not to deserve mentioning: Wherefore he is chiefly maintained by the Surplice Fees, Bequests, and a Collection among the Parishioners.

The dreadful Conflagration in the Year 1666 stopping near this Church, it fortunately escaped Destruction; wherefore it remains in all Respects as formerly, paying to the Bishop four Shillings, and to the Archdeacon nine Shillings Procurations.

Church wardens Account, A. D. 1727.				l.	s.	d.	
James Traunter received	—	840	0	4			Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church		292	1	3			
Paid on that of the Poor	—	655	10	1			
Balance to the Warden	---	107	11	0			

Donations, per Annum.

1393, By John Thornton, a Houle	0	0	0	Report Committ.
By Katharine Tame, one ditto	0	0	0	
1489, By Nicholas Dudley, one ditto	0	0	0	
1498, By Alleyne Johnson, one ditto	0	0	0	Par. Acc. Book.
1563, By Dame Anne Packington, one ditto	—	13	0	0
1588, By John Morley	—	5	0	0
1592, By John Conyers	—	5	0	0
1616, By Roger Taylor	—	5	0	0
1620, By Ofmother Law	—	5	0	0
1624, By Richard Gadbury	—	4	6	8
1624, By Matthew Kempster	—	1	0	0
1629, By Sir Richard Anderson	—	2	12	0
1630, By — Dawdrey	—	1	6	0
1632, By Henry Fryer	—	50	0	0
1642, By Henry Smith	—	20	0	0
1651, By Thomas Snow	—	4	0	0
1586, By Stephen Skidmore		1	0	0
1569, By Margaret Deane	—	0	10	0
By Margaret Adams	—	0	10	0
By Robert Cripps	—	1	0	0
By Bernard Hide, every fourth Year		4	10	0
1653, By James Glasbrook		10	0	0
1660, By Sarah Ward	—	3	0	0
1665, By James Afton	—	2	10	0
1667, By Thomas Took	—	2	0	0
By Elizabeth Higgins	—	5	0	0
By Robert Loggins	—	2	10	0
1670, By John Mynn	—	2	10	0
1676, By the Countess of Thanet		2	10	0
1682, By William Pease	—	2	12	0
1694, By Richard Normansel		5	0	0
1695, By Nicholas Godwin	—	2	12	0
1717, By Richard Chiswell	—	2	10	0
1713, By Hannah Jones	—	2	12	0
By Thomas Gonge	—	5	0	0
1715, By Thomas Turner	—	1	0	0
By Richard Sutton	—	1	0	0
By George Allington	—	2	10	0
By Martha Griffin	—	2	0	0
By John Beal	—	1	0	0
By Henry Leake	—	0	6	8
1624, By Christopher Tamworth, 633l. for a Purchase	—	32	13	4

Monumental Inscriptions in the old Church were as follow:

Hic conjuncta suo recubat *Francisca* marito;  
Et cinis est unus, qui fuit una caro.  
Huc cineres conferre suos soror *Anna* jubebat;  
Corpora sic uno pulvere trina jacent.  
Ille Opifex rerum, omnipotens, qui trinus & unus,  
Pulvere ab hoc uno corpora trina dabit.

Englished thus.

Cloſe to her Huſband, *Frances* join'd once more,  
Lies here one Duſt, which was one Fleſh before.  
Here, as injoin'd, her Siſter *Anne* remains;  
Here laid one Duſt, Three Bodies thus contains.  
Th' Almighty Source of Things, th' immenſe  
Three-One,  
Will raiſe three Bodies from this Duſt alone.

Heven blis be here mede,  
Yat for the Sing, prey, or rede.

Grub. Jour.

Wear. Par. Stow.

Here



Stryp. Ed. Here lyes the Corps of *William Burnel's* Wife,  
Stow. Sur. That *Constance* hight, and constant was of Mind;  
Who willingly did leave this mortal Life,  
With constant Hope th' immortal Life to find;  
And now is gone the Way that we must wend;  
For Death, at length, of all Things is the End.  
Obiit 12 April, 1562.

Mund Ed. Here under this Tombe lyeth the Body of Dame  
Stow. Sur. *Anne Packington*, Widdow, late Wife of Sir *John Packington*, Kt. late Chirographer in the Court of Common Pleas; which Dame *Anne* deceased the 22d Day of *August*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1563. The said Lady founded the Alms-houses in *White-friars*, and conferred the Trust thereof on the Company of Clothworkers, London.

Ibid. The Corps of *John Milsam* lyeth here,  
Who lived Fourscore and One Yeere.  
Free of the Notaries he was,  
A friendly Citizen;  
And eke a long Time in *Guildhall*  
An Attorney hath been.  
Who willingly this mortal Life  
Did yield, with constant Mind,  
In perfect Hope, through Christ his Blood,  
Th' immortal Life to find.  
And now is gone the Way before,  
That we also must wend;  
For Death is due to every Man,  
By it all Things must end.  
January the 18 Day 1567.  
Out of this Life he took the Way.

Ibid. Mortua *Tamworthi* spectas monumenta, viator:  
Quin potius vivus, disce quis ille fuit.  
Si proavos quæras, generoso sanguine ductus,  
Usque per innumeros invenietur avos.  
Si mores, dicam Mores? nec amantior æqui,  
Nec patriæ quisquam, nec probitatis erat.  
Si quæ conditio, (si quid sit laudis in illa)  
Vita sub illustri principe clara fuit.  
Et si principibus laus est placuisse probatis,  
Laudibus hæc pars est annumeranda suis.  
Jam volucris sua lustra novem transegerat ætas,  
Quum mors hunc sæva falce cruenta metat.  
Hæc satis: hospes, abi, nec vivere differ in horas;  
Quæ sua pars hodie, cras tua forsan erit.  
Obiit 19 die Aprilis, 1569.

Stryp. Ed. M. S. Heic juxta, spe plena resurgendi, situm  
Stow. Sur. est depositum mortale *Johannis Micklethwaite*, Equitis, Serenissimo Principi *Carolo* 2. a medicina, qui cum primis solertissimus, fidissimus, felicissimus, in Collegio Medicorum *Londinensium*, lustrum integrum, & quod excurrit, præsidis Provinciam diligentissime ornavit.

Et tandem emenso ætatis tranquillæ stadio, pietate sincera, inconcussa vitæ integritate, benigna morum suavitate, sparsa passim philanthropia spectabilis; miserorum asylum, Maritus optimus, Parens indulgentissimus, suorum luctus, bonorum omnium amor & deliciae, septuagenarius senex, cœlo maturus, Fato non invitus cessit iv. cal. *Augusti*, anno salutis 1682. Cætera loquantur languentium deploranda suspiria, viduarum ac orphanorum propter amissum patronum profundus gemitus, Pauperumque Nudorum jam atque esurientium importuna viscera: Monumenta hoc marmore longe perenniora. Mœrens posuit pientissima Conjux.

Mund. Ed. *Barbara Bradburii*, simul & *Marianna Someri*  
Stow. Sur. Progenies, pariter Tumulo conduntur in isto:  
Utraque conjugio, *Thomæ* conjuncta *Page*to,  
Una virum moriens septena in prole reliquit;  
Altera fuit sterilis, parili quoque tempora conjux.  
Ambarum pia vita fuit, pia morsq; secuta est.

Primæ 24 *Februarii*, An Dom. 1583. Alteræ *Decembris* ultimo, Anno 1598.

Stryp. Ed. Here lyeth buried the Body of *Thomas Greeke*,  
Stow. Sur. one of the Barons of the Queen's Majestie's Court of Exchequer; who dyed the 18th Day of *November*, in the 20th Yeere of the Reigne of our Souveraigne Lady Queen *Elizabeth*. He lived 63 Yeeres.

Mund. Ed. Hic jacet *Susanna Creswell*, *Andree Lionis*, Patriæ *Garnseyensis*, unica filia, uxor *Roberti Creswell*, alias *Blew Mantle*, Prosecutoris ad Arma serenissimæ *Elizabethæ*, *Angliæ* Reginae.  
Stow. Sur. Quæ modo fida Deo, quæ vixit chara Marito,  
Non invita animum Christo moribunda reliquit.  
23 Decemb. An. Dom. 1590.

Ibid. Domina *Margareta Lichtervelde*, filia *Johannis* supremi *Flandriæ* Prætoris, nuptum primum nobili viro *Johanni Wits*, Toparchæ *Bouchardiræ* & *Francconatus* apud *Flandros*, Burghi Magistro: Peperit ei *Ferdinandum*, *Jacobum*, & *Margaretam*, D. Domino *Adolpho a Meetkerck*, Equite aurato & summo *Flandriæ*, ex quo mater facta est *Edwardi*, *Elizabethæ* & *Salomes*. Matrona excellentissimo ingenio, ornatissimis moribus, insigni pietate, aliisque summis prædita virtutibus. Marito in utraq; fortuna assidua comes, exiliq; postremi fida socia. Vixit ann. 45. mens. 7. dies 14. Pie in Deo obdormivit, Idus *Novembris*, 1594. *Londini Anglorum*.

His additus est Tumulus nobilis viri *Pauli Knibbii*, J. fer. *Daniæ* Regis consiliarii, generi supradicti *Adolphi a Meetkerck*; qui dum apud ser. *Aug.* Reginam dicti Regis Legatum agit *Lond.* pie defunct. est. 8. Id. *Octob.* 1512.

Cinibus hosce suis posuit *Van Heilus* honores;  
Digna horum meritis alii monumenta reponent.  
*Patience Vaincre.*

Ibid. *Johannes Mill*, *Gulielmi* patris, Armigeri de *Croydon*, Filius secundo genitus, vita integerrima defunctus, hic cœlebs requiescit, corpore autem sub Marmore istic pulveracente; animus in cœlis secundam, per *Christum Jesum*, repurgatæ carnis assumptionem expectat. Obiit 27 die mensis *Augusti*, Anno Domini 1595. Ætatis suæ 57. *Gulielmo* fratre primævo atque unico (sanctioris in camera itellata consilii clerico) superstite.

NewView Lond. Deo Trino & Uno Optimo Maximo sacrum. Ac æviternæ memoriæ nobilissimi omniq; virtutum ac eruditionis genere præstantissimi viri domini *Adolphi a Meetkerck burgensis* Equestris ordinis summi *Flandriæ*, &c.

Mund. Ed. *Michael Crud*, Divini verbi concionator, atque hujus Ecclesiæ Pastor fidelis, post vitam pie gestam, tam in partibus transmarinis, quam in natali solo, in Anno Ætatis suæ Quinquagesimo, pacifice dormivit in Christo, atque juxta tumulatur impensis *Margaretæ*, ejus relictæ, quæ hoc fieri in felicem mariti memoriam curavit.

Ibid. *Johannes Strotberton* Baro Scaccarii, sincera fretus in Deum pietate, studiosa in principem fidelitate, spectata in omnes humanitate & benevolentia, annum ætatis ingress. octogesimum, placide in Christo obdormivit, 26 *Octob.* anno Domini 1605. & una cum duabus conjugibus, *Francisca* & *Maria*, castiss. feminis, hic sepultus.

Ibid. D. O. M. *Guillielmo Mill*, Armigero, fide, charitate, & in arduis constantia celeberrimo, marito charissimo, conjux amantissima, in honoris perpetui tesseram Monumentum hoc lugubre mœrens posuit.

*Gulielmus* est *Croydoniæ* (*Surriæ* comitatus imporio) natus. *Gulielmi Mill*, & *Hawisæ Harwell*, secundo genitus, ex antiqua *Millorum de Horscombe* (*Agri Governiensis*) familia oriundus, liberaliter educatus, *Graiensis Hospitalii* alumnus, in literis feliciter











"count, shall be acquitted and discharged of  
"and from so much Money as the same shall  
"amount unto, as fully and effectually as if  
"the same had been actually paid to any such  
"Landlord or Landlords, or other Person or  
"Persons to whom his or her Rent was or  
"should have been paid or payable; and the  
"Money arising therefrom shall be recovered,  
"accounted for, paid and applied, in such Man-  
"ner, and for such Purposes, as by this Act is  
"directed, the necessary Charges expended in  
"obtaining this Act of Parliament being first  
"deducted.

Tenants  
occupying  
houses un-  
der 10l.

"Provided always, That no Tenant or Te-  
"nants of any House or Houses within the said  
"Parish shall be charged, contribute, and pay  
"any Rate or Assessment to be made pursuant  
"to this Act towards the Repair of the said  
"Church and Steeple, unless such Tenant or  
"Tenants hold and occupy any House or  
"Houses of the yearly Value of ten Pounds or  
"upwards; or unless such Tenant or Tenants  
"be rated towards the Support of the Poor of  
"the said Parish; and that no Landlord or Pro-  
"prietor of any House or Houses shall be rated  
"and pay any Tax or Assessment for any House  
"or Houses during the Time such House or  
"Houses shall be empty and unoccupied.

and not  
paying to  
the Poor's  
Rate, nor  
the Pro-  
prietors of  
empty  
Houses to  
be assessed  
to this Act.

"Provided always, and it is hereby declared,  
"That in case any House or Tenement shall be  
"let, let, or occupied in different Apartments,  
"Rooms, or Lodgings, to or by distinct and se-  
"parate Families, Lodgers, or Inmates, the  
"whole House or Tenement so let and occu-  
"pied shall be charged with the whole Rate  
"assessed or to be collected for or in respect of  
"the same: And in case of Nonpayment, shall  
"and may be levied and recovered upon and  
"from any of the Inhabitants or Occupiers of  
"any Part or Parts of such House or Tene-  
"ment, in such and the same Manner as the  
"other Rates directed by this Act to be raised,  
"are appointed to be levied and recovered.

Houses let  
to different  
Families,  
&c. to be  
charged  
with the  
whole  
Rate, &c.

"Provided always, and it is hereby enacted  
"and declared, That the Payment of Rates and  
"Assessments directed to be raised and levied by  
"this Act, shall not intitle any Person or Per-  
"sons whatsoever to a Settlement in the Parish  
"of St. Botolph Aldersgate, who was not before  
"such Payment legally intitled to such Settle-  
"ment in the said Parish.

None inti-  
tled to a  
Settlement  
in the Pa-  
rish by  
Payment  
of these  
Rates.

"And be it further enacted by the Authority  
"aforesaid, That the several Rates and Assess-  
"ments hereby directed and appointed to be  
"raised and levied for the Purpose aforesaid,  
"shall take Place and have Continuance from  
"the twenty-first Day of June, one thousand  
"seven hundred and fifty-three, for and during  
"such Time only as any of the Annuities to be  
"granted pursuant to this Act as aforesaid shall  
"have Continuance, and when and as there  
"shall be Occasion or Necessity to raise the  
"same, and no longer; and from and after the  
"Determination of all the said Annuities such  
"Rates and Assessments shall cease and deter-  
"mine.

Rates to  
continue  
while the  
Annuities  
shall exist.

"And it is further enacted and declared by  
"the Authority aforesaid, That all Books of  
"Accounts concerning Receipts, Payments,

Persons  
paying to  
the Rates  
may inspect

"Credits, and Contracts, shall from Time to  
"Time, and at all convenient Times, be  
"open to the Inspection and Perusal of any Per-  
"son or Persons who shall pay any Rates or  
"Assessments, or to any Person or Persons  
"intitled to receive any Annuity by virtue of  
"this Act.

the Books  
of Ac-  
counts.

"And be it further enacted by the Authority  
"aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to  
"and for the said Trustees, or any six or more  
"of them, by or out of the Rates or Assess-  
"ments to be made as aforesaid, or by or out  
"of any other Sum or Sums of Money which  
"shall come to their or any of their Hands, or  
"to the Hands of any Receiver or Receivers  
"to be by them appointed, to repair and make  
"good any Waste, Hurt, or Damage that may  
"be done, happen, or arise unto the House now  
"in the Occupation of the Minister, and Pre-  
"misses therunto belonging, or unto any other  
"House or Premises whatsoever, by means of  
"repairing the said Parish-Church, or by means  
"of any thing to be done in pursuance of this  
"Act.

Damages  
done to  
private  
Houses in  
repairing  
the Church,  
to be made  
good.

"Provided always, That this Act shall not  
"extend to take away or remove the Graves,  
"Grave-stones, Monuments, and Vaults, being  
"the particular Property of any Person or Per-  
"sons now living, or which belong to the Fa-  
"milies of any Person or Persons buried in or  
"under the said Church, and made or provided  
"for the Interment of him, her, or themselves,  
"Families, and Descendants; but the same  
"Graves, Grave-stones, Monuments, and Vaults,  
"in or under the said Church when repaired,  
"shall at the Request, Costs, and Charges of  
"such Persons to whom the same shall belong,  
"be preserved or provided for, and belong to  
"the several Persons, his, her, and their Def-  
"endants, in the same and the like Manner,  
"as the said Graves, Grave-stones, Monu-  
"ments, and Vaults were before the passing of  
"this Act."

Grave-  
stones, Mo-  
numents,  
and Vaults,  
&c. to be  
preserved.

St. BOTOLPH'S Aldgate, the City Liberty.

This is a Curacy, the Church whereof stands  
on the North Side of Aldgate High-Street, and  
East Side of Houndsditch, in the Ward of Port-  
foken; and is so denominated from its Dedication  
to the above-named St. Botolph, and Neighbour-  
hood to the Gate.

The Advowson of this Church was antiently  
in the Proprietors of the Ward of Portfoken, who,  
in the Year 1115, gave it, together with the  
whole Ward, to the Prior and Canons of the Tri-  
nity within Aldgate: Which Grant was not only  
soon after confirmed by Henry I. but likewise by  
the Pope and Bishop of London.

Stow sur.  
Lond.  
Newc.  
Rep. Ec-  
clesi.  
Paroch.

This Church was no sooner appropriated to  
the Trinity Convent, than the Canons, instead  
of appointing a Curate, resolved to serve the  
Cure alternately themselves; which they regu-  
larly performed till the Dissolution of their Mo-  
nastery, when the same coming to the Crown,  
Queen Elizabeth, in the Year 1577, granted this  
Church and Curacy to Robert Halywell, for a cer-  
tain Term of Years; and in the Year 1588, to  
George Puttenham, for another Term of Years;  
since

Ibid.



since which Time the Impropriation has been held in Fee of the Crown.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

This Church, before the Suppression of the *Trinity Priory*, was rebuilt by the Prior and Canons; and luckily escaping the fatal Catastrophe of the Year 1666, it remains, in all Respects, upon the antient Foot; and being a Donative, pays neither First-fruits nor Tenths to the King. But the Profits thereof, returned Anno 1636, were as follow; and being subject to the Bishop and Archdeacon, it pays Procurations to both.

*Receipts on Account of the Cure.*

			l.	s.	d.
Newc.	By Tithes	—	400	0	0
Rep.	By Casualties	—	90	0	0
Ecclef.	By Sermons	—	30	0	0
Paroch.					

*Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

Ibid.	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	4	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.*

Par. Acc.	<i>Joseph Johnson</i> received	—	1002	7	6½
Book.	Paid on Account of the Church	—	292	14	7½
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	657	7	2
	Balance to the Parish	—	52	5	9

*Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1725.*

Ibid.	<i>Adam Tyler, &amp;c.</i> receiv'd	—	802	0	0
	Paid on the Poor's Account	—	633	18	6
	Balance to the Parish	—	168	1	6
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	—	1311	5	8

*Donations, per Annum.*

Don. Reg.	By <i>John Say</i>	—	1	0	0
	By <i>William Coweb</i>	—	5	10	0
	By <i>John Sheering</i>	—	5	0	0
	By <i>John Webster</i>	—	6	0	0
	By <i>Richard Garford</i>	—	6	13	4
	By Mess. <i>Price and Owen</i>	—	9	4	0
	By <i>Cuthbert Dumbs</i>	—	5	0	0
	By <i>Mrs. Trumbal</i>	—	5	0	0
	By <i>George Clarke</i>	—	7	0	0
	By <i>Sir John Fenner</i>	—	9	0	0
	By <i>William Newton</i>	—	2	16	8
	By <i>Anne Clarke</i>	—	3	4	0
	By <i>William Green</i>	—	5	0	0
	By <i>Tobias Wood</i>	—	6	0	0
	By <i>Francis Terry</i>	—	5	0	0
	By <i>Joyce Ripton</i>	—	2	8	0
	By <i>Robert Dow</i>	—	20	8	0
	By <i>Gerard Ward</i>	—	0	16	0
	By <i>Anne Turner</i>	—	1	10	0
	By <i>Robert Hills</i>	—	1	12	0
	By <i>George Richards</i>	—	5	0	0
	By the Viscountess <i>Lumley</i>	—	12	0	0
	By <i>Mrs. Rich</i>	—	4	0	0
	By <i>Mary Bristow</i>	—	1	14	8

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Weav. Fun. Mon. Hic jacet *Johannes*, Episc. *Bathon. & Wellensis*, qui cum plures insignes Legationes . . . tandem obiit in Legatione *Clevenfis* . . . *Januar.* 1540. Cujus animæ propitiatur Altissimus.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth buried the Corpse of *Robert Taylor*, of *Silverdale* in the Parish of *Warton* in the County of *Lancaster*, Gentleman; the Father of *John Taylor*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, and of this Parish, Beer-Brewer. He departed this Life, about the Age of 80 Yeeres, the 15th Day of *February*, *An. Dom.* 1577.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of *William Coweb*, one of the Ordinary Yeomen of her Majesty's Chamber, Citizen and Innholder of *London*. He deceased the 13th Day of *July*, *An. Dom.* 1583. who hath given (after the Decease of *Joane*, his Wife) the House, called the *Crowne*, being at the East End of this Church, called *St. Botolph's* without *Aldgate*, unto *Christ's Hospital* for ever. Out of the which House, after the Decease of the said *Joane*, his Wife, is to be paid by the Governors of the said Hospital, Five Pound yearly, for ever, to the Poore of *Port-foken* Ward, within the said Parish.

Ibid. Here under this Stone lyeth the Body of *George Clarke*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, who by his Last Will and Testament gave, for divers good and charitable Uses, these Legacies hereafter following:

First, For a publick Schoole in the University of *Oxford*, the Summe of Two hundred Pounds.

To the Use of the Poore of the Foure Precincts of the Ward of *Portfoken*, being in the Parish of *St. Botolph's* without *Aldgate*, the Summe of Two hundred and Ninety-three Pounds, Six Shillings and Eight-pence.

To the Parish of *White-chapel*, for the Relief of the Poore there, the Sum of Two hundred and Thirty Pounds.

To the Parish of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, to the Use of the Poore there, the Summe of One hundred and Six Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Four-pence.

To the Company of the Vintners he gave the Summe of Ten Pounds, and to the Poore of *Christ's Hospital* he gave the Sum of Five Pounds.

He deceased the 19th Day of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1606. and was here buried the 24th Day of the same next following. *Ætatis suæ* 63.

Ibid. Dies mei sicut umbra declinaverunt, & ego sicut fœnum arefco.

Here under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of *Robert Cokes*, late Citizen and Tallow-Chandler of *London*; who by his Last Will and Testament gave to this Ward of *Portfoken* (wherein he dwelt) the Summe of One hundred Pounds, to be employed for the Use and Benefit of the Poore of the said Ward. He departed this mortal Life the 20th Day of *September*, *An. Dom.* 1609. and was here interred the 3d Day of *October* next following. *Ætatis suæ* 67.

Vixi dum volui, volui dum Christe volebas, Christe mihi spes es, vita, corona, salus.

Ibid. Here, before this Pew, lyeth buried the Body of *Robert Dow*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, with *Lattice*, his Wife, and *Thomas*, his Son; which *Robert* deceased the Second Day of *May*, in the Yeere 1612. His Age was 89 Yeeres: Who, amongst other his Charities done in this Citie, and eliewhere sundry Wayes, as to several Hospitalls abroad and at home, Prisons, and to Nineteen poore Householders of the Merchant-Taylors Company in *perpetuum*, gave to this Parish of *St. Buttolph's* without *Aldgate* (whereof he was a Member) the Nomination of Two Almshouses freely relieved, and Twenty Pound yeerley to be distributed to Threescore poor aged and impotent Men and Women, by Nobles a-peece, upon every *St. Thomas's* Eve for ever. *Ad gloriam Dei.*

Per Nepotem ac Hæredem, *Zachari Dow*, posthumum.

Ibid. Here lyeth *Sir Edward Darcy*, Knight, Third Son of *Sir Arthur Darcy*, Knight, of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen *Elizabeth*. Hee married the Daughter of *Thomas Asteley*, Esquire, by whom he had Fifteen Children. *Sir Robert Darcy*, Knight, his eldest Sonne, caused him to bee buried in this Vault amongst his Ancestors, according to his Desire. Hee dyed at his House called *Dartford*.



ford Place in Kent, the 28th Day of October, Anno Dom. 1612. Hee being 69 Yeeres old.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted who have either served or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; four Overseers of the Poor; Houses in this Liberty, belonging to the City, twelve hundred and thirty-nine.

Augmentation to this, from the following Parishes, viz. From *Alballows Lombard-street*, 7*l.* *St. Magnus*, 7*l.* *St. Mary Aldermay*, 6*l.* *St. Catharine Creed Church*, *St. Laurence Pulteney*, and *St. Mary Cole*, 4*l.* each; *St. Swithin's*, 3*l.* *St. Bennet Fink*, *St. Botolph Billingsgate*, *St. John Baptist*, *St. John the Evangelist*, *St. Margaret Moses*, and *St. Peter's Poor*, each 2*l.* 10*s.* together, fifty Pounds per Annum.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

Stow Sur.  
Lond.

The Ward of *Portoken*, of which this Parish consists, was, about the Year 967, given by King *Edgar* to certain Military Knights for their gallant Deportment in the Service of their Country. See *Portoken Ward*.

The Street leading from *Aldgate* to *Whitechapel* being rendered almost impassable by the numerous Carriages incessantly passing that Way, it was first paved by an Act of Parliament of the thirty-second of *Henry VIII.* Anno 1541.

This Church was rebuilt by Act of Parliament in the Year 1741.

Preamble.

“Whereas the Church of the Parish of Saint *Botolph* without *Adgate*, in the City of *London*, and County of *Midalesex*, is a very antient Fabrick; and, notwithstanding considerable Sums of Money have been laid out by the Inhabitants of the said Parish, in repairing and supporting the same, Part thereof is in great Danger of falling down, and other Parts in a very ruinous Condition: Now, to the Intent: the said Church may be rebuilt for the publick Worship of God, and the Instruction of the Inhabitants of the said Parish in the true Christian Religion, as now professed in the Church of *England*; and that the said Steeple may also be rebuilt, and that the same may be effected in a Manner that may be least burdensome to the Inhabitants of the said Parish; the Church-wardens, Antients, and other Inhabitants of the said Parish, do most humbly beseech your most Excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and the Authority of the same, That it shall and by may be lawful to and for the Trustees, or for any nine or more of them, to cause the said Parish-Church, and the Steeple thereof, to be pulled down, and to be rebuilt after such Model, and of such Dimensions, and of such Materials, and in such Manner and Place, as by the said Trustes, or any nine or more of them, shall be agreed upon.

Trustees to  
make As-  
sessments.

“And for defraying the Expences of pulling down and rebuilding the said Church and Steeple, and for effectually securing the Payment of

No. 91.

“Annuities by this Act to be granted for the pious Purposes aforesaid; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the first Day of *May*, which shall be in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-one, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Trustees herein after named, or any nine or more of them, by any Writing under their Hands and Seals, from Time to Time, to make, or cause to be made, an Assessment or Assessments on all Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, within the said Parish, so as the same do not exceed in the whole six Pence in the Pound in any one Year, of the yearly Rent of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as the same shall be ascertained and rated to the Land-Tax; and they are hereby authorized and required to order and direct the Receivers and Collectors to be chosen and appointed, as herein after is mentioned, for the Time being, to collect quarterly from the Owners and Occupiers of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, such Rates and Sums of Money so to be assessed as aforesaid, two third Parts of which Rates and Assessment shall be paid by the Landlords or Owners, and the other third Part by the Tenants or Occupiers of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments; and which said Tenants and Occupiers shall and may deduct and retain out of the Rents, payable to the Landlords and Owners of the same Premises, the said two third Parts of such Rates or Assessments, so to be made and collected as aforesaid; and the said Landlords (mediate or immediate) according to their respective Interests, are hereby required to allow to such Tenants such Deductions and Payments accordingly; and every Tenant paying any such Rates or Assessments for or upon the Landlord's Account, shall be acquitted and discharged for so much Money as the same shall amount unto, as fully and effectually, as if the same had been actually paid to any such Landlord or Landlords, or other Person or Persons, to whom his or her Rent was or should have been paid or payable; and the Money arising, or being due, from such Rates or Assessments, shall be quarterly accounted for, paid, and applied in such Manner, and for such Purposes, as by this Act is herein after directed and appointed to be paid and applied.

1. In con-  
sistent  
quarters.

“Provided always, That in case any House, Tenement, or Premises, shall be set, let, or occupied in different Apartments, Rooms, or Lodgings, to or by distinct and separate Families, Lodgers, or Inmates, the whole House, Tenement, or Premises so let or occupied, shall be charged with the whole Rate assessed, or to be collected, for or in respect of the same; and in case of Non-payment, shall and may be levied and recovered upon and from any of the Inhabitants or Occupiers of any Part or Parts of such House, Tenement and Premises, in such and the same Manner as the other Rates or Assessments directed by this Act to be raised, are appointed to be levied and recovered.

Notes in  
Tenements,  
how to be  
charged



No Settlement to be made by paying these Rates.

“ Provided always, and it is hereby further declared and enacted, That the Payment of the Rates and Assessments directed to be raised and levied shall not intitle any Person or Persons whatsoever to any Settlement in the said Parish of Saint Botolph without Aldgate, who was not before such Payment legally intitled to such Settlement in the said Parish.

Trustees may borrow Money on Credit of this Act.

“ And forasmuch as borrowing Monies upon the Credit of this Act will be the most speedy and effectual Method to accomplish the pious Purposes aforesaid; be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons to contribute, advance, and pay into the Hands of the said Trustees, or any nine or more of them, or such Person or Persons as they, or any nine or more of them, shall, by any Writing under their Hands and Seals, authorize to receive the same, any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the Whole the Sum of six thousand Pounds, for the absolute Purchase of one or more Annuity or Annuities, to be paid and payable for the natural Life or Lives of such Contributor or Contributors respectively, or the natural Life or Lives of such other Person or Persons as shall be nominated by or on behalf of such respective Contributors, at the Time of Payment of their respective Contribution-Monies, so as the Annuity or Annuities, do not exceed the Sum of eight Pounds ten Shillings *per Annum*, for every one hundred Pounds; and so in Proportion for any greater or less Sum, to be advanced and paid as aforesaid; all which said Annuity or Annuities, so to be purchased as aforesaid, shall not exceed in the whole the Sum of five hundred and ten Pounds *per Annum*, and shall be payable and paid by the said Trustees, or any nine or more of them, in the Vestry-Room of the said Parish, to the Purchaser or Purchasers of the same, their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at such Times, and in such Proportions, as shall be agreed upon between the Purchaser or Purchasers, and the said Trustees.

Annuities of 8l. 10s. per Cent.

How Annuities shall be paid.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Annuity or Annuities, so to be purchased under and by Virtue of this Act, shall be, and are hereby charged upon, and shall be paid and payable from Time to Time, out of the Monies arising by the said Rates or Assessments herein mentioned; and all and every Contributor and Contributors upon the Credit of this Act, duly paying the Consideration or Purchase-Money for any such Annuity or Annuities as aforesaid, or such Person or Persons as he, she, or they shall appoint his, her, or their respective Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall have, receive, and enjoy, and be intitled, by Virtue of this Act, to have, receive, and enjoy the respective Annuity or Annuities, so to be purchased out of the said Rates or Assessments by this Act appropriated or appointed for the Payment thereof, during the Term of the natural Life of the Person to be nominated by each and every such Purchaser or Contributor as above-mentioned; and that all and every such Purchaser and Purchasers, and their Exe-

cutors, Administrators, and Assigns respectively, shall have good, sure, absolute, indefeasible Estates and Interests in the Annuities so by them respectively purchased, or to be purchased, according to the Tenor and true Meaning of this Act; and that none of the said Annuities shall be subject or liable to any Taxes laid or to be laid by the Authority of Parliament, or otherwise howsoever.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Purchaser or Purchasers of any such Annuity or Annuities, as aforesaid, and his, her, or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at any Time or Times, by Writing under his, her, or their Hands and Seals, to assign such Annuity or Annuities, or any Part thereof, or Interest therein, to any Person or Persons whatsoever, when and as often as Need or Occasion shall be or require; and a Memorandum or Entry of all such Assignments shall be made in a Book, which is hereby required to be kept by such Person or Persons as the said Trustees, or any nine or more of them, shall appoint for that Purpose, at the Charge of the said Trustees, in the Vestry-Room belonging to the said Parish, which Entry or Memorandum shall be made *gratis*.

Annuities may be assigned over.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Rates or Assessments, herein directed to be collected and paid, shall be charged and chargeable with and for the Payment of the said Annuities, and all Arrears thereof, from Time to Time; and shall upon every Default of Payment of the said Annuities, within the Space of forty Days next after any of the Times when the same shall be made payable, vest in the Annuitants, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied, together with Interest, and Costs, and Charges, occasioned by the Non-payment of the same; and that the said Annuitants, in case the said Annuities shall be in Arrear and unpaid for the Space of forty Days, as aforesaid, and until full Payment thereof, with Interest and Charges, as aforesaid, shall have the same Power, Rights, and Privileges of assessing, collecting, distraining, and levying the said Rates or Assessments, payable by Virtue of this Act, as the said Trustees, their Collectors or Receivers, or any of them, could have had, in case the said Annuities had been regularly and fully paid and satisfied.

Assessments to pay the Annuities.

“ Provided always, That if any Person chosen or appointed a Trustee for the Purposes of this Act shall undertake any Part of the Building of the said new intended Church or Steeple, or have any Share or Interest in any Contract relating thereto, every such Person shall, from thenceforth, be utterly disabled and disqualified from acting in the said Trust; and that no Trustee or Trustees herein before named, or hereafter to be appointed, as aforesaid, other than those intitled to be Trustees by Virtue of their Office or Stations, as aforesaid, shall act in the Execution thereof, but during such Time as they shall respectively pay, or be liable to pay, either as Landlord or Tenant, for twenty Pounds a Year Rent towards the Rates or Assessments aforesaid.

Trustees not to be interested in the Building.

“ And



Continu-  
ance of the  
Rates.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Rates or Assessments hereby directed and appointed to be raised and levied as aforesaid, shall take Place and have Continuance from the said first Day of May, one thousand seven hundred and forty-one, for and during such Time only, as any of the Annuities to be granted, pursuant to this Act, as aforesaid, shall have Continuance, and when and as often as there shall be Occasion or Necessity to raise the same, and no longer, and not otherwise; and from and after the Determination of all the said Annuities, such Rates and Assessments shall cease and determine; any Statute, Law, Usage, or Custom, or any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Trustees  
may sell the  
Materials  
of the  
Church,

“ And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid; That the said Trustees, or any nine or more of them, shall have full Power and Authority, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, or such Person or Persons as they, or any nine or more of them, shall, from Time to Time, for that Purpose appoint, to sell and dispose of all or any of the Materials of the said Church and Steeple (if they shall so think fit) to such Person or Persons as shall be willing to purchase the same; and the Money arising by such Sale shall be applied to the Purposes of this Act, and to no other Purpose whatsoever.

and erect a  
Tabernacle  
for Di-  
vine Ser-  
vice, &c.

“ Provided also, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees, or any nine or more of them, are hereby empowered and required, by and out of the Monies intended to be raised by Virtue of this Act, to erect or purchase a Tabernacle, or otherwise provide some decent and convenient Place for the Service and Worship of God, during the rebuilding of the said Church; and also, when the new intended Church shall be built and finished, to take down such Tabernacle, and, if Occasion be, to sell and dispose of the Materials thereof, and apply the Money arising by such Sale or Disposal for the Purposes of this Act; and that such Tabernacle so to be erected, or Place to be provided, shall in the mean Time, and until the said Church shall be rebuilt, and Divine Service performed therein, be deemed and reputed to be a Parish-Church.

Trustees to  
defray  
their own  
Charges.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Trustees appointed, or to be appointed, for the Purposes mentioned in this Act, shall, at all their Meetings, defray their own Charges and Expences, and shall give such publick previous Notice of their several Meetings, as shall, from Time to Time, be by them, or any nine or more of them, agreed upon.

Property in  
Graves,  
&c. not to  
be altered.

“ Provided always, That this Act shall not extend to take away the Graves, Grave-stones, Monuments, or Vaults, being the particular Property of any Person or Persons now living, or which belong to the Families of any Person or Persons buried in or under the said Church, and made or provided for the Interment of him, her, or themselves, Families and Descendants; but the same Graves, Grave-stones, Monuments, and Vaults, in or under the said

Church, when rebuilt, shall be preserved or provided for, and belong to the said several Persons, his, her, and their Descendants, in the same, and in the like Manner, as the said Graves, Grave-stones, Monuments, and Vaults, were before the passing of this Act.”

#### EAST-SMITHFIELD LIBERTY.

Tho' this Town, or Liberty, be at present reckoned within the Jurisdiction of the County of Middlesex; yet, as it appears to be within the ancient Bounds of the Ward of *Portoken*, which extended from *Whitechapel-bars*, Southward, by *Dodding's-pond* in *Nightingale-lane*, and the *Hermitage-bridge*, to the River *Thames*; I shall therefore insert it in this Place, considering that it still belongs to the Parish of *St. Botolph, Aldgate*, in the Liberty of the City; but as that Union only regards the Church, I shall subjoin the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor's Accounts, in respect to their several Charges relating to the Church, Liberty and Poor.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

#### Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.	
Thomas Lloyd received	—	—	—	
Paid on Account of the Church and Liberty	997	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Church-Ward. Acc.
Paid on that of the Poor	637	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Balance to the Warden	385	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	25	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	

#### Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.

Samuel Jordan, &c. received	761	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Overseers Account.
Paid on Account of the Poor	762	5	7	
Balance to the Overseers	—	0	17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	1159	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	

#### Danations, per Annum.

By Mrs. Trumball	—	—	2	10	0
By Messrs. Lockton and Cropton	—	—	6	8	0
By Messrs. Edmund and Jackson	—	—	6	0	0
By John Sherwin	—	—	1	0	0
By Sir John Fenner	—	—	3	18	0

#### Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

Two Church-wardens; four Overseers of the Poor; five Headboroughs; two Constables; six Scavengers, that paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, for one Year, the Sum of one hundred and sixty Pounds; two Beadles; eight Watchmen; fourteen hundred and thirty-five Houses.

#### Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.

East Smithfield is a Manor, wherein is kept a Court-Leet and Court-Baron; in the former of which are chosen the Officers belonging to the Liberty; and in the latter Pleas are held for any Sum under forty Shillings; to which Court belong a Steward, a Town-Clerk, and three Attornies.

On the North Side of *St. Catharine's Hospital*, and East Side of *Little Tower-hill*, where at present is situate the Victualling-Office belonging to the Royal Navy, was seated the Abbey of Grace, founded by *Edward III.* in the Year 1349.

#### St. BOTOLPH's Billingsgate.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood opposite *Botolph-Lane* in *Thames-street*, and Ward of *Billingsgate*, from which it receives its latter Appellation, as it does the former from the Saint of that Name.



Newc.  
Rep.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

The Advowson of this Rectory appears to have been antiently in Lay Hands, by a Proceſs carried on (about the Year 1194) by *John Bocumeter*, and *Dionisia* his Wife, againſt the Dean and Canons of *St. Paul's*, for the Patronage thereof. But the Dean and Chapter having ſhewed their Right, not only to this Rectory, but alſo to that of *St. Martin Orgars*, by a Deed of Gift to them of both Rectories, from one *Odgarus*, his Son, and *Chriſtiana*, the Mother of the ſaid *Dionisia*; the Plaintiffs thereupon renounced all Pretenſions to both the ſaid Rectories; ſince which Time the Right of Collation to both has continued in the ſaid Dean and Chapter.

The Dean and Canons ſeemingly pricked in Conſcience for the Hardſhips the Complainers lay under, by their being iniquitouſly deprived of their paternal Inheritance; therefore, to make them an Amends, promiſed annually to celebrate the Obiits of the ſaid *John Bocumeter*, and *Dionisia* his Wife. A poor Return for ſo great a Loſs!

Act Parl.  
22 Car. II.

This Church being conſumed in the general Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, it has not been rebuilt; wherefore the Pariſh is annexed to the Church of *St. George Botolph-lane*, where I ſhall give an Account of the Receipts and Diſburſements of both Pariſhes relating to the Cure; and, in the Interim, ſhall give an Account of thoſe concerning the Church and Poor:

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.*

		l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc. Book.	<i>Benjamin Collyer</i> received	—	—	155 9 3
	Paid on Account of the Church	49	7	3
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	120	1 7
	Balance to the Warden	—	13	19 7

*Donations, per Annum.*

1557, By <i>Thomas Trumball</i>	—	1	0	0
1624, By <i>Thomas Barber</i>	—	6	18	6
1625, By <i>Jasper Huſſey</i>	—	2	0	0
1633, By <i>Sir John Leman</i>	—	2	12	0
1656, By <i>John Wardel</i>	—	4	0	0
1658, By <i>Robert Fellows</i>	—	1	5	0
1659, By <i>William Fellows</i>	—	1	5	0
By <i>John Auſtin</i>	—	5	0	0
By the Lady <i>How</i>	—	0	13	6

*Monumental Inſcriptions.*

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Citizens of *London*, call to your Remembrance  
The famous *John Rainwell*, ſometime your  
Maior,  
Of the Staple of *Callis*, ſo was his Chance.  
Here lieth now his Corps; his Soul, bright and  
faire,

Is taken to Heaven's Bliffe, thereof is no Deſpaire.  
His Acts bear Witneſs, by Matters of Recorde,  
How charitable he was, and of what Accorde,  
No Man hath beene ſo beneficiall as hee,  
Unto the Citie in giving liberallie, &c.

\*Obiit Anno 1445.

*Anna Saris*, nuper Uxor *Johannis Saris*, Armigeri, Filia *Gulielmi Meggs*, Armigeri, quam ſuſcepit ex conjuge ſecunda, *Dorothea*, Filia venerabilis Dominæ, *Annæ Cambel*, adhuc ſuperſtitis, ex hac vita migravit Febr. 21. Anno Dom. 1662. ætatis 29. conjugii 8.

Hæc pietate Deo, caſta virtute marito,  
Decuſſu ſanctis, matri conjuncta ſepulchro eſt.

Mœſtiſſimus Conjux, meritiſſimæ conjugii, hoc Monumentum, amoris & remiſcentiæ ergo, poſuit.

*Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty-one Houſes.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.*

I am of Opinion this Church is of *Saxon* Foundation; for *William the Conqueror*, *Anno* 1067, granted to the Abbot and Canons of *Weſtmiſter* a Gate and Wharf in this Neighbourhood, denominated *Botolph's*; which Appellation I imagine they received from their Vicinity to this Church.

*St. BOTOLPH's Biſhopsgate.*

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate oppoſite *Houndsditch*, on the Weſt Side of *Biſhopsgate-ſtreet without*, in the Ward of that Name; and is ſo denominated from its Dedication to the Monk aforeſaid, and its Neighbourhood to one of the City Gates.

The Patronage of this Rectory, for ought appears, has been all along in the Biſhop of *London*, to whom, and his Commiſſary, 'tis only ſubject; and being wholly exempt from the Archidiaconal Jurisdiction, pays no other Tithes than thoſe due to the Biſhop.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

This Church having fortunately eſcaped the devouring Flames, *Anno* 1666, it remains in all Reſpects upon the antient Foot in reſpect to the Cure: The Profits and Diſburſements whereof, as return'd in the Year 1636, were as follow:

*Receipts on Account of the Cure.*

	l.	s.	d.	
By Tithes	—	—	200	0 0 Ibid.
By Glebe	—	—	30	0 0
By Casualties	—	—	100	0 0
By a Parſonage Houſe ſince	—	—	25	0 0

*Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.*

	l.	s.	d.	
To Firſt-fruits	—	—	20	0 0 Ibid.
To Tenths	—	—	2	0 0
To the Biſhop's Procuration	—	—	0	6 6

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.*

<i>Samuel Higgs</i> received	—	—	1088	15 8½	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	—	101	1 4	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	—	961	13 11½	
Balance to the Pariſh	—	—	26	0 5	

*Overſeers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.*

<i>Henry Gregory, &amp;c.</i> received	—	—	1257	6 10	
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	—	1248	16 3	Ibid.
Balance to the Pariſh	—	—	8	10 7	
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	—	—	2210	10 2½	

*Donations, per Annum.*

1568, By <i>Sir William Allen</i>	—	6	0	0	
1568, By <i>Robert Ripley</i>	—	3	0	0	Dom. Regiſt.
1582, By <i>Mary Wilkinſon</i>	—	5	0	0	
1582, By <i>Vincent Goddard</i>	—	5	0	0	
1600, By <i>Jane Wood</i>	—	31	10	0	
1603, By <i>Thomas Morgan</i>	—	5	0	0	
1626, By <i>Edward Allen</i>	—	2	0	0	
1628, By <i>Thomas Curſon</i>	—	12	0	0	
1628, By <i>Richard Reeve</i>	—	20	5	0	
1630, By <i>Bernard Hide</i> , every tenth Year	—	—	4	10 0	
1633, By <i>Sir Paul Pindar</i>	—	—	15	0 0	
1633, By <i>Suſan Ibell</i>	—	—	2	0 0	
1633, By <i>John Steward</i>	—	—	2	0 0	
1634, By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	—	0	8 0	
1634, By <i>Peter Collet</i>	—	—	2	5 0	
1642, By	—	—	—	—	





North East Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Botolph, without Bishopsgate







		l.	s.	d.
1642,	By Anthony Bailey	—	4	0 0
1644,	By Jane Ford	—	21	14 0
1644,	By Mrs. Webster	—	0	10 0
1646,	By John Greenbill	—	6	0 0
1649,	By Mary Paradine	—	5	0 0
1654,	By John Quince	—	3	0 0
1655,	By Andrew Partridge	—	0	8 0
1655,	By Sir John Fenner	—	8	8 0
1658,	By John Marshal	—	2	10 0
1659,	By William Tutchin	—	5	0 0
1660,	By Alexander Jones	—	5	0 0
1670,	By Griffith Owen	—	65	0 0
1673,	By Andrew Dandy	—	6	0 0
1673,	By the Lady Lumley	—	12	0 0
1678,	By Joseph Booth	—	5	0 0
1683,	By Richard Mumford	—	5	0 0
1700,	By Andrew Willow	—	33	12 0
1707,	By John Drigue	—	7	10 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Hic jacet Gardina, Uxor Richardi Shoder, Militis, & Johanna, Filia eorundem, . . . 14 April. 1471.

Hic jacet Johannes Picking, Magister Artium, nuper Rector istius Ecclesiæ, qui obiit 6 die Septemb. An. Dom. 1490.

Sub hoc Marmore jacet corpus Johannis Redman, quondam hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris bene merentissimi, qui ab hac Luce migravit tertio die Julii, Ann. Dom. 1523.

Of your Charite sey a Pater noster and an Ave For the Soul of William Pratte, sometyme of Pekerle, On whose Soul Jesu have Mercy.

Here under lyeth the Body of Joan Wood, Wife to Robert Wood, Citizen and Brewer of London, who had Issue Two Sonnes and Three Daughters, viz. John, Richard, Joane, Anne, and Frances. She deceased the 25th Day of November, Ann. Dom. 1600. She gave large Gifts and Legacies to this Parish, as hereunder is expressed.

At her Buriall she gave Ten Pounds to the Poore.

She gave Tenne Shillings yearly for a Sermon on Midsummer-Day.

For a friendly Meeting among the Neighbours, Forty Shillings.

In Bread weekly to the Poore for ever, Two Shillings.

Also Four Load of Charcoales, yearly to the Poore for ever.

To the Parson of the Parish yeerely for ever, Tenne Shillings.

To the Two Church-wardens, Tenne Shillings to each in like manner. To the Clerk, Six Shilling and Eight Pence; and to the Sexton, Five Shillings yearly for ever.

For a friendly Meeting of the Parson and Parishioners, accompanying him yeerly in walking the Bounds of the Parish, Thirty Shillings.

And the Remainder of the yeerly Rent for the Halfe-Moone, and Halfe-Moone-Alley, to remain in the Church Stocke, towards repairing of the Church.

Johannes Threll, Armig. Nobili Familia Suffexiæ ortus, hic jacet. Vixit usque ad annum sexagesimum tertium; mortuus est sexto die Octobris, Anno Domini 1609.

A Frenchman borne, hight Martin de la Tour, Was the first Man was buried in this Ground: A Schoolemaster he was; and this a Part of our Neere neighbouring Point of Petty France shall bound.

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So Martin of the Tower may well be said,  
T'have dyed in England, yet in France was laid.  
He died anno 1617.

On the 10th of August, Anno 1626, was interr'd without the Verge of the consecrated Burial Ground in Petty France, the Body of Hodges Shaughsware, a Persian Merchant, whose Son, according to the Custom of his Country, daily repaired to his Grave for the Space of a Month, where he perform'd divers Prayers and Ceremonies over the Defunct. But being disturb'd by the Populace, discontinu'd his Funeral Devotions, and erected a Monument to his Memory, with a Persian Inscription, English'd thus:

This Grave is made for Hodges Shaughsware, the chiefeft Servant to the King of Persia, for the Space of Twenty Yeeres, who came from the King of Persia, and dyed in his Service. If any Persian cometh out of that Country, let him read this, and a Prayer for him, the Lord receive his Soule; for here lyeth Maghmote Shaughsware, who was borne in the Town of Novoy in Persia.

Sir Paul Pindar, Kt. his Majesty's Ambassador to the Turkish Emperor, Anno Dom. 1611, and Nine Years Resident. Faithful in Negotiations Foreign and Domestick; eminent for Piety, Charity, Loyalty, and Prudence. An Inhabitant Twenty-six Years, and bountiful Benefactor to this Parish. He deceased the 22d of August, 1650, aged 84 Years.

Near this Place lyeth interred (in hope of a joyful Resurrection) the Body of Andrew Willow, late of this Parish, Esq; who departed this Life the 10th Day of June 1700, in the 68th Year of his Age.

He by his Will gave and devised to the Church-wardens and Overseers of this Parish, and to their Successors for ever, all his Messuages, Tenements and Ground in Garland-Alley, in this Parish, to cloathe Twelve poor Men and Twelve poor Women of the same Parish, on the First of January yearly for ever. And if any Overplus remained of the Rents after such Cloathing, then such Overplus to be divided among such poor People, Part and Part alike.

On a Gravestone in the Church-yard, over-against the South End of the Rector's House, an Inscription for Miriam Taylor, Daughter of Richard Taylor and Agnes his Wife, who departed June 30, 1705, aged 17. And for John Taylor, who was unfortunately killed by a Blow with a Stick on Holy Thursday, An. 1710, in the 15th Year of his Age.

All you that chance this Tomb of mine to see,  
Pray stop and read, and Warning take by me.  
With Care observe your Parents sound Advice,  
Your Safety in your just Obedience lies.  
If you their wise Commands once disobey,  
Like me to sudden Death you'll fall a Prey.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; four Overseers of the Poor; Houses, seventeen hundred and nine. Augmentation to this from the following Parishes, viz. From St. Stephen's Walbrook, 12 l. St. Peter's Cornhill, 10 l. St. Mary Woolchurch, 7 l. St. Christopher's, 6 l. St. Michael's Quern, 5 l. 10 s. St. Vedast Foster, St. Antholin's and St. Andrew Undershaft, 5 l. each; St. Pancras, 4 l. 10 s. Together, sixty Pounds per Ann.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

By the earliest Account I have been able to come at of this Parish-Church, it appears that John de Northampton was Rector thereof before the Year 1323, which shews it to be of a considerable Standing.



Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

The old Church, which stood upon the Bank of the City Ditch, (as did those of *St. Botolph's Aldersgate*, *Aldgate*, and *St. Giles's Cripplegate*) being antient and in a very crazy Condition, an Act of Parliament was obtained for rebuilding the same; whereby the Commissioners were impowered to raise upon all Landlords two Shillings per Pound, out of the Rents of their several Houses in the Parish, and six Pence per Pound of the Tenants, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of ten thousand Pounds. But this Sum not proving sufficient to finish the Work, a Parish Rate was made to supply the Deficiency, whereby the Sum needful was raised; and the Church and Steeple being finished, the Charge of the whole amounted to ten thousand four hundred and forty-four Pounds, one Shilling, and eight Pence Half-penny.

In digging the Foundation for the present Church, Part of the Walls of the first-erected were discovered, whereby it appeared not to have been near so big as the late, nor the present Fabric; in the first Stone of which was inlaid a Copper Plate, with the following Inscription:

*Deo & Ecclesie sacrum, Lapidem hunc Aedificator posuit Reverendus in Christo Pater, Edmundus, Londinensis Episcopus, istius Ecclesie Patronus perpetuus, 10 die Mensis Aprilis, A. D. 1725.*

Ralt. Stat.  
34 & 35  
H. VIH.

The Street leading from the Gate to *Shoreditch*, denominated *Bishopsgate-street*, was first paved by Act of Parliament, Anno 1543.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

This Parish being greatly straitened for Room to bury their Dead in, the City conferred upon them that Part of the Town-Ditch between their Cemetery and the City Wall, Anno 1615. Since which Time that Spot of Ground has been raised above eight Feet. At the West End of this new Burial Ground, and East Side of *Moorfields*, (whereon the *New Broad-streets* are situate) was a Street of mean Buildings, denominated *Petty France*, from its being at first inhabited by People of that Nation.

#### BRIDEWELL PRECINCT.

Tho' this Precinct be extraparochial, yet as the Chapel thereof has a Government resembling that of a Parish-Church, I shall therefore insert it in this Place. But the Hospital whereunto it belongs, I have treated of in *Faringdon Ward without*.

The Advowson of this Chapel is in the Gift of the Governors of the Hospital; and the Liberty, or District thereunto belonging, is Part of the antient Jurisdiction, which appertained to the Royal Palace of *Bridewell*. But tho' this Precinct contains divers Streets of Houses, yet the Inhabitants thereof, not being impowered to make a Poor's Rate, raise Money by way of Contribution. Therefore I shall subjoin one of their annual Accounts in respect to the Poor.

Chapel-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.			
	l.	s.	d.
Francis Read received	—	21	4 8
Paid to the Poor	—	23	18 8
Balance to the Warden	—	2	14 0

Officers, &c. in this Precinct.

Two Chapel-wardens; ninety-one Houses.

*St. BRIGIT's*, vulgarly *St. Bride's*.

This Parish, tho' antiently a Rectory, is at present a Vicarage, the Church whereof is situate

behind the Southern Row of Houses of *Fleet-street*, in the Ward of *Faringdon without*; and is so denominated from its Dedication to *St. Brigit*, by most Authors said to have been a *Scottish* Virgin.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

The Advowson of this Church was in the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, till their Dissolution by *Henry VIII.* Anno 1539. But when the same was changed into a Vicarage, is uncertain; tho' probably it happened about the Year 1529, when *William Mott*, S. T. B. was collated as the first Vicar thereof. However, 'tis subject to the Archdeacon of *London*, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Ibid.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the Fire of *London* in the Year 1666, was rebuilt at the Charge of the Publick, in the magnificent and beautiful Manner, as it at present appears; but it remains in all Respects upon the antient Foot in regard to the Cure; except that of having a certain Stipend settled upon the Vicar, by the general Act of Parliament, for ascertaining the Profits of the Incumbents of the several Parishes of this City, whose Churches were destroyed by the Conflagration afore said.

This Vicarage, by reason of its having been heretofore a Rectory, pays First-fruits and Tenths to the King; which, together with its Profits, are as follow:

#### Receipts on Account of the Cure. l. s. d.

By Money from the Parish	—	120	0 0
By Money from the Dean, &c. of <i>Westminster</i>	—	16	0 0
By Casualties, Anno 1636	—	100	0 0

Stat. Larg.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.  
Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

#### Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	16	0 0
To Tenths	—	1	12 0
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	7 6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	14 9

Ibid.

#### Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

John Stone received	—	562	5 6½
Paid on Account of the Church	—	453	18 5½
Paid on that of the Poor	—	550	0 9½
Balance to the Warden	—	441	13 8½

Parish  
Account  
Book.

#### Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1725.

Thomas Carter, &c. received	668	4 2
Paid on Account of the Poor	627	7 6
Balance to the Parish	40	16 8
Paid to the Poor in both Accounts	1177	8 3½

Ibid.

#### Donations, per Annum.

By Joane Sanbacke	—	22	0 0
By Mr. Crawthorne	—	10	0 0
By Henry Flick	—	4	0 0
By Edward Thatcher	—	5	0 0
By Anne Raymond, a House	—	0	0 0
By Barbara Sharp, five Chaldron of Coals	—	0	0 0
By George Davison	—	1	10 0
By the Company of Brewers	—	1	10 0
By Mr. Scudmore	—	1	0 0
By Henry Jordan	—	0	6 8
By Sir Thomas Trevor, 100 l. in Money for a Purchase	—	5	0 0
By Parthenia Lowman, 160 l. for ditto	—	8	0 0
By Thomas Arnold, 50 l. for ditto	—	2	10 0

Chur.  
Tab.

By





*S.<sup>t</sup> Briget. alias. S.<sup>t</sup> Brides Church.*

*Tom. sculp.*







By *William Wheatley*, 200 l. for l. s. d.  
 ditto — — — 10 0 0  
 By *Hugh Parker*, &c. 168 l. for ditto 8 0 0  
 By *Richard Billingsley*, 50 l. for ditto 2 10 0  
 By *Judith Cale*, 100 l. for ditto 5 0 0  
 By *Nicolas Pitt*, Esq; 500 l. for  
 ditto — — — 25 0 0

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Undyr this Ston *William Wever* doth ly,  
 Cityzon, and *Elisabeth* his Wyt hym by.  
 He died the Eight, and she the Seventh Day of  
*September*,  
 Leving *Geffroy*, *Mary* and *Ellin*, thar Children,  
 as I remember.

Whose Sowls God receyve to Favour and Pease,  
 Wyth Joyes to lyve, that nevyr fall cease. 1409.

Here lieth *James Kinnon*, a Gentleman of *Lentilo*, in *Monmouthshire*, a Citizen, and Cannoniere, and a Souldier. He dyed, aged 67 Yeres, overheating his Bloud, in preparing of Forty Chambers, at the Entertainment of the Prince, in the *Artillery Garden*; to the which Society he gave Forty Chambers, and Five Marks in Money; to the Poore of this Parish he gave Ten Pounds *per Annum*, for One and Twenty Yeeres; and to the Poore of *Lentilo*, the like Summe; and Five Pounds present. He had One Wife, and One Sonne. Obiit 19 die *Decemb. Ann. Dom.* 1615.

It ever was his Wish to dye in Field,  
 Or else at Sea. Fates half his Wish did yeeld.  
 A Prince and Army stood about him round;  
 Yet Age (o're-wearied) tooke the mortal Wound.  
 Arts Mathematicke he both lov'd and knew;  
 In which his Skill increast, as Yeeres grew.  
*Wales* gave him Breath; faire was his Birth and Name,  
 And though Death stole his Life, he left him Fame.

Here resteth the Body of Sir *John Curzon*, of *Croxal* in the County of *Derby*, Knight; descended from antient Gentry, and of long Continuance in that Place: Who, like the Race from whence hee came, was a Man of upright Life, religious and hospitable. Hee tooke to Wife *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *Richard Levison*, of *Lellesbull* in the County of *Salop*, Knight: By whom he had *Walter*, who died young; and *Mary*, then his only Daughter and Heire; who was married to *Edward Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset*, Knight of the Honourable Order of the Garter. Which Lady caused this Monument to bee here fixed to the sacred Memory of her deare Father. He departed this Life the 17th of *November*, 1612.

Near the Foot of this Pillar lyeth the Body of *Thomasin*, late Wife of *Henry Dove*, Doctor in Divinity, Vicar of this Parish. Ob. *Jan.* 10. 1678. *Ætat.* 23.

So 'tis, she's gone! Farewell to all,  
 Vain Mortals do Perfection call;  
 To Beauty, Goodness, Modesty,  
 Sweet Temper, and true Piety:  
 The rest an Angel's Pen must tell:  
 Long, long beloved Dust, Farewell.  
 The Blessings which we highest prize,  
 Are soonest ravish'd from our Eyes.

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Hatman*, eldest Son of *Thomas Hatman*, and *Hanah*, his Wife; who resign'd his belov'd Soul the 28th of *December*, 1682.

Whoe'er thou art, that look'st upon  
 And read'st what lies beneath this Stone,  
 What Beauty, Goodness, innocence,  
 In a sad Hour was snatcht from hence;  
 What Reason canst thou have to prize  
 The dearest Object of thine Eyes?

Believe this Marble, what thou valu'st most,  
 And sett'st thy Heart upon, is soonest lost.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of *James Molins*, Master of Surgery, and Doctor of Physick, Servant to their Majesties King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* A Man of strong Judgment, and ready Wit; skilful, compassionate, and honest in his Profession; whose Family, for many Generations, has produced Men very eminent in the Art of Surgery. He died *Feb. 8th, Anno* 1686, aged 57.

For Feats in *Flanders* Plains renown'd,  
 Here lyes a *British* Blade;  
 Age gave at last the fatal Wound,  
 Which Foes in vain assay'd.  
 Yet boasts the Grave but half its Prey,  
 Whilst Friends his Name adore;  
 His Deeds still consecrate his Clay,  
 And what do *Marlbro's* more?

*Zadock Shalmerdine* obiit 24 *July* 1729. *Ætat.* 67.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted that have either served or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; three Overseers of the Poor; one thousand and fifty-two Houses. Augmentation from the following Parishes, viz. *Allhallows Staining*, 5 l. *St. Bennet Sherehog*, *St. Leonard Eastcheap*, *St. Mary Bothaw*, and *St. Austin's*, two Pounds each; together, 13 l. *per Annum*.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

Tho' the Origin of this Church be unknown, yet it appears not to be of a late Date, by its having had three Rectors before the Year 1362. However, it seems to have been very small, till about the Year 1480, when it was greatly enlarged by *William Venor*, Warden of the *Fleet* Prison; who caused a spacious Fabrick to be erected at the West End thereof, consisting of a Middle and two Side Isles; to which the old Church served as a Choir.

*Henry VIII.* having dissolved the Convent of *Westminster*, and erected the same into a Deanry, he granted the Advowson of this Church towards the Support of his new Foundation; and the same being soon after converted into a Bishoprick, it was conferred upon the Bishop. But *Edward VI.* was no sooner possessed of the Crown, than he dissolved the Bishoprick, and restored the Deanry; and *Edward* demising soon after, *Mary*, upon her Accession to the Throne, reduced it to its pristine State, by restoring the Abbot and Monks. But this, like the others, proving of no long Duration, it was by Queen *Elizabeth* converted into a Collegiate Church; in the Dean and Chapter of which this Impropriation has continued ever since.

CHRIST'S - CHURCH.

This is a Vicarage or Impropriation; the Church whereof is situate behind the Northern Row of Houses of *Newgate-street*, in the Ward of *Faringdon within*.

The Right of Advowson to this Church has been in the Governors of *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital ever since the Year 1546, when *Hery VIII.* granted the same to the City.

The late spacious and magnificent Church being consumed in the Fire of *London*, *Ann.* 1666, the Choir thereof has only been rebuilt; and, by

Act



Act of Parliament, constituted the Place of Publick Worship, both for this Parish, and that of St. Leonard's Foster-lane; whereby the Profits of the Vicar are greatly increased: Which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure on Account of both Parishes, are as follow:

*Receipts on Account of the Cure.*

		l.	s.	d.
A& Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. Newc. Rep Ecclef. Paroch.	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	200	0	0
	By Glebe in 1636 —	10	0	0
	By Casualties in ditto —	11	0	0
	By a Parsonage House in ditto	10	0	0

*Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

Ibid.	To First-fruits —	53	6	8
	To Tenths —	5	6	8
	To the Bishop's Procuration —	1	1	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	6

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.*

Parish Register.	William Franklin receiv'd —	833	18	4
	Paid on Account of the Church	289	14	4½
	Paid on that of the Poor	689	6	5½
	Balance to the Warden —	145	2	6

*Donations, per Annum.*

Ibid.	1601, By Dame Mary Ramsey	2	10	0
	1633, By Roger Harris —	2	12	0
	1634, By Sir Kenelm Digby —	5	0	0
	1636, By Henry Needler —	6	0	0
	1642, By Henry Smith —	10	0	0
	1652, By Sir Robert Bannister	5	0	0
	1664, By Thomas Wade —	3	0	0
	1666, By Margaret Charles —	10	0	0
	1678, By Thomas Stretchley —	5	0	0
	1686, By Henry Needler —	6	0	0
	By Dr. Haynes —	2	0	0

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.  
Within this Grave, enclosed here,  
Anne Beaumont now doth rest,  
A loving and faithful Wife,  
With many Children blest.  
She served God with Zeale of Truth,  
And learn'd to fly from Sinne;  
And as she learn'd his holy Will,  
So liv'd and dy'd therein.  
A Friend to such has Virtue sought,  
A Foe unto no Wight;  
A Help to those that feared God,  
With all her Power and Might.  
The Poore shall oft bewaile her Want,  
By whom they found Relief;  
Whose Minde with earnest Care was bent  
To ease them of their Griefe.  
Thus happy she, that now is gone  
From hence, Reward to finde;  
Unhappy yet for such her Friends,  
As she hath left behind:  
But thrice unhappy for his Losse,  
That doth her Praise rehearse;  
A woful Praise unto her Sonne,  
Who wrote this dolefull Verse.

Obiit 7 Sept. Anno 1581.

Ibid.  
Gualtero Haddono, Equestri loco nato Jurisconsulto, Oratori, Poetæ celeberrimo, Græcæ, Latinæque Eloquentiæ sui temporis facili Principi, Sapientia & Sanctitate Vitæ, in id evictio, ut Regina Elizabethæ, à supplicum Libellis Magister esset; Destinareturque majoribus nisi fato immaturus cessisset: Interim in omni gradu viro longè eminentissimo, conjugii suo optimo meritissimoque, Anna Suttona, Uxor ejus 2, flens, mœrens, desiderii sui signum posuit. Obiit anno Salut. hum. 1572. Ætatis 50.

Here lyeth buried the Body of John Jackson; Citizen and Founder of London; who departed this Life the 21st June in the Year of our Lord 1584; unto whom the Lord give a joyful Resurrection. Amen.

Here you may see John Jackson Hee,  
By Death laid in his Bower,  
He dy'd in June, Twenty and one,  
Fifteen hundred Eighty-four.  
Whom God in Health endu'd with Wealth;  
And Treasurer he hath been  
To Infants poor, to save them Store,  
That kept are here within.  
When he did dye, then Deputy  
Unto the Alderman,  
To end the Brawl of Great and Small,  
As testify we can.  
His Will can tell he lived well,  
To feed the Poor with Meat:  
His Gifts therein so large have been,  
And Legacies so great.  
His zealous Heart did never start  
From preaching of the Word,  
Till from this Bell, he went to dwell  
In Glory with the Lord.  
Where he in Bliss undoubted is,  
A just Reward of Faith,  
And all that grieve, and do believe,  
As Holy Scripture saith.

We dye to live, that liv'd to dye,  
Through Jesus Christ; and so do I.  
Which Christ as I have loved best,  
Among his Saints I trust to rest.  
William Drew obiit Anno Dom. 1586.

By stealing Steps of Time,  
From Day to Month and Year,  
My early Race is run,  
My Body buried here.  
John Martin was my Name,  
Of Haberdashers free:  
Two Wives, and Children Four,  
The Lord hath lent to me.  
My Soul is now with God,  
To whom my Corps shall come;  
And both shall Sentence have  
From Christ in Day of Doom;  
When by his bloody Death,  
Who is my Saviour just,  
I shall have Life for ay,  
Among the Saints, I trust.  
Now of my earthly End  
If thou the Day wilt know,  
The Month, and Year, are all  
Expressed here below.

Obiit 20 June, 1594.

Behold the Workes of God, done by his Servant, Dame Mary Ramsey.

She hath given a yeerly Maintenance for Two Fellows and Foure Schollers in Cambridge. More, Two Livings of good Value, when they shall become fit to supply them. More, towards certaine Sermons to be preach'd in this Church yearly. More, in Christ's Hospital a fine Writing-Schoole for poore Mens Children. More, in the Country, a free Grammar Schoole for the Poorer Sort.

All which severall Gifts before remember'd, are to continue yeerly for ever.

Forma, Decus, Mores, Sapientia, Res & Honores Morte ruunt subita; vivit post funera Fama.

She hath given a worthy Maintenance to the Poore of Christ's Hospital. More, a bountifull Gift for the healing of poore wounded Souldiers. More, a liberall Maintenance for Ten poore maimed Souldiers. More, a liberall Maintenance for Ten poore aged Widows. More, a bountifull Gift to release



release poore Men out of Prison. More, a bountiful Gift to relieve poore Men in Prison. More, a yearly Stipend to poore Maids Marriages. More, to the Reliefe of the Poore of Four several Parishes. All which several Gifts are for ever.

Her Faith has wrought, her Tree was not barren, and yet an unprofitable Servant. 1596.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

*Gamaliel Pye* under this Stone  
Doth lye in Peace and Rest,  
Whose Service to his Prince and Realm  
Well knowne not to be least.  
At *Bullen*, *Muttrel*, and each Place else,  
Where then the King had Warres,  
Not any one that serv'd in Campe,  
Lefs feared Wounds and Scarres.  
In Age he liv'd in Peace and Love,  
Abhorring World's Inconstancy;  
And chosen was Eleven Times  
The Warden of his Company.  
The Poore, Sick, Lame, abroad, at home,  
His Bounty ever felt,  
But chiefly his own Parishioners,  
Where Threescore Yeeres he dwelt.  
He held Disdaine to brawle, or seeke  
What others had to doe;  
And with his Wife he liv'd  
Full Forty Yeeres and Two.  
He liv'd devout, and dy'd devout,  
The chieftest Way to Heaven;  
The complete Day of this his Life  
Was Fourscore Yeeres and Seven.

Mole sub hac, si forte roges quis (candide Lector)  
Vel qualis recubat? *Gamaliel* Pius est.  
Vita Pium, Nomenque Pium, Mors sancta Pi-  
umque  
Exhibet; & Vita est, Nomine, Morte Pius.

Ibid.

Time's Triumph on the Death of Mr. Robert Rogers, who deceased Anno 1601, in the Manner of a Dialogue between Time, Death and Rogers.

*Death.*

Stand, fairly encountered both, grave, soveraigne  
*Time*,  
Borne of Eternity, Age's Father,  
Prince of all Power; all Powers on Earth are  
thine,  
That doest my Ruines truest Records gather;  
Lend thy Consent, thy helping Hand to mine;  
And *Death* will make *Time*'s Sovereignty as great  
As the Three Sisters, Ladies of sterne Fate.

*Time.*

Impartial *Death*, Honour's respectlesse Foe,  
Grimme, meager Caytife, wherefore dost thou  
come?  
Must Virtue's Children to thy Slaughter goe,  
In thy Bloud-yawning Cell to fill a Roome?  
Can none but they quench thy bloody Thirst?

*Death.*

No. *Rogers* I come for: *Time*, thou canst not save  
him:  
This Dart must strike him, and grim *Death* will  
have him.

*Rogers.*

*Death* wellcome; all by thee (I know) must end;  
Nor do I care for longer Life than this:  
I thanke thee, thou hast staid so long (kind Friend.)  
Sweete *Time*, be patient, pardon mine Amisse,  
If I have *Time* mis-pent; alas, we all offend:  
If, said I? yes, 'tis certaine, sure I have;  
For which Offence (deare *Time*) I Pardon crave:

*Time.*

*Death*, grant me this (Sweet) doe not kill him,  
Till I return but from the Destinies.

*Death.* I cannot stay a Moment.

No. 92.

*Rogers.* Oh, will him.

*Death.* There lye thou dead.

*Time.* Thou canst not spill him:

*Time* shall erect a Trophy of such Fame,  
That while *Time* lives, dye shall not *Rogers*' Name.

*Time's* Epitaph.

Give me an Adamantine Pen, and Leafe of Brasse,  
To character his Name, whose like nere was.  
A single Life he led, loving to all,  
The poore Man's Succour, the Relief of Thrall:  
Vertue's Example, Guide to eternal Life;  
In Carriage courteous, all devoid of Strife.  
Here lyeth he interred, *Rogers* his Name,  
*Time*'s only Sonne, eterniz'd by Fame.  
Ougly Detraction, flye; and black Oblivion, hence;  
Whilst *Rogers*' Dust lyes here, *Time* will his Fame  
commence.

All those that knew her, lov'd her; for her Life, *Stryp. Ed.*  
Chaste, pure and pious, was of all approv'd; *Stow. Sur.*  
(A rich Possession's such a vertuous Wife;)

All Ill she hated, and all Good she lov'd;  
Be this his Comfort then, bewails her most,  
In Heaven she's found, that here on Earth is lost.  
*Elizabeth Draper* Obiit 3d December, 1613.

Ibid.

*Rodolpho Waddingtono*, hujus Scholæ per Annos  
48 Moderator digniss. Qui postquam, una cum  
Uxore; sine Prole, Annos 47 suavissimè degisset,  
An. Ætat. 84, An. Dom. 1614, Aug. 24, in  
Domino placide obdormivit.

*Joanna*, Uxor ejus mœstiss. posuit.  
Hic *Waddingtonus* tenui requiescit in Urna,  
Nescit verè annis, & gravitate *Cato*.  
*Tullius*, Eloquio; *Damon* sincerus Amico;  
Et par Præceptis, *Quintiliane*, tibi,  
Dulcis, amœnus, amans, cultis, præstante, probata,  
Vir, Vates, Conjunx, Moribus, Arte, Fide.  
Tales secula puto paucos antiqua dedissent,  
Postera non multos secula datura pares.

Vita.

*Angligenæ* hunc peperit *Londinum*, gloria gentis,  
*Ætona* huic Artis Semina prima dedit.  
*Granta* tulit Segetem, Fructumq; tumescere fecit.  
*Londini* Mellis Orphana turba tulit.

*Memoriae Sacrum.* Neer this lyeth the Body  
of *Joane*, Daughter and sole Heire of *Edmund*  
*Biggs*, Gent. and late Wife to *Clement Goldsmith*,  
of *Gray's-Inn*, Esquire; who was in this Church  
baptized the 3d of March, 1564, and interred  
the 17th of February, 1631.

Ibid

Close by this small Remembrance, you may find  
That which apparel'd erst an honest Mind;  
A Body there inurn'd, where once did rest  
A charitable Soul, that was its Guest.  
But see what Sicknes, Age, and Death have done;  
These have they parted: Yet the Day shall come,  
When they shall meet, and reunite again,  
And be assum'd above the Heavens to reign.  
Untill which *Time* may thy poor Monument  
To Readers shew a sad Son's true Intent.  
But if this perish, yet her Virtue shall  
(She dead) preserve her blest Memorial.

Capt. *Valentine Pyne*, born at *St. Mary Antrey* *NewView*  
in *Devon*. in the Year 1648, went to *India*, where *Lond.*  
he spent the best Part of his Life in Trade with  
the Natives; by whom, particularly the King of  
*Bantam*, he was highly respected and beloved,  
for his Integrity, Modesty, and other good Qua-  
lities.

Being forced to return, by the Unkindness of  
some of his Countrymen, he arrived in *England*,  
in the Year 1688, and after Three Years Stay,  
besides other Compensations, he was by the *East-*  
*India Company* made Commander of one of their  
best Ships, the *New Berkeley-Castle*. His Ship being  
ready



ready to fail, he fell sick, and died on *Feb. 11th*, 1691, lamented by all that knew him, aged 43, Years; leaving Issue by his Wife, *Ann*, only One Daughter, *Mary*, aged Two Years.

Hic jacet ingenti casu pulcherrima *Pinus*,  
Cujus erat saluber fructus & umbra sacra.  
Non rapidis ventis aut sæva prostrata bipenni,  
Nec Jovis fulmine tacta ruit.  
Per Frigora & Æstus, & mille pericula tutum,  
Perdidit Emperici missa manu pilula.

Here lies *Catherine*, Daughter of *John* and *Hester Bosworth*; who lived Fourteen Years, not more admired for the Beauties of her Person, than esteemed for those of her Mind: The Pride of her Parents; the Delight of her Friends: Who, to the Chearfulness agreeable in Youth, joyned the Modesty that adorns it. In whom Duty, Affection, Affability and Condescension were the Effect, not so much of an happy natural Disposition, as of just Reflection and sincere Piety: Worthy to have continued in the World, had the World been worthy of her. She lived long enough to give a Specimen of Virtue, to confirm the Hopes that had been conceived; alas! no longer, than to shew the Greatness of our Loss, and the Vanity of temporal Enjoyments. Born 1st *Septemb.* 1717. Died *January 26th* 1731.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Beside the above-mentioned Monuments, there were anciently in this Church those of four Queens, one Duke, four Dutcheffes, three Earls, two Countesses, eleven Barons, four Baronesses, three Mayors of *London*, thirty-six Knights, and two Bishops; together with a great Number of other Persons of Distinction.

#### Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted that have either served, or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; three hundred and fifty-four Houses. Augmentation to *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, four Pounds per Annum.

#### Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

To come at the Origin of this Church, 'twill be necessary to give some Account of the Convent to which it belonged.

Bibl. Cott.  
Vit. F. 12.  
13. fol. 45.

In the Year 1224, there arrived at the Port of *Dover*, in *Kent*, four Clerks and five Lay-Brothers, *Friars Minors* of the *Franciscan* Order; five of whom settled at *Canterbury*, and the other four repaired to *London*; where they were kindly received and entertained by the *Friars Preachers* at their House in *Holbourn*, for the Space of fifteen Days. Hence they removed to a House in *Cornhill*, which they took of *John Travers*, one of the Sheriffs; wherein they continued about a Year, when they were much straitned for Room, by reason of the great Increase of their Number. Which being observed by *John Iwyn*, Citizen and Physician of *London*, (who soon after became a Lay-Brother among them) he, for the Health of his Soul, and Good of the said Friars, granted to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, in pure and perpetual Alms, all his Land and Houses situate in the Parish of *St. Nicholas Shambles*; which Spot of Ground was soon after considerably enlarged by the additional Benefactions of the Mayor and Commonalty, as well as by the Munificence of private Citizens of *London*.

Ibid

A Site was no sooner provided, than divers of the principal Inhabitants of this City began, in the Year 1225, at their own Expence, to erect a House and Chapel for the better Accommoda-

tion of the said Friars. But the Monks continuing to increase in Number, the Chapel was not sufficient to accommodate them in the Celebration of the Divine Offices; wherefore *Margaret*, Confort to *Edward* the First, in the Year 1306, began to erect a stately and very spacious Church, which took up twenty-one Years in building, at a very great Expence; and in regard to its Dimensions, it excelled all the Places of Worship in this City, except that of the Cathedral; it being no less than three hundred Feet in Length, eighty-nine in Breadth, and sixty-four and two Inches in Height: This magnificent Fabrick was erected at the Charge of the said *Margaret*, that of two other Queens, many of the Nobility, Citizens of *London*, and others.

Sir *Richard Whittington*, Mayor of this City Anno 1419, erected at his own Expence, in the Year 1421, a spacious Library for the Use of this Convent, and laid out in furnishing the same with Books the Sum of four hundred Pounds.

Ibid.

At the Dissolution of Religious Houses Anno 1538, this Monastery was surrendered to *Henry* the Eighth; when, according to a certain Author, its Revenues amounted to thirty-two Pounds nineteen Shillings and ten Pence. This I take to be a Mistake; for 'tis not probable, that so noble and stately a Structure as this Convent appears to have been, could have so piteous an Income as the above: For I am of Opinion, that instead of that Sum, the Maintenance of its numerous Family is more likely to have cost some hundreds of Pounds per Annum.

SpeedHist  
Gr. Brit.

This Church was no sooner surrendered to the King, than it was converted into a Repository for Prize Goods taken from the *French*. But *Henry* the Eighth, in the Year 1546, having granted the same to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, he annexed a certain District thereunto, which consisted of the Parishes of *St. Nicholas Shambles*, *St. Ewin*, and that Part of *St. Sepulchre's* within the City Wall; and having erected the same into a Parish, the Church thereof, from its Dedication, was denominated *Christ's-Church*. For the Service of which were appointed a Vicar, a Visitor of *Newgate*, five Priests, two Clerks, and a Sexton. The Vicar to receive of the City a Stipend of 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4*d.* The Visitor, 10 *l.* Each of the Priests, 8 *l.* The Clerks, 6 *l.* each: And the Sexton, 4 *l.* per Annum. See *Farringdon within*.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

This magnificent and stately Edifice, which extended from *Butcher-ball-lane* to *Grey-Friers* Gate-way, was consumed in the general Conflagration in the Year 1666, and though the Choir thereof has only been re-edify'd, 'tis nevertheless the largest Parish-Church within the City.

#### St. CHRISTOPHER's.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof is situate near the North-West Angle of *Threadneedle-street*, in the Ward of *Broad-street*; and is so denominated from *Christopher*, a Profelyte, Martyr, and a Saint of *Canaanitish* Extraction; whose Name, before his Conversion, was *Reprob*; but his present Name, it seems, he received from his carrying *Christ* over a great River upon his Shoulders; if you can believe it.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been anciently in the noble Family of *Nevil*, by whom 'twas probably given to the Bishop of *London*,

Ibid.



don, in whom it has continued upwards of three hundred Years. It is subject to the Archdeacon of London, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church was a great Sufferer by the Fire of London, Anno 1666, yet not so much as to occasion its being rebuilt; therefore it was repaired, and continues upon the ancient Foot in all Respects, other than what relates to the Rectorial Profits, which are considerably augmented by Act of Parliament; which, together with the Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow :

	Receipts on Account of the Cure.	l.	s.	d.
A& Par. 22 & 23 Car. II. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	120	0	0
	By Glebe Anno 1636 —	23	0	0
	By Casualties in ditto —	15	0	0
	By a Parsonage House —	18	0	0
	By Mr. Kendrick's Gift —	20	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits —	14	0	0
	To Tenths — —	1	8	0
	To the Bishop's Procuration —	0	11	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration —	0	3	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc. Book.	Timothy Cockshut received	375	19	6½
	Paid on Account of the Church	141	17	7½
	Paid on that of the Poor	194	2	2
	Balance to the Parish —	39	19	9

Donations, per Annum.

Don. Reg.	By Benedict Harlewyn —	42	0	0
	By Simon Horsepoole —	4	4	0
	1624, By John Kendrick —	38	0	0
	1631, By Sir Peter le Maire —	5	0	0
	By Thomas Foreman —	5	0	0
	1695, By Daniel Brewster —	2	0	0
	1712, By John Williams —	10	0	0
	1715, By Samuel Brewster —	4	0	0
	1717, By John West, and Spouse —	15	0	0
	By Robert Cudner —	2	0	0
	By Mr. Parsons —	0	10	0
	By Mrs. Deane —	0	2	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Robertus cubat hic Thornus, Mercator honestus, Qui sibi legitimas arte paravit opes. Huic vitam dederat puero Bristollicus quondam, Londinum hoc tumultu clauserat ante diem. Ornavit studiis patriam, virtutibus auxit, Gymnasium erexit sumptibus ipse suis. Lector quisquis ades, requiem cineri precor optes, Supplex & precibus numina flecte tuis. Obiit 1532. Ætatis vero suæ An. 40.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Siste viator, leviter preme, jacet hic juxta, quod mortale fuit C. V. Thome Harrioti. Hic fuit doctissimus ille Harriotus, de Syon ad Flumen Thamesin, Patria & Educatione Oxoniensis. Qui omnes Scientias calluit, qui in omnibus excelluit; Mathematicis, Philosophicis, Theologicis; Veritatis indagator studiosissimus, Dei Trini unius cultor piissimus, sexagenarius, aut eo circiter, mortalitati valedixit, non vitæ, anno Christi 1621, Julii 2.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; ninety-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, six Pounds per An.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. As the Origin of this Church is buried in Oblivion, I can come no nearer the same, than that

Richard at Lane was collated thereunto in the Year 1368.

St. CLEMENT's Eastcheap.

This Rectory Church, which is seated on the East Side of St. Clement's-lane, in the Ward of Candlewick, owes its Name to St. Clemens or Clement, (a Roman, and Disciple of St. Peter the Apostle) Bishop of Rome.

The Advowson of this Church appears to have been in the Abbot and Convent of Westminster till their Dissolution. In the Year 1553, Queen Mary conferred the same upon the Bishop of London, in whose Successors it still remains. But in Ecclesiastick Affairs 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the Year 1666, 'tis since handsomely rebuilt, and by Act of Parliament constituted the Place of Worship for its own Parish and that of St. Martin Orgars. The Rectorial Profits and Disbursements whereof are as follow :

	Receipts on Account of the Cure.	l.	s.	d.
	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	140	0	0
	By Casualties Anno 1636 —	16	13	4
	By two Parsonage Houses —	40	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	To First-fruits —	32	18	4
	To Tenths — —	3	15	10
	To the Bishop's Procuration —	0	12	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration —	0	5	10
	To St. Paul's Pension —	0	14	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	Thomas Marshal received	143	3	9½
	Paid on Account of the Church	90	2	4
	Paid on that of the Poor	96	8	4½
	Balance to the Warden —	43	6	10¾

Donations, per Annum.

	1491, By John Holiday —	50	0	0
	1555, By Bennet Jackson —	12	0	0
	By Thomas Nichols —	5	0	0
	By Roger Colton —	2	10	0
	By Alice Barneham —	7	0	0
	By Benedict Barneham —	3	0	0
	1611, By Edmund Hill —	2	10	0
	By Richard Must and Ed. Law —	10	0	0
	By Sir William Terry —	2	12	0
	By Samuel Middlemore —	7	0	0
	By James Hall —	18	0	0
	1715, By Thomas Hackley, 200 l. for a Purchase — —	10	0	0
	By Thomas Daglae —	25	0	0
	By Nicholas Stott —	0	10	6

Monumental Inscriptions.

Deo & posteris. Benedictus Barneham, Filius junior Francisci Barneham, Senatoris & quondam Vicecomitis London. cum iisdem honoribus, quibus Pater summa cum laude in hac Urbe functus fuisset: Et ex Dorothea, Uxore charissima, Filia Ambrosii Smith, unius è Filiis Joannis Smith, de Wocock in Com. Leicestriae, Armigeri, quinque Filias, Elizabetham, Aliciam, Dorotheam, Bridgettam & Benedictam, superstites & hæredes reliquisset: Quarum minor natu Benedicta paulo post hunc erectum Tumulum diem obiit: Ipse quod à terra accepit, hic terra commendavit. Quod verò è cælo, lætus lubensq; Christo reddidit, summumque sui desiderium omnibus bonis ob eximiam prudentiam, doctrinam, eloquentiam,



eloquentiam, & præclara in hanc Urbem merita reliquit. Vixit Annos 39, obiit *Aprilis* die tertio, *An. Dom.* 1598.

NewView  
Lond.

In this Vault reposes the Body of *Mary*, the beloved Wife of Mr. *John Cater*, of this Parish, Merchant, who had by her one Daughter, named *Anne*, yet living, and one Son, named *John*, who dyed at 19 Years old, and lies here buried by his Mother. She was third Daughter of Mr. *Abraham Wessell*, a late eminent Merchant of this City. She departed this Life at *Carshalton*, in *Surrey*, the 2d Day of *March* 1694, in the 25th Year of her Age, much lamented by her Husband, and all that knew her Piety and other exemplary Virtues.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; sixty Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. *Andrew Holbourn*, two Pounds per *An.*

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

As to the Antiquity of this Church, I can trace it no higher than that *William de Southlee* was Rector thereof before the Year 1309, which shews it to be not of a modern Date.

*St. DIONIS Backchurch.*

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof is situate near the South-West Corner of *Lincoln-street*, in the Ward of *Langbourn*. Its Name it owes to St. *Dionis*, *Dionysius*, or *Dennis*, an *Athenian Areopagite*, or Judge, who, upon St. *Paul's* preaching at *Athens*, was converted, and became the first Bishop of that City, and afterwards Patron of the *French Nation*. This is the celebrated Miracle-monger, who, according to the absurd and ridiculous Fables of the Papists, carried his Head two Miles, after it was cut off.

The Epithet of *Backchurch* was conferred upon this Church, from its Situation behind a Row of Houses, to distinguish it from the Church of St. *Gabriel*, which stood in the middle of *Fenchurch-street*; therefore those Churches were anciently known by no other Appellation than those of *Fore* and *Back-Church*.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Church, which is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was anciently in the Prior and Canons of that Church, in whom it continued till the Dissolution of their Priory; when 'twas conferred upon the Dean and Chapter of the said Church; who are still Patrons thereof.

This Church being destroyed in the great Fire of 1666, 'tis handsomely rebuilt, and remains in all Respects as formerly, other than the ascertaining a Stipend for the Rector, whose Profits and Disbursements on Account of the Rectory are as follow:

*Receipts on Account of the Cure.*

A& Parl.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.  
Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	120	0 0
By Glebe Anno 1636	—	20	0 0
By Casualties in ditto	—	3	16 0
By the Rectory House	—	20	0 0

*Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

Ibid.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To First-fruits	—	25	0 0
To Tenths	—	2	10 0
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	7 7½
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	0 0

*Church-wardens Account, A.D. 1727.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
<i>Seamour Hufsey</i> received	488	12	5	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	228	3	2	
Paid on that of the Poor	271	5	11	
Balance to the Warden	10	16	8	

*Donations, per Annum.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
By Sir <i>Thomas Abdy</i>	—	7	10 0	Don. Reg.
By the Lady <i>Harvey</i>	—	6	0 0	
By <i>Roger Tindall</i>	—	2	12 0	
By Mr. <i>Wareham</i>	—	0	7 6	
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	0	3 4	
By <i>John Hewit</i>	—	5	0 0	
By Sir <i>Robert Clarke</i>	—	2	0 0	NewView Lond.
By <i>Anthony Abdy</i>	—	7	10 0	

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

*Thomas Curticius*, sub Marmore conditus isto, Quem Mundo eripuit Parca severa senem: Quemque suum Cives voluere augere Senatum, Justitia & gravitas, hunc meruere gradum. *Purpurensq;* sua præturam gessit in Urbe, Ferret ut hoc multum laudis ab officio. *Animus* huic Consul, sceptroque insignis & ense, *Londinium* vexit, dexteritate bona. *Thomam* progenuit, solumque *Mæstis humanis*, Vita adeo fragili sorte fugaxque datur. Unica neptis avo est *Anna*, Hæres, *Filia Thomæ*, Dignaque neptis avo, dignaque nata Patre. *Stulea* hæc nupsit, generoso stemmate certo, Præclaroque domi militiæque Viro. Fumus & umbra fumus: quicquid Mortale peribit; Sola Manet pietas, quæ sine fine viret.

Mund Ed.  
Stow Sur.

The Tombe of Sir *Edward Osborne*, Kt. sometime Lord Mayor of this noble Citie, who was buried *An. Dom.* 1591; and of Dame *Margaret* his Second Wife, who married after with M. *Baron Clarke* (by whom this Tombe was erected) and was buried *An. Dom.* 1602.

Ibid.

This Monument was erected for the worshipful M. *John Hewet*, Gent. Citizen and Merchant of *London*, and free of the Clothworkers Company, who in his Life-time was loving to all, and pittifull to the Poore; witnesse the yeerely Pension he hath given for ever of Five Pounds to the Poore of this Parish. He changed this mortal Habitation the Third Day of *July*, *Anno Domini* 1607.

Ibid.

D. D. M. S. *Emanuel de Meteran*, Mercatori *Antwerpensi*, atque inter ordinis ejusdem *Belgas Londini*, quondam Cos. def. viro pio, viro docto qui rerum in *Belgia* gest. Historiam opus luculentum & fidei plenum posteris reliquit.

Ibid.

*Esther de Corput*, Conjux conjugi liberique 1x: parenti optimo P. P. Obiit die 8 *Aprilis*, *Anni* 110. 10. c. XII. cum vixisset *An.* 76, mens. 3.

Sub Marmore prope posito in expectatione beatæ Resurrectionis Corpus *Danielis Rawlinson*, Civis & Oenopolæ *Londinensis*, honestâ & antiquâ Familiâ *Graisdalia*, in Agro *Lancastrensi* oriundi. Si Annos spectes, satis diu vixit: Si Beneficia, premunt annos. Si animo agitata, præmaturâ morte abreptus est. Obiit anno Ætat. 65, idibus *Quintilis*, 1679. Jacent juxta sepulti *Margareta*, Uxor, *Daniel* Filius natu maximus, *Elizabettha* Filia, *Maria* Filia. Quæ fuit Uxor *Johannis Mazine*, Armiger. & *Rawlinson Mazine* infans Ne- pos, & unica *Mariæ* proles. Monumentum hoc Patris Memoriam sacrum P. P. *Thomas Rawlinson*, Filius superstitum natu maximus.

NewView  
Lond.

Near this Place, in the Chancel, lyeth interred the Body of *Philip Lackson*, Merchant, Son to *Miles Lackson*, of *Camdehay*, in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John Brown*, of *Sutton St. Clare*, in the same County,

Ibid.



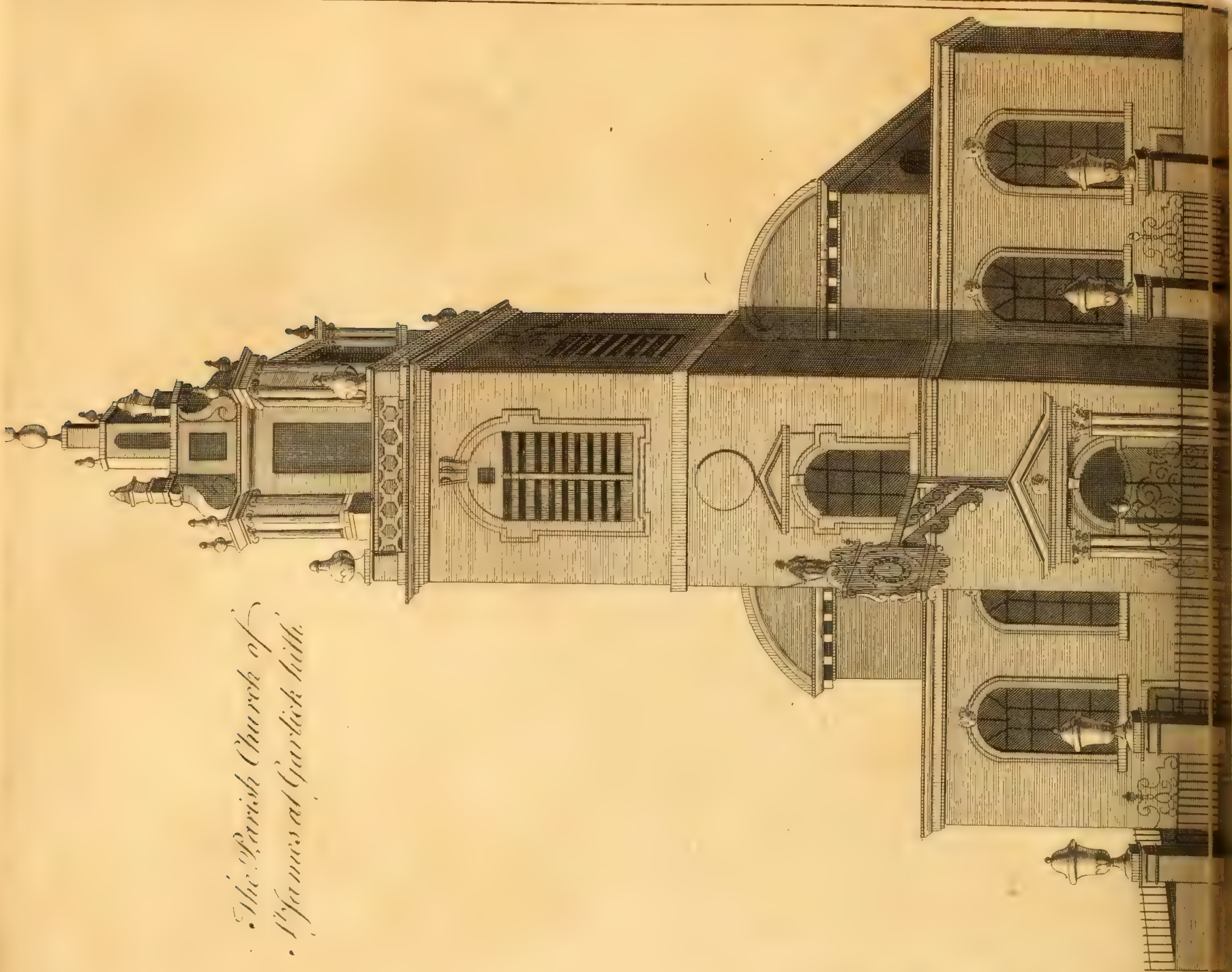




*The Parish Church of  
St. Dunstan in the East*



*The Parish Church of  
St. James at Garlick Hill*





Cóunty, Esq; by whom he had Three Sons, *Edward* and Two *Philips*; and Two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Eleanor*.

He was constantly devout in the Duties of Religion, according to the Church of *England*, truly loyal to the King, loving to his Relations, Neighbours and Acquaintance, faithful in Friendship, just in all his Dealing, and charitable to the Poor. In Memory of whom, *Elizabeth*, his Relict, caus'd this Monument to be set up, *Anno Dom. 1686*.

Ibid. In the Chancel is interred the Body of Sir *Robert Geffrey*, Kt. and Alderman, some time since Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, President of the Hospitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlehem*; a most excellent Magistrate, and of exemplary Charity, Virtue and Goodness; who departed this Life the 26th of *February 1703*, in the 91st Year of his Age. And also the Body of Dame *Percilla*, his Wife, Daughter of *Luke Cromptley*, Esq; who deceased the 26th of *October 1676*, in the 43d Year of her Age.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. M. S. *Edwardi Tyson*, M. D. ab antiqua stripe in Agro *Cumbriae* oriundi, viri omni eruditione atque Doctrina, in illis imprimis studiis, quæ medicum aut instruunt aut ornant, præstantissimi: in Arte Anatomicâ plane singularis. Qui Coll. Medicorum *London. & Societatis Regiæ Socius* fuit: in Aula Chirurgorum Prælector Anatomicus: in Hospitio mente captorum Medicus fidelissimus; omni Vitæ munere cum laude defunctus, Pietate erga Deum, Amore in Consanguineos, Fide in Amicos, Liberalitate erga Egenos, Animi candore, Morumq; suavitate inter universos, sempiternæ Gloriæ commendatus. Morte obiit repentina, Calend. Aug. An. Dom. 1708. Annos natus 58.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and twenty-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, eight Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch. Stow. Sur. Lond. Though I cannot ascertain the Origin of this Church, yet that it is not of a modern Foundation, is evident from *Reginald de Standon's* being Rector thereof in the Year 1288.

St. DUNSTAN's in the East.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the West Side of *St. Dunstan's-bill*, in the Ward of *Tower-street*, is dedicated to the imperious and implacable *Dunstan*, a *West-Saxon*, and an inveterate Enemy and cruel Persecutor of the Secular Clergy in favour of the Regulars; and the additional Epithet of *East*, is to distinguish it from other Churches of the same Name within the Bill of Mortality.

Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory was anciently in the Prior and Canons of *Canterbury*, who, *Anno 1365*, granted the same to *Simon* their Archbishop, and his Successors, in whom it still remains, and is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archiepiscopal See of *Canterbury*.

This Church having greatly suffered by the Conflagration of the Year 1666, it has since been repaired, and a beautiful new Steeple added thereto; whereby it has not only become a Gainer by its Misfortune, but the Rector likewise, whose Stipend, like those of others, is greatly augmented by Act of Parliament; which, together with the Profits and Charges of the Rectory, are as follow:

Nº. 92.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	200	0	0	Ibid.
By Glebes Anno 1636	6	0	0	Newc.
By Casualties in ditto	20	0	0	Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	60	7	11	Ibid.
To Tenths	6	0	9½	
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	7	7½	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.

James Bedingfield received	799	4	0¼	Parish Ac. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	282	17	5	
Paid on that of the Poor	593	13	7	
Balance to the Warden	77	6	11½	

Donations, per Annum.

By William Sevenoke	29	13	4	Don. Regist.
By Matthew Earnest	20	0	0	
By Sir Bartholomew James	6	0	0	
By Sir William Harriot	19	0	0	
By Henry Hardson, Alderman	22	6	0	
By Thomas Cuttle	23	0	0	
By Sir Richard Goldstone	14	0	0	
By Sir Thomas Hunt	2	13	4	
By Sir Richard Champion	8	0	0	
By William Hunt	2	0	0	
By William Haines	6	0	0	
By William Barret	4	0	0	
By Edward Turville	11	0	0	
By the Lady Viscountess Conway	10	0	0	
By Anne Hide	3	0	0	
By Sir John Moore	3	0	0	
By Bernard Hide	5	0	0	
By Sir William Russell	1	7	6	
By Margaret Deane	0	6	0	
By William Hunt	1	6	8	
By George Hanger	4	0	0	
By William Bateman, 200l. for a Purchase	10	0	0	
By Gilbert Keate, 100 l. for ditto	5	0	0	
By Mrs. Bennet, 220 l. for ditto	11	0	0	
By Joseph Lyons, 50 l. for ditto	2	10	0	
By Gilbert Keate, 60 l. to be lent without Interest	0	0	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Clausus in hoc Tumulo *Gulielmus Payne* requiescit, Quem facer edituum foverat iste locus. Clarum cui virtus, Ars et cui Musica nomen, *Edwardi* quarti Regis in ede dabat. Si tibi sit Pietas, Tumuli si cura, Viator, Hoc optes illi quod cupis ipse tibi. Ob. 1508.

Here lieth *Clement Towne*, . . . . 1540, whos Obiit shall for ever be observyd in this Church, and his Masse always upon the Day followyng, whos Soul and his Two Wyfs Souls, *Elisabeth* and *Elisabeth*, and al their Chyldrens Souls, *Jesus* take to his glorious Mercy. Amen.

Here lyeth *Henry Headson's* Corps, Within this Tombe of Stone; His Soul, through Faith in Christ's Death, To God in Heaven is gone. Whiles that he lived an Alderman, And Skinner was his State, To Vertue bare he all his Love, To Vice he bare his Hate. His Almes that Weekely he bestowed, Within this Parish here, May witnesse to the Poores Releefe, What Good-Will hee did beare.

12 X

Hee



Hee had to Wife one *Barbara*,  
Which made this Tombe you see;  
By whom he had of Issue Store,  
Eight Sonnes and Daughters Three.  
Obiit 22, Decemb. An. Dom. 1555.

Ibid.

Sir *Christopher Draper*, Knight, Ironmonger, and Lord Mayor of *London*, 1560, deceased, being 70 Yeeres of Age. Lady *Margaret*, his Wife, made this Monument for him.

On the same Monument are the following Inscriptions of the said Sir *Christopher's* Sons in Law.

Sir *William Webbe*, Kt. Salter, and Lord Maioir of *London*, 1591, deceased the Fourth Day of *July* 1599. Lady *Bennet*, his Wife, yet living, Daughter to Sir *Christopher Draper*, Knight, performed this in her Love to him.

Sir *Wolstane Dixie*, Knight, Skinner, and Lord Maioir of *London*, An. Dom. 1582, deceased, being 69 Yeeres of Age. Lady *Agnes*, his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Christopher Draper*, Knight, deceased in the 37th Yeere of her Age.

Sir *Henry Billingsley*, Knight, Haberdasher, and Lord Maioir of *London*, 1596, yet living in An. 1602. Mistresse *Bridget*, his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Christopher Draper*, Knight, deceased in the 44th Yeere of her Age. Master *Christopher Woodrooffe*, Son to the said Mistresse *Bridget*, deceased 37 Yeeres of Age.

Hoc Monumentum amoris ergo posuit Domina *Bennet Webbe*, superstes, in Memoriam sui Conjugis dignissimi Equitis *Guil. Webbe*, defuncti 4 Julii 1599, ut etiam in Observantiam Officii erga Parentes suos, Dom. *Christ. Draper*, & *Margaretam*, Uxorem ejus, necnon ceteros tunc sorores tum posteros præfixos.

Ibid.

The Corps of *Richard Champion*, Knight, Maioir and Draper, here doth rest;  
Whose Soule by most assured Hope,  
With Christ in Heaven is blest.  
His Life was such, and so employed  
To right from Wrong, that hee,  
Whom God did so direct in Life,  
Must needs with Comfort dye.  
Both Rich and Poore did like him well,  
And yet do praise his Name;  
Though he behind him left no Child  
Which might declare the same.  
His Weekly Almes that is bestowed,  
Within this Parish here,  
Doth witnesse to the Poores Comfort,  
That Good-Will he did beare.

Obiit 30 Octobris, An. Dom. 1568.

NewView  
Lond.

To the pious Memory of that truly virtuous and religious Lady, Dame *Mary More*, (late Wife of Sir *John More* Kt. and Alderman of this City) a Person deservedly great by excellent Accomplishments of Nature, and the more divine Perfections of Grace; who having filled up her several Relations with just Honour and Applause, and left the World a bright Example of Piety and Virtue, resigned up her Spirit the 16th Day of *May*, in the 58th Year of her Age, and of her Marriage the 38th, and lyeth interred in a Vault near this Place, Anno Dom. 1690.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Mortalitatis Exuvias hic deposuit *Franciscus March*, apud *Limehouse*, in Agro *Mediæ Sexiæ* natus; qui circa 16 *Ætatis* annum Insulam *Cyprum* petens, ibi laudabili industria & parcimonia Rem familiarem auxit. Dein in Patriam reversus, & in honorabilem Mercatorum Societatem, qui commutandis mercibus *Turcarum* littora frequentant, co-optatus, erga Deum pium, in Negotiationibus justum, in Promissis fidum, in Re familiari providum, in suis beneficium, & in omnes benevolum, se præstitit. Tandem Stranguaria

corruptus postquam immanes cruciatus per aliquot Menses ab ulcere vesicam depascenti, invicta animi Constantia, perpeffus esset, ineluctabili morbo cessit; & Mortalitati, non Vitæ, valedixit, 10 Novembr. 1697. *Ætat.* 62.

In a Vault near this Place is deposited the Body of Sir *John Moore*, Kt. some time Lord Mayor of *London*, one of the Representatives of this City in Parliament, and President of *Christ's Hospital*; who, for his great and exemplary Loyalty to the Crown, was empowered by King *Charles* the II<sup>d</sup> to bear on a Canton one of the Lions of *England*, as an Augmentation to his Arms.

He, out of a Christian Zeal for good Works, founded and endow'd a Free School at *Appleby* in *Leicestershire*, his native Country; and was a good Benefactor to the worshipful Company of Grocers, to the several Hospitals of this City, to his own Relations in general, and to the Parish. He departed this Life the 2d Day of *June* 1702, aged 82 Years.

#### Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty-one Members; two Church-wardens; three hundred and twenty-two Houses. Augmentation paid to St. *Bride's* Parish, twenty Pounds per An.

#### Antiquities, &c. in the Parish.

The only Antiquity in this Parish is that of its Church, which, tho' I cannot trace it to the Time of its Foundation, it nevertheless appears not to be of a late Date, by *John de Burton's* being collated thereto in the Year 1312.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

#### St. DUNSTAN's in the West.

This is a Vicarage, the Church whereof is seated on the North Side of *Fleet-street*, in the Ward of *Farringdon without*; and is so denominated from its Dedication to *Dunstan* aforesaid; and the Epithet of *West*, to distinguish it from the Church above-mentioned.

This Church, tho' at present a Vicarage, was anciently a Rectory, in the Patronage of the Convent of *Westminster*; the Abbot whereof, *Richard de Barking*, in the Year 1237, granted the same to *Henry* the Third; from which Time the Advowson continued in the Crown, till the Year 1362, after which it seems for some time to have been in the Bishop of *London*; for, upon the Petition of the Abbot and Convent of *Premonstratenses* of *Alnwick*, in the County of *Northumberland*, to *Robert*, Bishop of *London*; setting forth, That, by their Monastery's standing upon the Frontiers of *Scotland*, their Revenues, by the frequent Incursions and Depredations of the *Scots*, were not only very much diminished, but their Convent likewise burnt, and they not in a Condition to rebuild the same, nor keep the Hospitality they ought:

Newc.  
Repert.  
Eccl. Paroch.

Wherefore the Bishop, on the 30th of *October*, Anno 1386, by the Assent of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, did appropriate this Rectory to the Abbot and Canons of that Convent, with a Power to supply the Cure with one of their own Canons, or other Secular Priest, removable at their Pleasure. Hence it was, my Author supposes, that there was neither Rector nor Vicar instituted to this Church for upwards of Seventy Years.

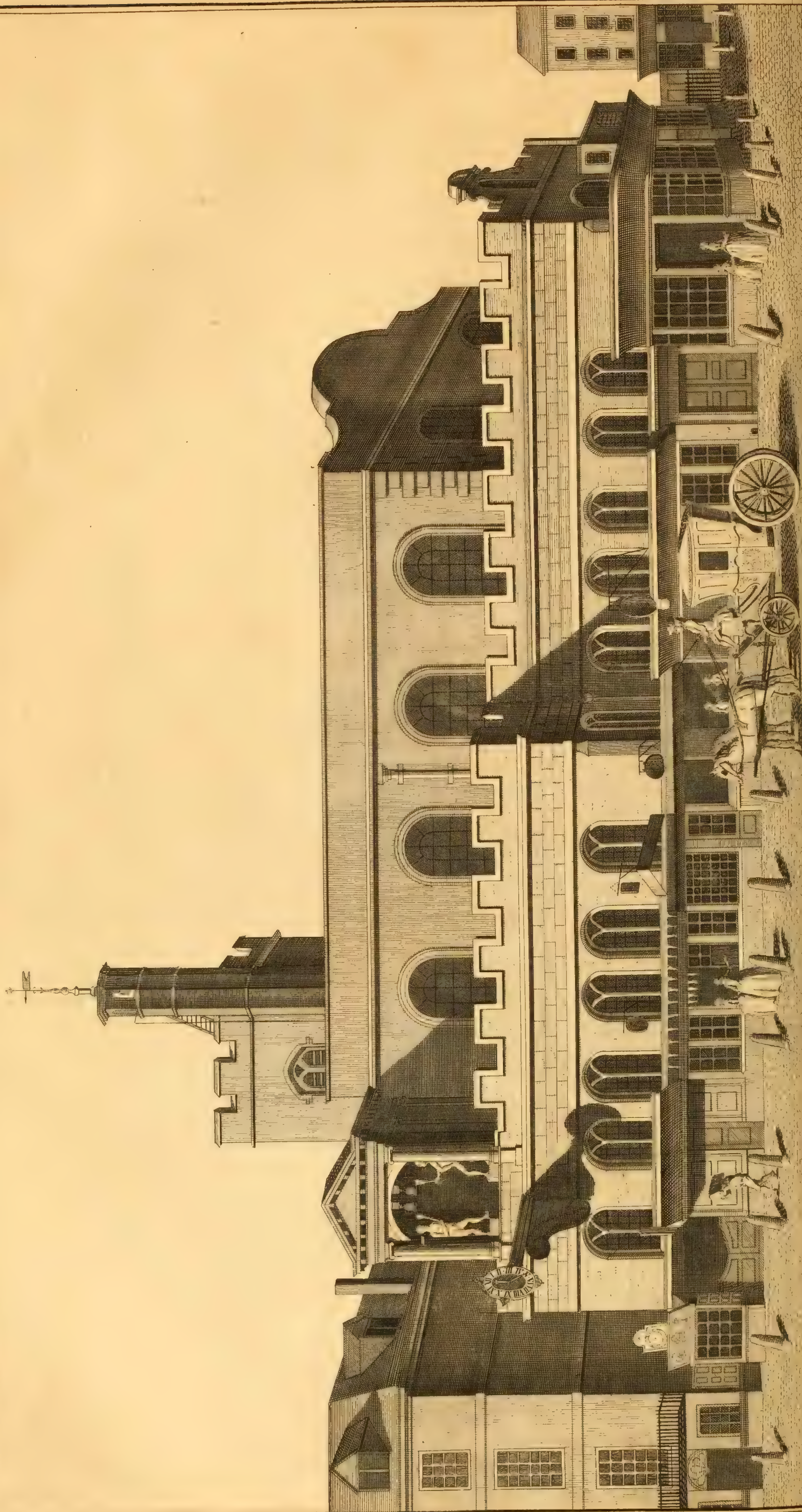
Ibid.

But in the Year 1437, a perpetual Vicar being instituted thereto, the Patronage continued in the said Abbot and Convent till their Suppression; when









The South-East (West) of the Clock of 14th Century in the West



when coming to the Crown; it continued therein till the Year 1554; when *Edward* the Sixth granted the same to the Lord *Dudley*; where it continued not long; for both the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage were granted to Sir *Richard Sackville*, in whose Family it continued till alienated to *George Rivers*, in the Year 1625; since which Time they have been in Lay Hands.

The Fire of *London*, Anno 1666, stopping within three Houses of this Church, it luckily escaped Destruction; wherefore it remains in all Respects as formerly. The Profits and Disbursements whereof, as returned in the Year 1636, were as follow:

*Receipts on Account of the Cure.*

				l.	s.	d.
Newe. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.	By Tithes	—	—	240	4	9½
	By Glebe	—	—	53	0	0
	By Casualties	—	—	100	0	0
	By Sermons	—	—	5	6	8
	By a Vicarage House	—	—	50	0	0

*Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	—	26	4	9½
	To Tenths	—	—	2	12	3¼
	To the Bishop's Procuration			0	7	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration			0	7	8

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1724.*

Par. Acc. Book.	<i>Joseph Burr</i> receiv'd	—	—	419	6	11
	Paid on Account of the Church			264	6	1½
	Paid on that of the Poor			300	8	5
	Balance to the Warden	—	—	145	7	7½

*Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1726.*

Ibid.	<i>Samuel Saunders</i> , &c. receiv'd			504	19	1
	Paid on Account of the Poor			499	4	8
	Balance to the Parish	—	—	5	14	5
	Paid to the Poor in both Accounts			799	13	1

*Donations, per Annum.*

Don. Regist.	1524, By <i>John Knap</i>	—	—	8	6	0
	1547, By <i>John Fisher</i>	—	—	5	0	0
	1560, By <i>William Peighan</i>			1	0	0
	1560, By <i>Robert Fleetwood</i>	—	—	1	6	8
	1563, By <i>William Mathew</i>	—	—	0	13	4
	1575, By <i>Richard Morley</i>	—	—	2	0	0
	1577, By <i>John Elsing</i>	—	—	3	0	0
	1580, By <i>John Bowser</i>	—	—	2	12	0
	1605, By <i>Walter Meredith</i>	—	—	2	0	0
	1606, By <i>William Crouch</i>	—	—	10	10	0
	1608, By <i>John Baker</i> , 120 l. for a Purchase	—	—	6	0	0
	1609, By <i>Sir Mathew Carew</i>	—	—	6	13	4
	1609, By <i>Henry Webb</i>	—	—	2	10	0
	1616, By <i>Robert Jenkinson</i>	—	—	6	10	0
	1618, By <i>Henry Adams</i> , 1000 l. for a Purchase	—	—	50	0	0
	1619, By <i>Otho Maudit</i>	—	—	2	0	0
	1620, By <i>Timothy Read</i>	—	—	1	0	0
	1622, By <i>Thomas White</i>	—	—	18	0	0
	1624, By <i>Peter Blake</i>	—	—	1	15	0
	1626, By <i>Thomas Johnson</i>	—	—	8	0	0
	1629, By <i>Katharine Tyrrell</i> , 100 l. for a Purchase	—	—	5	0	0
	1632, By <i>Edward Tyrrell</i>	—	—	2	12	0
	1662, By <i>John Brown</i>	—	—	6	6	8
	1678, By <i>John Marshall</i>	—	—	10	0	0
	1680, By <i>William Bell</i> , 100 l. for a Purchase	—	—	5	0	0
	1680, By <i>Parthenia Lowman</i> , 100 l. for ditto	—	—	5	0	0

	1697, By <i>John Land</i>	—	—	120	0	0
	By a Puisne Judge of the Common Pleas	—	—	2	13	4
	By <i>Mr. Holford</i>	—	—	3	0	0
	By the Lady <i>Paggington</i>	—	—	3	13	4
	By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	—	0	3	4
	By <i>John Warner</i>	—	—	0	3	0
	By <i>Mr. Grinsell</i>	—	—	1	0	0

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

O bono Protector Animæ, miserere *Johannis Horsepoole*, qui Rector *Averham* fuit ejus in annis. Cancellariæ fuerat vivendo Magister, Sis sibi fons veniæ cujus fuit ipse Magister. Morte die decimo nono Junii ruit anno, M. C. quater nono fociato bis sibi deno.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Hic jacet *Rogerus Horton*, quondam unus Justiciariorum de Banco Domini Regis. Qui obiit ultimo die Aprilis, An. 1423. Cujus, &c.

Ibid.

Hic jacet *Gulielmus Chapman*, nuper Civis & Scissor, ac vicecomes Civitatis *London*. & *Alicia*, Uxor ejus. Qui *Guliel.* pro uno Capellano hic perpetuo celebraturo, ac pro uno Cereo coram venerabili Sacramento ad Summum Altare hujus Ecclesiæ continuè ardente, necnon pro suo Anniversario in perpetuum fiendo feliciter ordinavit. Et idem *Guliel.* obiit primo die Mensis Julii, An. Dom. 1446.

Ibid.

Dona requiem, miserecordissime *Jesu*, Anime famuli tui *Laurentii Bartlot*, nuper Registrarii Episcopi *Lincol.* qui obiit . . . die Octob. An. 1470.

Weav. Fun. Mon.

Quisquis ades vultumque vides, sta, perlege, plora Judicii memor esto tui; tua nam venit hora. Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es; tua posteriora Commemorans, miseris miserans pro me precor ora.

Hic jacet humatus *Williel. Portman*, Miles, Serviens inclitissimi Principis *H. 8.* ad Legem, & illo tempore unus Justic. suorum ad Placitum coram ipso Rege tenend. ac postea, temp. illustriss. Principum *Phil. & Mariæ*, Regis & Reginæ *Angliæ*, Capitalis Justiciarius hujus Regni *Angliæ*, eoque Officio summa æquitate ita perfunctus erat, ut in Deum in primis Sanctus & Pius, in Patriam ac Principem Fidus & Morigerus, in omnes denique semper æquabil. fuit & perseveravit. Ab hac autem luce in Cœlestem Prætorum cœtum 5 die *Februarii*, anno Regni præfat. Regis & Reginæ 3; 4, emigravit.

Mund Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here lieth the Body of Sir *Roger Cholmeley*, Knight for the Body to King *Henry* the Eighth: Which Sir *Roger* deceased the 28 Day of April, An. Dom. 1538.

Ibid.

*Ranulphus Cholmeley* clara hic cum Conjuge dormit: Binaque Connubii corpora juncta Fide, Hæc brevis urna tenet; veros disjungere amantes Nec potuit mortis vis truculenta nimis. Justitia insignis nulli pietate secundus, *Ranulphus*, clara Stirpe creatus erat. Non deerant artes generoso pectore dignæ, Doctus & *Anglorum* Jure peritus erat. Ille Recordator *Londini*, huic extitit Urbi; Et miseris semper mite levamen erat. Hujus acerba viri *Londinum* funera desiet, Dicens, Justitiæ vive perennis honor, Obiit 25 Die Aprilis, Ann. 1563.

Ibid.

Here *Edward Cordell*, Squire, lyes; Who, when hee Life possest, Had Place among the Learn'd and Wise, And Credit with the Best. *Abigail Henningham*, his Wife, This Monument prepared, For Love to him, who in his Life To love her well declared.

Ibid.

God



God hath his Soule, this Earth his Earth,  
Her Heart his Love still keepes;  
The Ods 'twixt you and him is Breath,  
Which gone, all Flesh thus sleeps.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur. In Obitum *Thomæ Valentis, Lincolnienfis* Hospitii Socii. Qui obiit 23 die Decemb. Anno 1601. *Ætatis* 78.

Hoc Tumulo *Thomæ* requiescunt Offa *Valentis*,  
Et parvum Corpus parvula Terra tegit:  
Sed Mens, quæ melior Pars est, expertq; sepulchri,  
Infima despiciens Sidera celsa colit.

Ibid. The Memoriall of *William Crouche*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, and one of the Common Councill of this City; who gave by his Will, Ten Shillings a Yeere, for a Sermon on his Funerall Day; and Forty Shillings Yeerly for a Dinner to be made on that Day, for the Common Councill, the Church Wardens, and Twelve Freemen of this Parish, at the Election of his Executors. And he also gave Ten Pounds a Yeere for ever, to be distributed yeerly among Six and Thirty poore People of honest Life, dwelling in this Parish. Hee was buried neere to this Place, the Sixteenth Day of *April*, Anno Domini 1606.

Loe, thus he dyed, for vain and fraile is Flesh;  
Yet lives his Soule (by Faith) in endlesse Bliss,  
By Faith in *Christ*; whose Grace was so enlarged,  
That by his Bloud Man's Sinne he hath discharged.

Ibid. My Friend, whoso this Place of mine  
Thou be that shalt behold,  
With Patience pawse, and heare a Friend  
His Mind to thee unfold:  
Seeke not with Heapes of worldly Toyes  
To furnish thy Delight;  
Nor let him fancy high Degree,  
That hopes to live aright.  
If thou have Wealth, supply their Want  
That languish and decay;  
And linger not thy good Intent  
Untill the latter Day.  
If Poverty oppresse thy Minde,  
Let Patience be thy Guide:  
Let Rigour faile to false thy Faith,  
What Hap so thee betide.  
For, as from Death no Way there is,  
Whereby thee to defend;  
So happy may no Creature be,  
Before his finall End.  
Wherefore of God his Mercy crave,  
Who hath of Mercy Store,  
And unto him commend my Soule,  
(My Friend) I crave no more.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur. On the Death of the discreet and virtuous Mistress *Mary Davies*, Daughter of *Thomas Croft*, of *Okley Parke* in the County of *Salop*, Esquire, and Wife of *John Davies*, of *Hereford*. She died on *New Yeeres Day*, 1612.

Here lies her Dust, who, in a Span of Life,  
Compass't the Virtue of the worthiest Wife:  
If Oddes there be, (well measured) 'twill be found  
She more acquir'd; so her bright Stocker renown'd:  
And to those Wives, that Glory most doe gaine,  
She was a Mirrour, that no Breath could staine;  
Though she a Female were, her Judgment was,  
To truest Masculines, a truer Glasse:  
For she by Nature, Grace and Wisdome too,  
Shew'd by a Woman, what best Men should doe  
In their best Actions: For she acted nought,  
That came not from a grave and gracious Thought.  
But Nature (though familiar, yet most strange,  
Shewing how much she doth delight in Change,  
In Thousand Fashions doth herself array)  
Permits nought here, to stand at constant Stay.  
And Time and Death with her therein conspire,  
Else had these Ashes still held vitall Fire.  
But these just Lines, in Time and Death's Despight,  
Shall lead all Times to do her Vertue Right.

In Memory of the Honourable and Vertuous *Margaret Talbot*, Widow; who deceased the 31st of *March*, 1620. Ibid.

By this small Statue (Reader) is but showne,  
That she was buried here; but hadst thou knowne  
The Piety and Vertues of her Minde,  
Thou wouldst have said, why was she not enshrin'd?

Both *Vere's* and *Windsor's* best Blood fill'd her Veins,

She matcht with *Talbot*, yet their noble Straines  
Were far below her Vertue; in whose Breast  
God had infus'd his Graces, 'bove the rest  
Of all her Sex; whose sacred Course of Life,  
Both in the State of Widow, Maid and Wife;  
For each she had beene, though her latter Dayes  
Chaste Widowhood crown'd, to her immotall  
Praise;

Was so immaculate, she deserves to be  
The Chrystall Mirrour to Posterity.  
More Honour hast thou by her Burial here,  
*Dunstan*, than to thee chanc'd this many a Yeere.  
Earth, from her Coffin, heave thy ponderous  
Stones,

And, for thy sacredst Relique, keepe her Bones.  
Since, spite of Envy, it cannot be deny'd,  
Saint-like she liv'd, and like a Saint she dy'd.

M. S. *Nicholai Hare*, viri Morum Suavitate & Elegantia, Animi Candore & Magnitudine, Ingenii denique Acumine, & Judicii Gravitate, incomparabilis: Discipularum & Linguarum, tam quæ ad Artes, quam quæ ad Aulas spectant, Cognitione ornatissimi. Cujus Egregias & Raras Animi Dotes, *Anglia*, *Belgia*, *Gallia*, ipsaque *Italia*, jamdudum suspexere & stupuere. Qui desiderio sui apud Amicos omnesque Bonos relicto, obiit, cheu! nondum quadragenarius, Anno 1621. Ibid.

*Johannes Harvey*, Amico dulcissimo & B. M. in perpetuam grati animi memoriam P. Magnificentius positurus, si ei suam ipsius pietatem magis quam amici voluntatem exequi licuisset.

Vale, Anima Candidissima; vale, tuorum, quos dolore & luctu conficis, æternum desiderium; vale, Patriæ & Seculi Summum Ornamentum.

Hic requiescunt ossa *Roberti Houghton*, Militis, unius Justiciariorum Dom. *Jacobi*, nuper Regis, ad Placita coram Dom. Rege tenenda affig. Qui natus est apud *Gunthorpe*, in Comitatu *Norfolciæ*, tertio die *Augusti*, Anno Dom. 1548, & ex hac vita migravit infra hanc Parochiam Sexto die *Februarii*, An. Dom. 1623. Ex *Maria*, Uxore, Filia *Roberti Rychers*, de *Woortham* in Comitatu *Cantiæ*, Armigeri, Tres suscepit Filios, totidemque Filias. Ex quibus (*Roberto* & *Susanna*, in vita ejus extinctis) *Franciscus*, *Johannes*, *Elizabetha* & *Maria*, tempore mortis suæ, Dei favore fuere superstites. Ibid.

Hic requiescunt ossa *Richardi Hutton*, Militis, unius Justiciariorum Dom. Regis de Com. Banco. Qui obiit 26 Feb. 1638, annoque *Ætat.* suæ 79, fuere Felix iter a Seculo ad Coelum. NewView Lond.

M. P. S. Siste, viator, & lucubre mirare moror, quod non tegit vulgares cineres, obdormit in hoc funesto Repositorio *Albertus Otto Faber*, *Solmeius Galli Fabri* Prætoris Filius, Natione *Teutonicus*, qui a Cursu Philosophiæ, in Academia *Marpurgensi*, cum laude peracto, se totum Jurisprudentiæ vovit, & celeberrimæ Facultatis Doctoratu insignitus est. Augustissimo postea Imperatori Chirurgus generalis evasit, potentissimiq; *Daniæ* ac *Sueciæ* Regibus, & demum *Carolo* secundo *Anglorum* Monarchæ Clementissimo, & Medicina. Ibid.

Chemiæ perfelix Indagator, Orator, septem Linguarum perfectâ scientiâ clarus & illustris, Pulchrarum Literarum ingens Ornamentum, sincera erga Deum Pietate, Proximos humanitate, Egenos benevolentia, omnes Urbanitate & Philanthro-



pia in omne ævum spectabilis & honorandus. *Augusti* 15, Æra Salutis 1684, Ætatis suæ 72, è vi-  
vis decessit. Gratitude & mœroris ergo *Ger-  
trudis Faber Armytage*, Filia, suo hoc Monumen-  
tum pie poni curavit 1685.

The comfortable Farewell of a young Infant,  
fighed out in his dying Sickneſs, to his mourn-  
full Parents.

Let not my Father greeve, or Mother moane,  
That I this wretched World have ſoone forgone :  
Better I dye, before I doe amiſſe,  
Than live to ſinne, and be bereft of Bliffe.  
All that I can be charg'd with at the Tribunall  
Throne,

Is Sinne Originall, for Actuall I have none,  
And that I know my Saviour with his Blood  
Hath waſht away, and made my Badneſs Good.  
And cauſe I know (though Knowledge I have  
ſmall)

That *Jeſus Chriſt* did dye to ſave us all ;  
I paſſe with Joy, in Heaven to meet my King,  
With Angels and Archangels there to ſing.  
Then, Father, mourne, and, Mother, weep no  
more,

I now dye rich, that might have liv'd but poore ;  
For had I progreſt unto Man's Eſtate,  
It is not certaine what would be my Fate :  
Whether a Croſſe, or Bleſſing, I ſhould prove,  
Or merit Parents direful Hate, or Love.  
For oft you ſee, how Youths rebellious Prankes  
Makes Sonnes ingrate, to thoſe they owe moſt  
Thankes !

And might not I have been amongſt the Number  
Of thoſe that doe their Parents States incumber ?  
Yes, yes, I might, perhaps, have been a Slave,  
And kill'd your Hearts with Care, and digg'd your  
Grave.

But now my ſilly Dove-like Soule doth part  
In Peace of God, and Love of Parents Heart.  
Sweet Innocence, my Shield, I beare in Hand,  
To guard me towards that moſt Holy Land,  
Where Parents both, and Siſter I ſhall ſee,  
In God's appointed Time triumphantly.  
Till when,

Adieu, ſweet Parents ! *Jehovah* calls away,  
My Name is *Simon*, (Obedience) and I muſt obey.

Epitaphium.

Young *Simon* up to *Sion* is aſcended,  
His beſt Life is begunne, his worſt being ended.

In the Middle of this Church, near the Chan-  
cell, are interred the Bodies of *Edward Marſhal*,  
Eſq; formerly Maſter Maſon of *England*, together  
with *Anne*, his Wife, by whom he had Nine Sons  
and five Daughters, whereof *Joſhua*, the eldeſt  
only ſurvived him. He was loyal to his King,  
uſeful in his Pariſh, charitable to the Poor whiſt  
he was living, and left ſeveral Memorials of it at  
his Death ; and departed this Life the 10th, of  
*Dec.* 1675, aged 77 Years.

Near him lyeth the Body of his Son *Joſhua  
Marſhal*, Eſq; late Maſter Maſon to King *Charles*  
*II.* He walked in the Steps of his Father, and  
ſucceeded him, not only in his Office but Vir-  
tues. Whereas his Father, in his Life-time, did  
give Ten Pounds *per Annum*, iſſuing out of a  
House in *Fetter-lane*, during the Term of a Leaſe,  
for the daily Reading of Divine Morning Service  
in this Church ; he hath perpetuated it for ever.  
He was Twice Maſter of his Company, and be-  
queath'd unto them above 200*l.* to the End that,  
by them, Ten Pounds *per Annum* ſhould be for  
ever diſtributed to their poor Widows ; and he  
gave ſeveral other charitable Bequeſts.

In whoſe Memory this Monument is erected  
by *Catharine*, his Wife, out of the tender Affec-  
tion ſhe bore to her Huſband. He died *April*  
6th, 1678, aged 49 Years.

In this Faire Fragrant Maiden Month of *May*,  
When Earth her Flowre Embroydery doth dif-  
play,

*Jane Watſon*, one of Vertue's Flowers moſt Faire,  
For Beauty, Wit and Worth, a Primroſe rare ;  
Adorn'd this Earth, changing Earth's Marriage  
Bed,

To joyne her Virgin Soul to *Chriſt*, her Head.

Near the Foot of this Pillar, under a Tomb-  
ſtone, with theſe Arms, lyes the Body of *Mary Col-  
clough*, the moſt deſervedly beloved and lamented  
Wife of *Adam Colclough*. This is only intended  
to tell who ſhe was ; for her Virtues ought rather  
to be imitated every-where, than recited here.  
She was Daughter of *Col. Blagge*, Governour of  
*Yarmouth* and *Languard Fort*, Captain of the Yeo-  
men of Guards, and of the Bedchamber to his  
Majeſty that now is. Her Mother was Daugh-  
ter of *Sir Roger North*, and of his Wife, mention'd  
in the Monument at the Head of this Iſle.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry conſiſts of twenty-five Members,  
who are annually choſen ; two Church-wardens ;  
two Overſeers of the Poor ; four hundred and  
ſeventy-one Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh  
of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, ten Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Tho' I cannot diſcover the Time when this  
Church was at firſt erected, yet, by what is above-  
ſaid, it appears to be of conſiderable Antiquity.

St. EDMUND's the King.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſituate on the  
North Side of *Lombard-ſtreet*, in the Ward of  
*Langbourn*, is denominated from its Dedication  
to *St. Edmund*, King of the *East-Angles*, who, for  
his ſtedfaſt Profeſſion of the Chriſtian Religion,  
was barbarouſly murdered by the Pagan *Danes*;  
in the Year 870.

The Patronage of this Rectory was in the  
Prior and Convent of the Trinity within *Aldgate*,  
till their Suppreſſion, *Anno* 1539, when coming to  
the Crown, 'twas ſoon after conferred upon the  
Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and his Succeſſors, in  
whom it ſtill remains. But in Eccleſiaſtical Af-  
fairs 'tis ſubject to the Archdeacon of *London* ;  
except what relates to Wills and Adminiſtrations,  
which belong to the Commiſſary.

This Church ſharing the common Fate in the  
Fire of 1666, 'tis ſince rebuilt, and by Act of  
Parliament conſtituted the Place of Publick Wor-  
ſhip for this and the Pariſh of *St. Nicholas Acons* ;  
whereby the Rectorial Profits are increaſed near  
double to what they were ; which, together with  
the Diſburſements of the Cure, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	180	0	0	Ibid.
By Glebe in 1636	10	0	0	Newc.
By Casualties in ditto	5	8	8	Repert.
By two Parſonage Houſes in ditto	40	0	0	Eccleſ.

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

To Firſt-fruits	34	14	2	Ibid.
To Tenths	3	9	5	
To the Biſhop's Procuration	0	11	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	6	4	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

<i>John Box</i> receiv'd	697	6	4	Par. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	559	8	8	Book.







Donations, per Annum.			
		l.	s. d.
Parish Account Book.	By John Steward	—	—
	By Robert Kitching	—	—
	By Thomas Jennings	—	—
	By Mr. Gibbs	—	—
	By Thomas Dawson	—	—
	By Clement Austin	—	—
	By Margaret Deane	—	—

Monumental Inscriptions.

Unusquisq; diu gaudet, bene vivere nemo;  
Quisq; pie debet vivere; nemo diu.  
Obiit Anno 1583.

Here lyeth interred the Body of John Cornelius Linckebeck, of London, Merchant, who exchanged this Life in his grand climacterical Year 63, the 30th of September 1665; leaving behind him by his first Wife, Mary, Three Sons, Henry, Jacob, and Peter, and one beloved Daughter, Mary.

Corporis Arca mei variis jactata procellis,  
Expectans portum Paradisi hac vale quæta.  
——— Hæredes ——— Resurgam.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and twelve Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Robert Kilwardeby was Rector thereof before the Year 1366.

St. FAITH's.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof was the Vault under the East End or Choir of St. Paul's Cathedral; and its Name it owes to its being dedicated to St. Faith, or Sancta Fides, a French Virgin of the City of Agen, in the Province of Aquitain, who, according to some, suffered in the Reign of Dioclesian the Emperor, for refusing to sacrifice to Idols.

This Rectory, being one of the Peculiars belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, they are both Patrons and Ordinaries of the same; therefore 'tis not only exempt from the Archdeacon, but likewise from the Bishop, except when he Visits, tam in Capite quam in Membris.

This Church having suffered with the Cathedral of St. Paul's in the great Fire of 1666, the Parish thereof has by Parliament been united to the Church of St. Austin, where I have taken Notice of its Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Cure; therefore shall proceed to its Parochial Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.			
		l.	s. d.
Parish Account Book.	William Ship receiv'd	—	—
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	—
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	—
	Balance to the Warden	—	—

Donations, per Annum.			
		l.	s. d.
Don. Regist.	1579, By William Lamb	—	—
	1586, By David Smith	—	—
	1590, By Richard Lambert, 100 l. to be lent	—	—
	By Mr. Alderman Styles, 100 l. for ditto	—	—
	1598, By John Payne	—	—
	1598, By John Vaine	—	—
	1611, By William Evans, 40 l. for a Purchase	—	—

		l.	s. d.
1612, By John Norton, 150 l. for ditto	—	—	—
1624, By John Sanderson, 150 l. for ditto	—	—	—
1625, By Elizabeth Underwood, 60 l. for ditto	—	—	—
1636, By James Trussel	—	—	—
1643, By William Adams	—	—	—
1643, By Robert Freeman	—	—	—
1658, By John Same	—	—	—
1665, By Robert Cobby	—	—	—

Monumental Inscriptions.

Willielmi Lily, servus Christique Minister,  
Hic locus est illi: fuit artibus ipse Magister.  
M. Domini c Quater, semel l. ter & v. lege Frater.  
x. bis cum quinis m. Adar est bonus sibi Finis.

Perpetuis annis Memores estote Johannis Good, succentoris Cardinalisque minoris.  
Canonici cujus ope . . . hujus.  
Hic . . . & colitur per & hunc Elemosinatur.  
Distribui Tutor fuit & Puerisque minorem,  
Collegii Custos dum vixit canonicorum.  
Hinc migrat m. c. Quater, l. x. que Decembris.  
Eterna  
Virgo Dei Mater prestet sibi Regna superna.

Hic Homo Catholicus, Willielmus West, tumulatur,  
Pauli Canonicus Minor Ecclesie vocitatur.  
Qui fuerat Cardinalis, bonus atque sodalis;  
M. Sexageno, quater, &c. ter uno pleno.  
Augusti denoque die ruit ille sereno.

Lo, Thomas Mond, Esquire by Birth, doth under buried lye,  
To shew that Men (by Nature's Law) are borne to live and dye.  
In Shropshire, at the Mind Towne borne, the Time we here prefixe,  
And dyed the Seventh of February, in Anno Seventy-six:  
Threescore and Seven Years he saw: Though Body lye in Tombe,  
His Soule (immortal) lives in Heaven, by God's eternall Doome.

Natus Octavo Mensis Julii 1510. Obiit septimo Februarii 1576.

Here under this Stone resteth, in the Mercy of God, the Body of Mr. Thomas Dockwray, Notary, late one of the Proctors of the Arches, Citizen and Stationer of London; and Anne, his Wife. The which Thomas deceased the 23d Day of June, An. Dom. 1559.

Cur sacerdos eram, jam factus vile Cadaver?  
Et cito Pulvis erit: Quæso, memento mei.  
Siste gradum, qui me teris hic; & funde precatus,  
Me Deus ut levet hinc, ducat ad usque Polum.

Here buried is Elizabeth, of Honour worthy Dame,  
Her Husband erst Lord Shandoys was, her Sonne hath now like Name.  
Her Father was of Wilton Lord, a Gray, of Puissant Fame;  
Her Brother left, with us behinde, now Lord is of the same.  
Her vertuous Life yet still doth live, her Honour shall remaine,  
Her Corps though it be growne to Dust, her Soul the Heavens containe.

Quæ obiit 29 Decembris, Ann. Dom. 1559.

Lo here the certaine End of every Mortal one,  
Behold alive to Day, Tomorrow dead and gone.  
Live well, so endless Life (by Death) you shall obtaine,  
Nought lose the Good by Death, since Life thereby they gaine.

William



*William Babbam and Alice Button, his Wife, An.  
Dom. 1577.*

Mund.Ed. *William Lambe*, so sometime was my-Name,  
Stow. Sur. Whiles I alive did run my Mortall Race,  
Serving a Prince of molt immortal Fame,  
Henry the Eight, who, of his Princely Grace,  
In his Chappell allowed me a Place.  
By whose Favour, from Gentleman t'Esquire,  
I was prefer'd with Worship for my Hire.  
With Wives Three, I joyned Wedlocke Band,  
Which (all alive) true Lovers were to me;  
*Joane, Alice and Joane*, for so they came to Hand;  
What needeth Praise, regarding their Degrees?  
In lively Truth, none stedfast more could be,  
Who, tho' in Earth, Death's Force did once  
dissever,  
Heaven yet (I trust) shall joyne us al together.  
O Lambe of God, which Sinne didst take away,  
And (as a Lambe) was offered up for Sinne;  
Where I (poor *Lambe*) went from thy Flocke  
astray;  
Yet thou (good Lord) vouchsafe thy *Lambe* to  
winne  
Home to thy Fold, and hold thy *Lambe* therein.  
That at the Day, when Lambes and Goats shall  
sever,

Of thy choice Lambes, *Lambe* may be one for ever.  
*Lambe*, as above-mentioned, having left a per-  
petual Annuity to the Poor of this Parish, they  
are, upon receiving the said Charity, enjoyn'd to  
say these Verses:

I pray you all, that receive Bread and Pence,  
To say the Lord's Prayer before you go hence.

On the upper Part of the Tomb were the fol-  
lowing Lines:

As I was, so are ye; as I am, you shall be:  
That I had, that I gave; that I gave, that I have:  
Thus I end all my Cost; that I left, that I lost.

Ibid. Dum mihi persuasi, me quæsiuiq; salutem,  
En morior; dixit nam Deus esse diem.  
Non equidem invideo, peccati debita merces  
Cum sit mors nostri, cum reus omnis Homo.  
Cumq; operum requies, & sit mihi vita perennis,  
In Christo morior, Mors mihi Gratus adest.  
Quem Mors sic rapuit; cujus sunt ista sepulchra,  
Si quæras, subfunt quæ tibi cuncta notant.  
*Lodovicus Nicols, Civis London. Filius tertius  
Thomæ Nicols, Northamptonensis hic Sepelitur. Obiit  
22 Aprilis, 1592. Anno Ætatis suæ 28. Ad vocem  
Tubæ resurgent mortui.*

Ibid. Under this Stone lie buried the Bodies of *John*  
and *Francis Astley*, the Sonnes of Sir *John Astley*,  
of *Allington-Castle*, in the County of *Kent*, Master  
of the Revels, and a Gentleman of the Privy  
Chamber in ordinary to *Charles* the First.

In obitum immaturum *Johannis & Francisci  
Astley*, Filiorum Domini *Joh. Astley*, Equitis Au-  
rati. Quorum hic undecim, alter duodeviginti  
Annos natus, ad superos migravit. Utrique vero  
sub eodem Marmore tumulantur.

Sic rebar; solum spes tantas invida Fata,  
Ostendisse viris, & rapuisse simul.  
At Pater omnipotens & qui dedit, abstulit; aptos  
Vidit quippe Astris, asseruitque fibi.  
Illi autem Humanis exempti Rebus, Olympum  
Nunc habitant, ubi Pax, & sine fine quies.  
Uno hoc Felices: quod cum unus venter utrosque  
Foverat, una etiam nunc capit Urna Duos.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;  
two hundred and twenty-two Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

Whether the antient Inhabitants of the District  
at present denominated *St. Faith's* Parish, had a

Church before the Foundation of the late stately  
Fabrick of *St. Paul's* Cathedral, by *Maurice* Bi-  
shop of *London*, Anno 1087, I cannot ascertain;  
yet I think 'tis highly probable they had, because  
of the great Number of Houses there appears to  
have been in this District before the Fire of *Lon-  
don*, in the Year 1086, which were purchased and  
pulled down by the said *Maurice*, for a Site for  
his intended stupendous new Cathedral. Be that  
as it will, 'tis manifest they could have had no  
Place of Worship under the Choir of *St. Paul's*  
before the Year 1312, when the same was finished.

The first Place of Worship granted by the  
Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* to the neighbour-  
ing Inhabitants, was in the *Cryptis*, (corruptly the  
*Crowds*) or Western Part of the Vault, under the  
Choir of that Cathedral; which being dedicated  
to *St. Faith*, or *Sancta Fides*, abovementioned, they  
continued to perform their religious Duties therein  
till the Year 1551, when the Chapel of *Jesus*, at  
the East End thereof, was suppressed, into which  
they were permitted to remove, being a Place  
much more convenient, both in respect to its Di-  
mensions and Lightfomness: Of which, on the  
first of *March*, Anno 1553, they obtained a Lease  
of *William May*, LL. D. in the Name of the  
Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*; which was  
granted to *John Denman*, D. D. the Parson and  
*John Laws* and *Robert Toy*, Church-wardens of  
this Parish; whereby was demised to them all the  
Vault or lower East Part of *St. Paul's* Church,  
commonly called the *Crowds*, some time deno-  
minated *Jesus* Chapel; together with the late  
Chapel of our Lady and *St. Nicholas*, in the  
South Part of the said Vault, or *Crowds*, and  
the Entry leading from the South End of the  
Steps in the said Cathedral, to the said *Crowds*  
or Church, but with the Liberty of Passage to  
the said Dean and Chapter, thro' the said Entry,  
to and from their *Crowds*, Storehouse or Wine-  
Cellar; which Lease was granted for the Term  
of ninety-nine Years at the Rent of twelve  
Pence per Annum, to be paid yearly at the Feast  
of *Pentecost*; and in case of Non-Payment for  
the Space of twenty Days after the same shall  
become due and demanded, then and in such case  
'twas lawful for the said Dean and Chapter to  
enter upon, and take Possession of the Premises  
at Pleasure.

And the Parson and Church-wardens aforesaid,  
did covenant to maintain and keep in repair the  
said *Crowds* or Church, during the Continuance  
of their Lease; and not to break down any of  
the Walls or Pillars of the same; nor to break  
up any Part of the Floor or Ground to bury in,  
without Leave first had and obtained of the said  
Dean and Chapter, one of the Residentiaries of  
*St. Paul's*; or, in his Absence, of the Sub-Dean,  
or Clerk of the Vestry of the said Cathedral.

And it was farther agreed, that the said Parson,  
Church-wardens and their Successors, shall, for  
every Corpse buried in their said Church or *Crowds*,  
pay to the Dean and Chapter, and their Successors,  
the Sum of six Shillings and eight Pence, and to  
the Clerk of the new Works of *St. Paul's* the  
like Sum of six Shillings and eight Pence, upon  
Forfeiture (when lawfully demanded) of forty  
Shillings for each Corpse, over and above the said  
Sum of thirteen Shillings and four Pence. 'Twas  
likewise

Godw.  
Cat. Eng  
Bish.

Sax.  
Chron.

Dugd.  
Hist.  
St Paul.

Stow. Sur  
Lond.

Rec. St.  
Paul. Cath

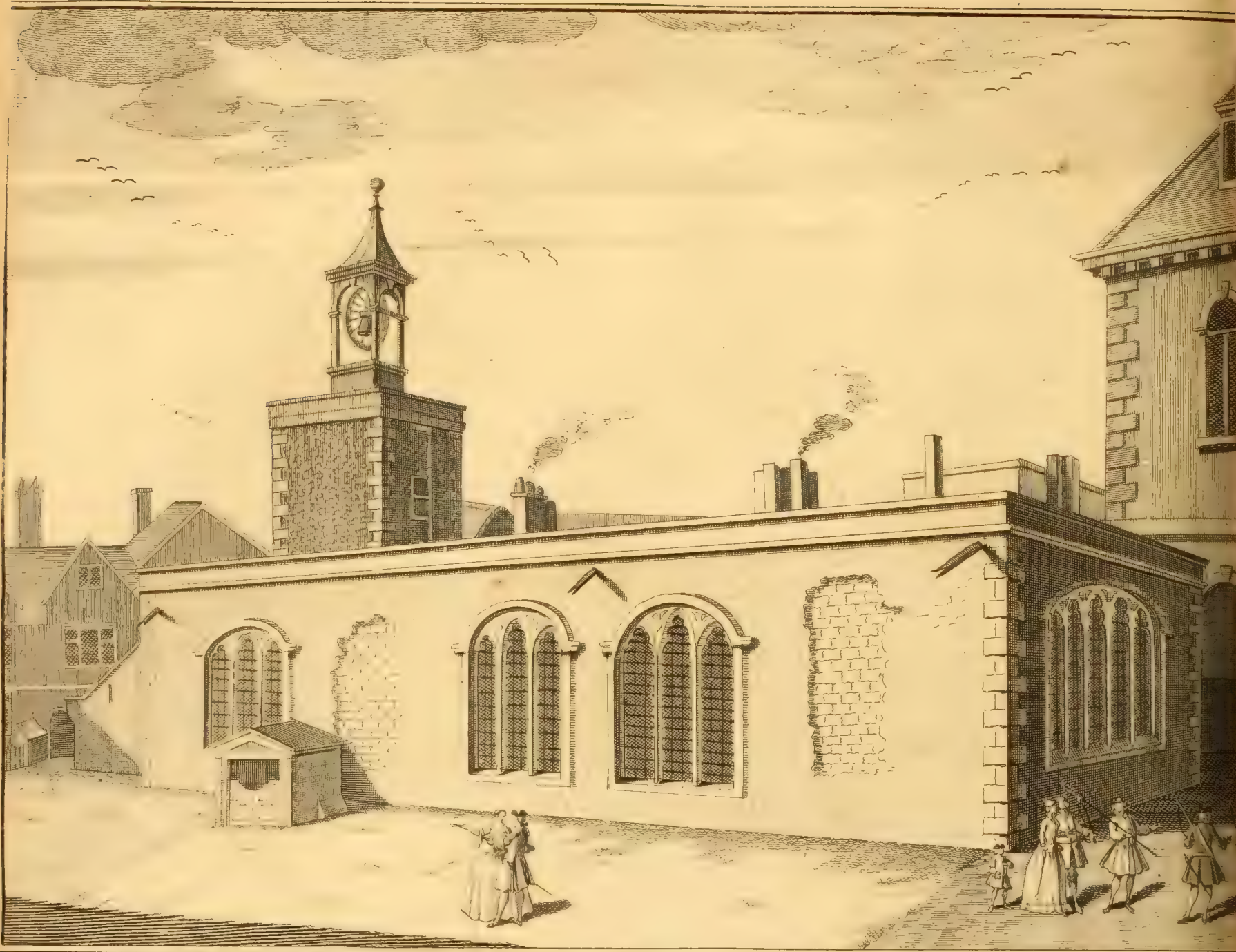
Ibid.

Ibid.









*The South East Prospect of the Chapel Royal of St. Peter in the Tower.*



*The West Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Giles Cripplegate.*



likewise agreed, that the said Parson, &c. should have a Wire, from the Clock of the Cathedral, to be fastened to a Hammer, to strike upon the Bell of *St. Faith's Church*.

Tho' it does not appear that the Parishioners of *St. Faith's* ever renewed their Lease, yet it is manifest that they continued their Publick Worship in the aforesaid Crowds, or Vault, till Anno 1666, when the Cathedral of *St. Paul* was destroyed by Fire; on which Occasion this Parish being united to the Church of *St. Austin's*, the Parishioners are provided with a Church, tho' not a Cemetery; for which they seem to lie at the Discretion of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*.

St. G A B R I E L's.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood opposite *Cullum-street*, in the middle of *Fenchurch-street*, and Ward of *Langbourn*.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. This Church has gone by divers Names, the most antient whereof appears to be that of *St. Mary Fenchurch*, whereby 'twas known 'till the Year 1517, when in the *London Registry* it was recorded by the Appellation of *St. Gabriel*, and the Year after by that of *All-Saints*; whence my Author conjectures, that it was at first dedicated to all three. Be that as it will, it was from that Time to the Fire of *London*, in Records, denominated *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*; which, by the Vulgar, was converted into *Fore-Church*, to distinguish it from *St. Dionis*, in the same Street, commonly called *Back-Church*.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been antiently in the Prior and Convent of the *Trinity* within *Aldgate*, in whom it continued till the Suppression of their Priory, when it devolved to the Crown, in which it still remains.

This Church having undergone the common Fate Anno 1666, it has not been rebuilt; but the Parish being annexed to the Church of *St. Margaret Pattens*, the Rectorial Profits are thereby augmented, which, together with the Disbursements on Account of the Cure, I shall insert when I come to treat of the Parish of the said *St. Margaret*. In the mean Time, I shall subjoin the Parochial Charge in respect to the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	s.	d.
Parish Ac. Book.	<i>Mathew Purrier</i> received	—	272	0 8
	Paid on Account of the Church		51	0 9
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	219	13 9½
	Balance to the Parish	—	1	6 1½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	—	0 2 6
	By <i>Mr. Bagworth</i>	—	—	1 2 6
	By <i>Alice Smith</i>	—	—	1 4 0
	By <i>Mr. Montgomery</i>	—	—	1 0 0

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; seventy-nine Houses and a Half. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Andrew Wardrobe*, seven Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Repert. Eccl. Paroch. The first Mention I find of this Church, is when *John Paynell* was Rector thereof in the Year 1321, which shews it not to be of a modern Foundation.

St. G E O R G E Botolph-lane.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the West Side of *Botolph-lane*, in the Ward of *Billingsgate*, is denominated from its Dedication to *St. George of Cappadocia*, the Confessor, Martyr, and Tutelar Saint of the *English Nation*: But the Story of his killing the Dragon, is equally absurd with the fictitious Invention of there being such an heterogeneous Creature.

Newc. Repert. Eccl. Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory was in the Abbot and Convent of *Bermondsey* till their Suppression in the Year 1539, when it came to the Crown, in which it still remains. But in Ecclesiastical Affairs it is subject to the Archdeacon of *London*, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Consistory.

Ibid.

This Church being destroyed in the great Fire Anno 1666, it is handsomely rebuilt, and the Parish of *St. Botolph's Billingsgate* thereunto united by Act of Parliament; whereby the Rector's Stipend is considerably advanced, which, with the Rectorial Disbursements, are as follow:

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car II

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	180	0 0
By Casualties Anno 1636	—	25	0 0
By two Parsonage Houses	—	24	0 0

Ibid. Newc. Repert. Eccl. Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	31	15 0½
To Tenths	—	3	3 7½
To the Bishop's Procuration		0	8 6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	5 6
To the Pension of <i>St. Paul</i>	—	0	6 8

Ibid.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1724.

<i>Edward Laurence</i> receiv'd	—	124	10 1
Paid on Account of the Church		66	9 11½
Paid on that of the Poor	—	69	5 6
Balance to the Warden	—	11	5 4½

Par. Acc. Book.

Donations, per Ann.

1605, By <i>George Clynte</i>	—	—	1 6 8
By—From <i>St. Thomas's Hospital</i>		10	0 0
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	—	0 1 6
By <i>Mr. Gale</i>	—	—	1 0 0

Ibid.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; forty-eight Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Though I cannot ascertain the Origin of this Church, yet it appears to be not of a modern Date, by *Robert de Haliwell's* being Rector thereof in the Year 1321.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

St. G I L E S's Cripplegate.

This is a Vicarage, the Church whereof is situate at the South-West Corner of *Fore-street*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate without*; and is so denominated from its Dedication to *St. Giles*, a Grecian and Citizen of *Athens*, and the neighbouring Gate.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Vicarage was in private Hands, till *Aelmund*, a Priest, granted the same (after his own Death, and that of *Hugh*, his only Son) to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's Church*, whereby they became not only Ordinaries of the Parish, but likewise Proprietors of the Rectory, and Patrons of the Vicarage; wherefore it is exempt both from the Archdeacon

Ibid.



and Bishop, except when he visits, *tam in Capite, quam in Membris.*

This Church having escaped the devouring Flames of the Year 1666, it remains in all Respects upon the ancient Foot. The Profits and Disbursements whereof in the Year 1636, in regard to the Cure, were as follow :

*Receipts on Account of the Cure.*

			l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Tithes	—	360	0	0
	By Casualties	—	140	0	0
	By the Vicarage House		20	0	0

*Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	32	5	0
	To Tenths	—	3	4	6
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	0	0
	To the Commissary's Procuration		0	6	8
	To the Dean and Chapter's Pension		6	13	4
	To the Dean and Chapter's Pension for Tenths	—	2	0	0

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.*

Parish Ac. Book.	John Addison received	—	1150	3	2
	Paid on Account of the Church		700	12	2
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	408	7	7
	Balance to the Parish	—	41	3	5

*Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1725.*

Ibid.	John Mabat, &c. received		957	7	0
	Paid on Account of the Poor		974	6	0
	Balance to the Overseers	—	16	19	0
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts		1382	13	7

*Donations, per Annum.*

Don. Regift.	By Charles Langley, 10 Gowns and 10 Shirts	—	0	0	0
	By William Daw, 10 Children's Coats		0	0	0
	By John Blyth, 10 Pair of Shoes, and 10 Pair of Stockings		0	0	0
	By Roger Mason, 10 Gowns		0	0	0
	By Ellis and Francis Worth, 12 Pair of Stockings	—	0	0	0
	By Barbara Snow, 10 Coats		0	0	0
	By Margaret Astill, the Cloathing of 12 Girls	—	0	0	0
	By Tate Barrackstone, 9 Shirts and Smocks	—	0	0	0
	By Thomas Whittle, Five Coats		0	0	0
	By Mrs. Thornton, 10 Shirts and Shifts		0	0	0
	By Stephen Nightingale, 9 ditto		0	0	0
	By Mrs. Davies, a Tubwoman, 100 l. for a Purchase	—	5	0	0
	By James Nokes, 150 l. for ditto		7	10	0
	By William Worrell, Six Coats		0	0	0
	By Richard Jervies	—	1	0	0
	By George French	—	1	5	0
	By George Townsend, 100 l. for a Purchase		5	0	0
	By Frances Love, 50 l. for ditto	—	2	10	0
	By a Bishop of Winchester, &c. 36 Shirts and Shifts, and 20 Pair of Stockings	—	0	0	0
	By Edward Dobson, 20 Shirts and Shifts	—	0	0	0
	By Robert Hitchins, Cloathing for 12 Persons	—	0	0	0
	By Edward Diemar	—	15	0	0
	By Barbara Snow	—	13	0	0
	By Sir Benjamin Maddox, divers Houses	—	0	0	0

			l.	s.	d.
	By Anne Milles	—	5	4	0
	By Francis Terrill	—	2	10	0
	By Richard Barnes	—	2	19	8
	By Thomas Busby	—	10	0	0
	By Robert Cooper	—	0	10	0
	By William Bleyton, Four Acres and a Half of Land, and Two Houses	—	0	0	0
	By Joan Busb	—	6	0	0
	By Sir Henry Harris and Henry Smith		26	0	0
	By Mr. Wheeler	—	0	15	0
	By Sir John Fenner	—	3	15	0
	By Anne Harveſt	—	20	0	0
	By Bernard Hide	—	0	9	0
	By Mrs. Potter	—	0	10	0
	By Stephen Skidmore	—	0	10	0
	By Ralph Whitfield	—	2	0	0
	By John Grant	—	2	0	0
	By Thomas Bell	—	5	0	0
	By the Lady Berkley and Mr. Webb, 14 Gowns	—	0	0	0
	By Simon Philby	—	4	0	0
	By Anthony Bailey	—	4	0	0
	By Richard Rockdale	—	6	13	4
	By William Jumper	—	2	0	0
	By Throckmorton Trotman	—	16	0	0

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Francisco Barono Nobilissimo Mediolanensi, & Annæ Baptistæ Baroni Uxori, necnon & Filio, quorum ossa hoc clauduntur Tumulo. Idem Baptistæ Baronus, Francisci Frater, ac Annæ Maritus, in eorum memoriam hanc posuit scriptionem. Obiit Franciscus, Londin. 16 die Aprilis, Anno Domini 1633, Ætatis suæ 31. Anna vero & Filius, ultimo die Octobris, 1546.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Heere lyeth buried Sir Henry Grey, Knight, Sonne and Heire to George Lord Grey, of Ruthen, and Earl of Kent. The which Sir Henry Grey departed this Life the 24th Day of September, in the Yeere of Christ 1562.

Ibid.

Johannis Hambei, Armigeri, Caro hoc in Tumulo repulverescit, sicut & Janæ charissimæ Conjugis. Qui dum vixit Edowardo Sexto, Maria, & Elizabetha Angliæ Regibus, in variis calculorum & rationum generibus, tam præstitorum & exteriorum, quam decimarum & primitiarum ratiocinator dignissimis extiterat. Obiit autem Johannes, 8 Calend. Aprilis, Anno Salutis è Christo 1573. Quem Jana Secundo post Mense insequuta est, 16 Scilicet Calend. Junii. Quorum spiritus ad Cælum reversi re assumptionem Carnis expectant.

Ibid.

A Remembrance of Tho. Busbie, Citizen and Cooper of London, who departed this Life in the Yeere 1575, and was buried the 11th Day of July.

Ibid.

This Busbie, willing to relieve the Poore With Fire and with Bread,  
Did give the House wherein he dwelt,  
Then called the *Queenes Head*.  
Four full Loads of the best Charcoales,  
He would have bought each Yeere,  
And Forty Dozen of Wheaten Bread,  
For poor Householdiers here.  
To see these Things distributed,  
This Busbie put in Trust  
The Vicar and Church-wardens,  
Thinking them to be just.  
God grant that poore Householdiers here  
May thankful be for such ;  
So God will move the Minds of more,  
To do for them as much.

And



And let this good Example move  
Such Men as God hath blest,  
To doe the like before they goe  
With *Busbie* to their Rest.  
Within this Chapel, *Busbie's Bones*  
In Dust a while must stay,  
Till he that made them raise them up,  
To live with Christ for aye.

Ibid. If you on Earth that live, did know  
What Rest the Dead possesse,  
You would not wish to wander here,  
In Vale of Wretchednesse.  
Good *Helen*, Wife to me that was,  
Prepare thyself with speed,  
That thou and I, with this young Maid,  
A Plant of both our Seed,  
May rest in One, and rise in Three,  
By Power of Godhead's Might,  
When we with Angels shall assemble,  
To everlasting Light.

*Richard Roper* lived 70 Yeeres, and dyed the  
28th Day of *Septemb. Anno Dom. 1578.* *Helen* lived  
65 Yeeres, and *Joane* 2.

Ibid. *Sacro sub hoc saxo tria Corpora mista quiescunt,*  
*Gulielmi Bullen, Medici, Fratrisque Richardi,*  
*Ac Johannis Foxi, qui tres, mihi crede, fuerunt*  
*Doctrina clari, rari & pietatis alumni.*  
*Gulielmus Bullen, Medicamina semper habebat,*  
*Æquè Pauperibus danda, ac locupletibus æquè.*  
*Sic que Richardus erat bene facere & ipse paratus*  
*Omnibus ex æquo, quibus ipse prodesse valebat.*  
*At Foxus noster per multos hos parafangas,*  
*Vita precurrit, studiisque accedimus omnes.*  
*Extant quæ scripsit Tormenta cruento Piorum,*  
*Extant perdocte per multa volumina scripta,*  
*Quæ scripsit Foxus; nulli fuit ipse secundus.*

Obiit An. Dom. 1587, April 16.

Ibid. - Christo S. S. *Johanni Foxo, Ecclesiæ Angli-*  
*canæ Martyrologo fidelissimo, Antiquitatis Histo-*  
*ricæ indagatori Sagacissimo, Evangelicæ veritatis*  
*propugnatori acerrimo, Thaumaturgo admirabili;*  
*qui Martyres Marianos, tanquam Phænices, ex*  
*Cineribus redivivos præstitit: Patri suo omni pie-*  
*tatis officio imprimis colendo, Samuel Foxus, illius*  
*Primogenitus, hoc Monumentum posuit, non sine*  
*Lachrymis.*

Obiit die 18 Mens. *Aril. Anno Dom. 1587.*  
Jam Septuagenarius.

Vita Vitæ mortalis est, spes Vitæ immortalis.

Ibid. Within this Ile lyeth buried the Body of *Charles*  
*Langley*, sometime of this Parish, Ale-Brewer,  
who was buried the Eighth Day of *June, An. Dcm.*  
1602, and did give bountifully to the Poore of  
this Parish.

If *Langley's* Life you list to know,  
Read on, and take a View;  
Of Faith and Hope I will not speake  
His Works shall shew them true.  
Who whilst he liv'd with Counsell grave  
The better Sort did guide;  
A Stay to Weake, a Staffe to Poore,  
Without Back-bite, or Pride.  
And when he dyed he gave his Mite,  
All that did him befall,  
For ever once a Year to cloath  
Saint *Giles* his Poore withall.  
*All-Saints* he pointed for the Day,  
Gownes, Twenty, ready made,  
With Twenty Shirts and Twenty Smocks,  
As they may best be had.  
A Sermon eke he hath ordain'd,  
That God may have his Praise,  
And others might be won thereby,  
To follow *Langley's* Wayes.  
On Vicar and Church-Wardens then  
His Trust he hath repos'd,  
As they will answer him one Day,  
When all shall be disclos'd.

Thus being dead, yet still he lives,  
Lives never for to dye,  
In Heaven's Blisse, in World's Fame;  
And so I trust shall I.

*Roger Mason*, of this Parish, Citizen and Vint-  
ner of *London*, gave to the Poore of the Freedome  
of this Parish 200 *l.* wherewith an yeerly Rent of  
Sixteen Pounds, or thereabout, is purchased for  
ever; to be bestowed on Ten Gownes of black  
Cloath lined, to be distributed yeerly upon Tenne  
poore Men of the Freedom of this Parish, upon  
*All-Saints Day*, at the Discretion of the Vicar and  
Church-Wardens for the Time being. He died  
the 3d Day of *September 1603, Ætat. suæ 37,*  
leaving his Wife *Jane*, by whom he had Three  
Sons and Three Daughters, whereof One only  
now liveth, named *Katherine*; which *Jane* truly  
paid the above-mentioned Two hundred pounds;  
and joynd the Erection of this Monument; set  
up *An. Dom. 1606, May the 8th Day.*

Ibid.

*William Day*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*,  
the Sonne of *Thomas Day*, of *Boseham* in *Suffex*,  
Gentleman, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife, gave to the  
Poore of this Parish Eighty Pounds; which was  
paid by his Brother *George Day*, wherewith an  
yeerly Rent of Six Pounds, or thereabout, is pur-  
chased for ever; to be bestowed on Twelve Coats  
of Greene Cloth, to be distributed yeerly upon  
Twelve poor Orphans, upon *All-Saints Day*; at  
the Discretion of the Vicar and Church-Wardens  
for the Time being. Hee lyeth buried in his Pa-  
rish Church of *St. Michael* in *Cornhill*, and dyed  
the 28th Day of *September 1603, Ætatis suæ 32;*  
set up *Anno Domini, 1606, May the 8th Day.*

Ibid.

Here lyeth the Body of *Edward Harvift*, Citi-  
zen and Brewer of *London*, Alderman's Deputy,  
of this Parish, and one of his Majesty's Gunners,  
and *Anne*, his beloved Wife. They were both  
very charitable Persons; as in giving Land to  
this Parish perpetually, for the Relief of poore  
Widows; as also Land to the Company whereof  
he was free, for mending of the High-way be-  
tween *Edgeworth* and *Paddington*. He gave great  
Legacies to his poore Kindred, and departed this  
Life the 14th Day of *March 1610.* She departed  
this Life the 24th Day of *May, Anno Dom. 1610,*  
expecting both a glorious Resurrection in *Jesus*  
*Christ.*

Ibid.

The sacred Corps of *Sarah*, Wife of *Henry*  
*Goodricke*, Daughter of *William Bodenham*, Knight,  
was interred at the South End of this Seat, to-  
wards the Pulpit. Buried the 6th *June, Anno*  
1616.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

The Bearer's Sorrow fable Lions shew,  
Like to that Lion which did overthrow  
The Man of God; and, charg'd alike, doe stand  
Grand Guardants here, to checke the upheav'd  
Hand,

Unweeting Wights, or ignorant shall lay  
Upon her hallowed Corps, that here did pray.  
A sacred Temple 'twas, wherein did shine  
Her Maker's Glory, Humane and Divine.  
Sweet Commerce sanctify'd with Zeal, mov'd there,  
In Beauties Fabrick, its own proper Sphere;  
For which it towr's above the Sight of Eye,  
God's Temples must ly low, that tower so high.

On the well-disposed of Women, *Jane Wilson*,  
Wife of Dr. *John Wilson*, who left this Life to  
those that lov'd it, the 16th of *July 1624.* She  
had Issue by him Five Sons and Four Daughters.

NewView  
Lond.

Reader do not with hasty Folly  
Presume to tread; this Ground is Holy.  
Here underneath lyes one so pure,  
*Rome's* Faction could not her allure;  
On her Redeemer's only Merit  
She did rely by him t'inherit.

Long



Long Sickness did her Body pine,  
At last drawn up where she doth shine,  
With her Four little Saints; where now they sing  
Eternal Anthems unto Heaven's High King.

Memoræ sacrum.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur. Hic jacet *Robertus Gage*, Armiger, omnium Litterarum homo; vita integer, morte Christianus: Nec dum mortuus, nam in Memoria æterna erit Justus. Solus Christus mihi sola Salus. Anno Domini 1625.

Ibid. Piæ Memoræ charissimorum Parentum.

*Johannis Speed*, Civis *Londinensis*, Mercatorum Scissorum Fratris, Servi Fidelissimi Regiarum Majestatum *Elizabethæ*, *Jacobi & Caroli*, nunc Superstitis. Terrarum nostrarum Geographi accurati & Fide Antiquitatis Britannicæ Historiographi, Genealogiæ Sacræ elegantissimi Delineatoris. Qui postquam Annos 77 superaverat, non tam morbo confectus, quam Mortalitatæ tædio lassatus, Corpore se levavit *Julii* 28, 1629, & Jucundissimo Redemptoris sui Desiderio sursum elatus, Carnem hic in Custodio posuit. Denuo, cum Christus venerit, recepturus.

*Susannæ* suæ suavissimæ, quæ postquam Duodecim illi Filios, & Sex Filias peperat, Quinquaginta septem Annos junctis utriusq; Solatiis cum illo vixerat; Liberos gravi & frequenti Hortamine, ad Dei Cultum sollicitaverat; Pietatis & Charitatis opere quotidiano præluxerat, emori demum erudiit suo Exemplo. Quæ Septuagenaria placide in Christo obdormivit, & Fidei suæ Mercedem habuit, *Martii* Vigesimo octavo Anno Domini 1628.

Ibid. P. M. S. Virtute, Prudentia, Generis Nobilitate inclytus, clarus, illustris, hic jacet *Henricus Stapletonus*, e Diœcesi Eboracensi, *Agri Wigbilnensis*, olim Dominus, Ætatis suæ 56, ab Incarnato Verbo 1630, Decimo sexto die Mensis *Febr.* Vitam Morte, Mortem immortalis Gloria commutavit, atque stipante Amicorum Syrmate Collacrymantis Patriæ ferentium vices in hac Æde elatus de *Andrææ Terra*, mandatus est.

New View  
Lond. Piæ Memoræ *Wil. Staple*, in Artib. Magistri, Viri admodum Docti Religiosi: Qui obiit 3 *Sept.* 1650.  
Quod cum cœlicolis habitas pars altera nostri  
Non dolet hic tantum me superesse dolet.

*Sara*, Uxor ejus mœstissima, posuit.

Ibid. An Elegy and Epitaph composed to perpetuate the pious Memory of the well-deserving and worthily-honoured Mr. *Henry Colron*, who died *Aug.* 8, 1655. Aged 57 Years.

Silence, but a Word, namely, that he  
Was Pious, Wise, Just, Merciful and Free;  
This was his Work, to quench illegal Hates,  
Not conquer Kingdoms, but compose Debates;  
How rare a Pilot in such Tempests known,  
Many Estates embark'd, but shipwreck'd none.  
Pardon his meaner Grave, who thought it meet  
By Virtue, not with Fabricks, to be great:  
For to his Tomb non could more Trophies bring,  
A useful Man on Earth, in Heav'n a King.

Epitaph.

Before this Stone interred lyes  
The lame Man's Feet, the blind Man's Eyes;  
Blest, when at the last Judgment he,  
With these shall his Redeemer see.  
None like to those, except that Eye  
Of Faith which brings Plerophory.

Ibid. To the Memory of *Constance Whitney*, eldest Daughter to Sir *Robert Whitney*, of *Whitney*, the proper Possession of him and his Ancestors, in *Herefordshire*, for above Five hundred Years past. Her Mother was the Fourth Daughter of Sir *Tho-*

*mas Lucy*, of *Charlecote* in *Warwickshire*, by *Constance Kingsmell*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Kingsmell*, Surveyor of the Court of Wards. This Lady *Lucy*, her Grandmother, so bred her since she was eight Yeers old.

As she excelled in all noble Qualities, becoming a Virgin of so sweet Proportion of Beauty and Harmony of Parts, she had all Sweetness of Manners answerable: A delightful Sharpness of Wit, and offenceless Modesty in Conversation; a singular Respect and Piety towards her Parents; but religious even to Example. She departed this Life most Christianly at Seventeen; dying the Grief of all, but to her Grandmother an unrecoverable Loss; save in her Expectation, she shall not stay long after her; and the Comfort of knowing, who she is, and where, in the Resurrection, to meet her.

Though the Figure of a Woman (on this Monument) rising up in a Coffin, be only an Emblem of the Resurrection; it has nevertheless given Birth to an idle Story, that the interred was buried alive, which being, by a certain Casualty, discovered, she was taken up, and had afterwards many Children.

Neer this Pillar lies interred the Body of *Edmund Harrison*, Esq; late of this Parish; who (having lived about Forty Years a Batchelour) had to Wife *Jane*, the eldest Daughter of *Thomas Godfrey*, late of *Hodiford* in the County of *Kent*, Esq; by whom he had Issue Twelves Sons and Nine Daughters; of which, at the Time of his Death, were only living Three Sons, *Godfrey*, *Edmund*, and *Peter*; and Two Daughters, *Sarah* and *Jane*.

He was Embroiderer to Three Kings, viz. King *James I.* King *Charles I.* and King *Charles II.* Left the Troubles of this World the 9th of *January* 1666, in the 77th Year of his Age, in a Christian Assurance of a Resurrection unto Life eternal. To whose Memory his eldest Son, *Godfrey*, erected this Monument.

Suis & sibi constans. Deo, Regi & Legi fidus Obtemperator. Ætate Civis & Prudentia verè venerandus. Prole multæ Spei numerosa, ut Conjugio felix, dives rem suis benè partam & liberam reliquit. Patriæ non minus indulgens quam Familiæ: Pater senio fessus & confectus tandem occubuit; ut relictus resurgat.

Ex impensa *Johannis Harrison*, Armig. Filius prædicti *Godfridi*, defunct. decorat. 1705.

In Memory of *Mary*, the Daughter of *Robert Compton*, of *Elvestowe* in the County of *Bedford*, Esq; the pious, charitable, chaste, and most beloved Wife of Captain *John Perry*, of this Parish. She was born the 20th of *November*, 1651, dyed the 21st of *February* 1676. She had Two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Mary*, both here buried in their Infancy; whose Death, she too much lamenting, hastned her own.

Here to the Word of God she did attend;  
Hence, at the Call of God, she shall ascend.  
Parents, take heed, whilst ye your Children love,  
You do not him forget, who is above, &c.

Here lyes interred the Body of *John Wythens*, New View  
Gent. of an ancient Family in *Kent*, who was buried the 2d of *October* 1693, and *Elizabeth*, his well-beloved Wife, who was buried *July* 6, 1701. They lived very happily together in this Parish Forty Years, having had Nine Children. Also the Body of *Tho. Wythens*, their Son. Also of *William Rowe*, Son of *George Rowe*. Lond.

Within this Tomb's enclos'd the sacred Dust  
Of them, whose Souls now plac'd among the Just;  
Belov'd by all, while in this World they stay'd.  
Lamented more when in the Grave were laid.  
But now they're gone into those Joys above,  
To their Redeemer, and their God of Love.

Officers



Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of about sixty Members; two Church-wardens; two Overseers of the Poor; eighteen hundred and ninety-five Houses. Augmentation from the following Parishes yearly :

	l.
tr. Acc. Christ's-Church.	4
ook. St. Dionis Backchurch	8
St. Dunstan's in the West	10
St. Gregory's	8
St. Lawrence Jewry	5
St. Margaret Lotbury	3
St. Margaret New Fish-street	3
St. Mary Aldermanbury	6
St. Mary Hill	4
St. Mary le Bow	10
St. Mary Magdalen Milk-street	3
St. Michael's Bassishaw	6
St. Michael's Cornhill	10
St. Mildred's Bread-street	5
St. Nicholas Olaves	2
St. Olaves Hart-street	3
Sum Total	90

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow.Sur. The Church of this Parish was founded by Lond. Alfune, (the first Master of St. Bartholomew's Hospital) about the Year 1090.

Ibid. The Site of this Parish, which was anciently a Fen or Moor, was at first converted into Gardens by the Citizens; but the same being since obliged to make way for Houses, it was constituted a Prebend of S. Paul's Cathedral, by the Appellation of Mora.

St. GREGORY's.

Newe. This Church, which was anciently a Rectory, adjoining to the South-west Angle of St. Rep.Eccl. Paul's Cathedral, in the Ward of Baynard's Castle, Paroch. owes its Name to Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome, who sent hither Austin, the Monk, to convert the English Nation to Christianity.

Ibid. This Church being one of the Peculiars belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, they are both Patrons and Ordinaries thereof; therefore it pays neither First-fruits or Tenths, nor other Procuration than that to the Commissary.

A&t Par. This Church suffering in the great Fire of London, 22 & 23 in 1666, it has not been rebuilt; but the Parish thereof being by Act of Parliament annexed to the Church of St. Mary Magdalen in Old Fish-street, I shall there account for the Profits and Disbursements of the united Cures; and shall now proceed to the Parochial Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc. Thomas Brunsell received	396	14	7½
Book. Paid on Account of the Church	178	14	2
Paid on that of the Poor	218	10	1½
Balance to the Warden	00	9	8

Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.

Ibid. Thomas Wofter, &c. received	422	13	0
Paid on Account of the Poor	397	18	3
Balance to the Parish	24	14	9
Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	616	8	4½

Nº. 93.

Donations, per Annum.

1583, By Barnard Randolph	—	7	10	0	Ibid.
By John Corbet	—	2	0	0	
By Mr. Deacle	—	4	0	0	
By Justice Randall	—	2	0	0	
By Margaret Deane	—	0	5	0	

Monumental-Inscriptions.

Gulielmi Coci hoc Tumulo parvo Offa quiescunt, Illius ast Virtus non ita parva cubat. Plura nam ut omittam, Civili Jure secundus Nulli, nec vera dexteritate fuit. Cui pia, ne merito careat post Funera Virtus, Hoc Uxor Maria nobili struxit opus. Moritur 25 Augusti, Anno Domini 1558, & Mariae Reginae 6. Mund.Ed! Stow.Sur.

Here lyeth Dorothie, Daughter of John Theobald, the Elder, of Shepie in the County of Kent, Esquire. She first married John Crooke, Doctor of Law; by whom she had onely Dorothie, first Wife to Robert Honywood, Esquire; secondly to Ralph Allen, Alderman of London; thirdly to that most Reverend, Excellent and Learned Judge, Sir Roger Manwood, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; by whom she had Issue, John and Thomas, who died young; Margerie, the first Wife of Sir John Lewson, Knight; and Anne, first Wife to Sir Percival Hart, Knight, and Sir Peter Manhood, Knight of the Bath. She died the 14th Day of September, Ann. Dom. 1575. To whose Reverend Memory, the said Peter Manwood hath dutifully erected this Monument, Ann. Dom. 1606. Ibid.

Johanna, Filia Nic. Waleron, Relicta Thomae Yale, Legum Doctoris, Cancellarius Archiepiscopalis Sedis Cantuarien. & sepelitur sub spe futuræ Resurrectionis. Ibid.

Here lyeth Martha Frothe, sometime Wife to Robert Frothe, Doctor of Law; with whom she lived very comfortably in true Marriage, a most faithful and loving Wife, the Space of 24 Yeeres and 5 Moneths. She lived virtuously and modestly, and beloved of all that did know her; and dyed in sound Faith, and in the Feare of God, the 26th Day of November, Ann. Dom. 1589, in the 45th Yeere of her Age, in constant Hope of a joyful Resurrection, with the Elect Children of Almighty God. Ibid.

Here lyeth intombed the Body of Mary, late Wife of Thomas Sandys, Esquire, and only Daughter to Sir Stephen Thomeburst, Knight, and Dame Sybill, his Wife; whose Soule departed this Life unto Christ, the last Day of July, in the Yeere of our Redemption 1598, and in the One and Twentieth Yeere of her Age. In Remembrance of whose Piety and singular Vertues, the eternall Love of her Husband hath caused this Monument to be erected. Ibid.

In Heaven her Soule, in me her Love,  
Her Body resteth here,  
Which is to God, was to the World,  
To me her Husband deare.

Aliciae Barwis, Relicta Johannis Barwis, Civis ac Minuatarii Londinensis, posuit defuncto. Ibid.

Debita peccati solvens terrestria linquo,  
Visurus Patriam, quam mihi, Christe, dabis.  
Da Patriam, Rex Christe Jesu, Spes unica Vitæ,  
Da feuti veniam, Rex bone Christe Jesu.  
Virtus post facta.

Thomas Redman, Almæ Curiae Cantuar. de Arcubus London. Procuratorum generalium unus, qui Officium Registrariatus Principalis Sedis Archiepiscopalis Cantuar. per nonnullos annos laudabiliter exercuit, hic inhumatur. In Uxorem duxit Ibid.



*Annam Miliner*, quacum pie, & amantissimè vixit. Ex ea unam sibi Filiam nomine *Elizabetham*, procreavit; mortem ob. 12 die *Novemb.* An. Dom. 1601.

Ibid. *Memoriæ Sacrum*, *Edwardo Baker*, Armig. Regiæ Majestatis ad causas Ecclesiasticas Registrario Principali, viro eximia eruditione, Prudentia singulari, Moribus probatissimis, & in Publicis negotiis plurimum versato. Qui longo morbo intabescens, certa spe in Christo Refurgendi, pie placideque animam Deo reddidit, die 26 *Maii*, Anno Domini 1602.

Ibid. *Memoriæ Sacrum*. Sanctissimæ & Charissimæ Conjugi, *Alisonæ Heriot*, *Jacobi Primrosii*, Regiæ Majestatis in Sanctiori Concilio Regni *Scotiæ* Amanuensis Filix, Feminæ omnibus tum animi tum Corporis dotibus, ac pio cultu instructissimæ; Mœstissimus ipsius Maritus, *Georgius Heriot*, Armiger, Regis, Reginæ, Principum *Henrici & Caroli* Gemmarius, bene merenti, non sine Lachrymis hoc Monumentum pie posuit. Obiit Mensis *Aprilis* die 16, Anno Salut. 1612, Ætatis 20, in ipso floræ Juvenæ & mihi parentibus amicis tristissimum sui desiderium reliquit.

Hic *Alisis Primrosa* jacet, crudo obruta fato,  
Intempestivas ut Rosa passa Manus.  
Nondum bis denos ancorum impleverat orbes,  
Pulchra, Pudica, Patris delictum atq; viri:  
Quum gravida, heu nunquam Mater discessit & inde  
Cura dolorq; Patri, cura dolorq; viro:  
Non sublata tamen, tantum translata recessit,  
Nunc Rosa prima Poli, quæ fuit ante soli.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; three Overseers of the Poor; three hundred and five Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, eight Pounds per Annum.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

Stow. Sur. Lond. Ab Floriacenf. This Church undoubtedly was one of the most ancient in this City; for the piratical and barbarous *Danes* having committed the most unheard-of Cruelties and Depredations in the Kingdom of *East-Anglia*, Anno 1010, *Alwyne*, Bishop of *Helmeham*, removed the Remains of King *Edmund*, the Martyr, from *Bedrifuorth* (*St. Edmund's-Bury*) to the City of *London*, where he deposited the same in this Church, in which they continued for the Space of three Years.

Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch. King *Edward III.* in the Year 1367, made the first Advance toward the Reduction of this Rectory, by giving Licence to *Robert de Katering*, the Rector thereof, to grant certain Lands and Mesfuages, of the Value of 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum, to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, toward the Maintenance of the Petty Canons, to sing Divine Service daily in that Cathedral, for the Prosperity of the King, Queen and Royal Family, during Life, and for the Repose of their Souls after Death, together with those of all the Faithful deceased.

Ibid. In the Year 1446, this Church was wholly appropriated to the said Petty Canons, for their better Support; since which Time they have been both Parsons and Proprietors thereof. And by the Act of Parliament for uniting Parishes, and settling their respective Cures, after the Fire of *London* Anno 1666, the said Petty Cannons are to enjoy all Tithes, Oblations and Duties arising in this Parish, in as ample a Manner as formerly, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the said Act

had never been made; which is a great Hardship upon the Parishioners, who are not only obliged to pay Tithes, but likewise to contribute their Share of the 120 l. appointed by the said Act as a Stipend to the Incumbent of the united Parishes in lieu of Tithes.

*St. HELEN's.*

This Church, which is a Vicarage, situate in a spacious Court, on the East Side of *Bishopsgate-street*, in the Ward of that Name, is denominated from its Dedication to *St. Helen*, the Mother of *Constantine* the Great.

The Patronage of this Church appears to have been anciently in Lay Hands; for one *Ranulph*, with his Son *Robert*, about the Year 1180, granted the same to the Dean and Canons of *St. Paul's*, by whom it was some Time after granted to *William*, Son of *William*, a Goldsmith, who founded the adjacent Priory of *St. Helen*; on the Priores and Nuns of which he conferred the Advowson thereof, in whom it continued till the Suppression of their Convent Anno 1539, when it came to the Crown.

On the first of *April* 1551, *Edward* the Sixth, by his Letters Patent, granted the Advowson to *Nicholas*, Bishop of *London*, and his Successors; which was confirmed by Queen *Mary*, Anno 1553. But it having been since regranted to the Dean and Chapter of *St Paul's* they are both Patrons and Ordinaries, and collate to the Vicarage.

This Church fortunately escaping the devouring Flames of 1666, it remains in all Respects as formerly, paying neither First-fruits, Tenths or Procurations, other than 6 s. 8 d. to the Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and to the said Dean and Chapter a Pension of 6 s. 8 d.

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.*

	l.	s.	d.	
<i>Robert Hall</i> received	—	395	16	1
Paid on Account of the Church	—	96	1	7
Paid on that of the Poor	—	246	6	0
Balance to the Parish	—	53	8	6

Par. Acc. Book.

*Donations, per Annum.*

1599, By <i>John Robinson</i>	—	5	4	0
1603, By <i>Edward Fenner</i>	—	16	0	0
1607, By <i>William Prior</i>	—	30	0	0
1608, By <i>German Cyole</i>	—	3	0	0
1631, By <i>Sir Martin Lumley</i>	—	24	0	0
1633, By <i>William Robinson</i>	—	2	12	0
1635, By <i>Thomas Fenner</i>	—	8	0	0
1636, By <i>Joyce Featly</i>	—	4	0	0
1656, By <i>Adam Lawrence</i> , 100 l. for a Purchase	—	6	0	0
1682, By <i>Diana Astrey</i>	—	0	12	6
1684, By <i>Sir John Lawrence</i>	—	20	0	0
By <i>Isaac Berkley</i> , 500 l. for ditto	—	25	0	0
1697, By <i>Henry Spurstow</i> , 100 l. for ditto	—	5	0	0

Don. Regist.

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Orate pro animabus *Johannis Crosby*, Militis Ald. atque Tempore vite Majoris Staple Ville *Caleis*, & *Agnētis*, Uxoris sue, ac *Thome*, *Richardi*, *Johannis*, *Johannis*, *Margarete*, & *Johanne* Librorum ejusdem *Johannis Crosby*, Militis. Ille obiit 1475, & illa 1466, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.

Weav. Fun. Mon.

Quiescit



Mund.Ed.  
Stow. Sur. Quiescit hic *Gulielmus Pickeringus*, Pater, Equetris Ordinis vir, Miles Mariscallus. Qui obiit 19 die *Maii*, Anno Salutis à Christo 1542.

Jacet hic etiam *Gulielmus Pickeringus*, Filius, Miles, Corporis Animiq; bonis insigniter ornatus; Literis excultus, & Religione sincerus; Linguas exactè percaluit. Quatuor Principibus summa cum laude infervivit: *Henrico*, scilicet octavo, Militari virtute; *Edvardo* sexto, Legatione *Gallica*: *Reginæ Mariæ*, negotiatiōne *Germanica*; *Elizabethæ*, Principi omnium illustrissimæ, summis officiis devotissimus. Obit *Londini*, in ædibus *Pickeringiis*, Ætate 58, Anno Gratia 1574, *Januarii* Quarto.

Cujus Memoria, *Thomas Henneagius*, Miles, Cameræ Regiæ Thesaurarius; *Johannes Asteley*, Armiger, jocalium Magister; *Drugo Drureius*, & *Thomas Wotton*, Armig. Testamenti sui Executores, Monumentum hoc posuere.

NewView  
Lond.

To *Russia* and *Moscovia*,  
To *Spain*, *Guinny*, without Fable,  
Travell'd he by Land and Sea;  
Both Mayre of *London*, and Staple.  
The Commenwelthe he norished  
So worthelie in all his Dayes,  
That ech State full-well him lov'd,  
To his perpetual Prayse.  
Three Wives he had, one was *Mary*,  
Fower Sunes, one Mayde, had he by her;  
*Anmys* had none by him truly;  
By Dame *Mary* had one Dowghtier.  
Thus in the Month of *September*,  
A thawfande Five hundred Fiftey  
And Eight, dyed this warty Staplar,  
Worshipynge his Posterytye.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth the Body of *William Bond*, Alderman and some Time Sheriff of *London*; a Merchant Adventurer, and most famous (in his Age) for his great Adventures both by Sea and Land. Obit 30 die *Maii* 1576.

Flos Mercatorum, quos terra *Britanna* creavit,  
Ecce sub hoc Tumulo, *Gulielmus Bondus*, humatur.  
Ille Mari multum passus per faxa, per undas,  
Ditavit Patrias Peregrinis mercibus oras.  
Magnanimum *Græci* mirantur *Jasone* vates,  
Aurea de gelido retulit quia vellera *Phasi*.  
*Græcia* docta, tace, *Græci* concedite vates;  
Hic jacet *Argolico* Mercator *Jasone* Major.  
Vellera multa tulit, magis aurea vellere *Phryxi*,  
Et freta multa scidet, magis ardua *Phasidos* undis:  
Hei mihi quod nullo mors est superabilis auro,  
Flos Mercatorum, *Gulielmus Bondus*, humatur.

Ibid.

Hic Situs est *Joannes Spencer*, Eques Auratus, Civis & Senator *Londinensis*, ejusdem Civitatis Prætor, An. Dom. 1594. Qui ex *Alicia Bromefeldia* Uxore, unicam, reliquit Filiam *Elizabethæ*. *Gulielmo*, Baroni *Compton* Enuptam. Obit 30 die *Martii*, Anno Salutis 1609. Socero benemerito *Gulielmus*, Baro *Compton*, gener posuit.

Ibid.

Here lyeth the Body of *William Kerwin*, of this Citie, Free Mason; who departed this Life the 26 Day of *December* 1594.

Ædibus Attalicis, *Londinum* qui decoravi,  
Exiguam tribuunt, hanc mihi fata domum.  
Me duce surgebant aliis regalia tecta,  
Me duce conficitur, ossibus Urna meis.

Here also lyeth the Body of *Magdalen Kerwin*, his Wife, by whom he had Issue Two Sonnes and Two Daughters. She deceased the 23. Day of *August* 1592.

*Magdalena* jacet, virtus post fata superstes,  
Conjugiique fides, Religioque manent.  
Corpus humo tectum, Christo veniente Resurget,  
Ut Mentis confors astra suprema colat.  
Christus mihi vita. Mors mihi lucrum.

Nos quos certus Amor primis conjunxit ab annis,  
Junxit idem Tumulus, junxit idemque Polus.

Within this Monument lyeth the earthly Parts of *John Robinson*, Merchant of the Staple in *England*, free of the Merchant-Taylors, and some Time Alderman of *London*; and *Christian*, his Wife, eldest Daughter of *Thomas Anderson*, Grocer. They spent together in holy Wedlock 36 Yeeres, and were happy (besides other worldly Blessings) in Nine Sonnes and Seven Daughters. She changed her mortall Habitation for a heavenly on the 24 Day of *April*, An. Dom. 1592; her Husband following her on the 19 Day of *February*, 1599; both much beloved in their Lives, and more lamented at their Deaths, especially by the Poore, to whom their good Deeds (being alive) begot many Prayers, now (being dead) many Teares.

Ibid.

The Glasse of this Life held Seventy Years, and then ranne out. To live long and happy, is an Honour; but to dye happy, a greater Glory: Both these aspired to both. Heaven (no doubt) hath their Souls, and this House of Stone their Bodies, where they sleep in Peace, till the Summons of a glorious Resurrection awakens them.

Here underneath lyeth the Body of *Elizabeth Robinson*, Wife of *John Robinson*, and Daughter of Sir *Richard Rogers*, of the County of *Dorset*, Knight, who had Issue one Son and a Daughter, and died the 23d of *October* 1600.

NewView  
Lond.

Christ is my Life, Death is my Gain;  
My Body sleeps in hope to reign.  
Thrice happy Change it is for me,  
From Earth to Heav'n removed to be.

*Elizabeth Robinson*.

In *St. Helens Church Bishopsgate-street*, is, or lately was, a Grave-Stone for *Tho. Benolt*, Esq; Clarenceux King of Arms, having his Effigies inlaid in Brasse between his two Wives; the Inscription under them long since gone, but the following Circumscription of the Stone, in the old black Letter, is or lately was legible, though not mention'd, I think, by *Stow* or *Maitland*, viz. Here under lieth the Bodi of *Thom's Benolte* Squyer sometyme Servant and Offyicer of Armes by the name of *Wi desore Herault* unto the right high & mighty Prince of most drade Sou'aye Lod Kyng *Hēry* the viij which *Thoms Benolt* otherwyse namyd Clarenceux Kyng of Armes decesid the viij daye of *May* in the Yere of our Lord God mvcxxxiiij in the xxvj Yere of our said Soverayn Lord.

Stephen-  
Martin  
Leeke;  
Esq.

Omnibus X. P. I. Fidelibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit sciatis me *Julium Adelmare*, alias *Cæsarem*, Militem, utriusq; Juris Doctorem; *Elizabethæ*, Reginæ supremæ Curia Admiralitatis Judicem & unum è Magistris Libellorum *Jacobo* Regi à privatis Consiliis, Cancellarium Scaccarii, & sacrorum sereniorum Magistrum, hac presente Carta mea confirmasse me annuente, Divino numine naturæ Debitum libenter soluturum quam primum Deo placuerit. In cujus Rei Testimonium manum meam & Sigillum apposui. Datum 27 *Febr.* Anno Dom. 1625. *Jul. Cæsar*.

NewView  
Lond.

Per ipsum tempore mortis suæ *Carolo* Regi à privatis Consiliis, nec non Rotulorum Magistrum, verè pium, apprime literatum, Pauperibus poitu Charitatis Receptaculum, Patriæ, Filiis, amicis suis percharissimum solutum est. Obit 18 die *Aprilis*, Anno Domini 1636, Ætat. suæ 79.

Memoriæ Sacrum. Near this Place resteth the Body of the worthy Citizen and Soldier *Martin Bond*, Esq; Son of *William Bond*, Sheriff and Alderman of *London*. He was Captain in the Year 1588, at the Camp at *Tilbury*, and after remained Chief

Ibid.



Chief Captain of the Trained Bands of this City until his Death. He was a Merchant Adventurer, and free of the Company of Haberdashers. He lived to the Age of 85 Years, and died in *May* 1643. His Piety, Prudence, Courage and Charity have left behind him a never-dying Monument.

Quam Prudens hic Miles erat quam nobile pectus  
Noverunt Princeps, Patria, Castra, Duces.  
Civi quanta fuit pietas, quam larga manusq;  
Pauperis agnoscunt viscera Templi Togæ.  
Miles hic & Civis qualem vix millibus unum  
Sæcla referre queant, nec meminisse parem.

NewView  
Lond.

*I shall see God in my Flesh.* Near unto this Place lyeth bury'd the Body of *Valentine Mortoft*, Esq; having lived comfortably with Two Wives, the first *Ellen Glover*, his second *Margaret*, eldest Daughter of Sir *Hugh Hamersly*, Alderman of *London*, by whom he had Four Sons and Three Daughters; he finished the Course of Sixty-eight Years, and yielded up his Spirit to God the 16th of *September* 1641, bequeathing his Body to the Earth to wait for a glorious Resurrection.

*The Memorial of the Just shall be had in everlasting Remembrance.*

Ibid.

*Bellenger*, hicce jacet, vox Cœlo sola Locuta est.  
Dux est Cœlestis Miles uterque Deo,  
Mercator quondam, nulli pietate secundus,  
Pallida Mors merces, viribus Arma rapit.  
Indi te plorant, plorat Charissima Conjux,  
Quis Lachrymas fisset, cala doloris ineft.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

*Charles Chamberlain*, Esq; Alderman of this City, consecrated this Monument to the Memory of *Rachel*, his beloved Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Laurence*. She dyed *Aug. 21*, 1687. His Fourth Daughter, *Hester*, dyed *June* 1687.

M. S. In the same Vault with his dear Wife and Daughter, and with like Hopes of a joyful Resurrection together, lyeth the Body of *Charles Chamberlain*, Esq; Alderman of this City, who departed this Life *Jan. 29*, 1704, aged Sixty-five Years; having no where left behind him either a Merchant better accomplished, or a Gentleman more compleatly adorned with all Sorts of useful Knowledge. In Memory of her most affectionate and intirely beloved Father, *Abigal*, his sorrowful Daughter and sole Executrix, the Wife of *Lemyng Rebow*, Esq; caused the Monument to be enlarged.

Here also is a square Vault erected on the Pavement at the West End of the North Isle, in which is entombed Mr. *Francis Bancroft*, Founder of the Alms-houses adjoining to the *Jews* Burial Ground in *Bow Road*, *Mile-End*. See *Bancroft's* Alms-houses.

#### Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and twenty-nine Houses. Augmentation to *St. Sepulchre's* Parish, ten Pounds per Annum.

#### Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch  
Reg. Dec.  
& Cap.  
lib. a.  
£. 32.

I am of Opinion that this Church was founded in the Reign of *Henry II.* by one *Ranulph*, who, with his Son *Robert*, about the Year 1180, granted it to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who some Time after regranted the Advowson thereof to *William*, the Son of *William*, a Goldsmith.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

By this Extract from the Records of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, is plainly shewn *Stow's* Mistake, in ascribing the Foundation of this Priory to *William Basing*, Dean of *St. Paul's*; whereas there never was any Person of that Name Dean of that Cathedral.

While the said Priory subsisted, the Parish

Church was within that of the Convent; but the Nunnery being dissolved, and the Partition removed, both Churches were laid into one, and constituted the Parish-Church as it at present appears.

The Impropriation reverting to the Crown, it was, *Anno* 1568, demised to the Parishioners, upon Lease, for the Term of twenty-one Years, at the Rent of 8 l. 16 s. 1 d. The Lease being made to *Cæsar Aldermane* and *Thomas Colcel*, in Trust for the Inhabitants, who, during the said Term, were to enjoy the Rectory, Parish-Church, Messuages, Houses, Tithes, Oblations, and all Profits whatsoever, other than the Right of Advowson, which was reserved to the Crown.

The aforesaid Lease being expired, *Queen Elizabeth*, in the Year 1599, sold the Rectory and Church, with all their Rights and Appurtenances some Time belonging to the late Priory, together with all the Messuages, Houses, Gardens, Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Rents, Fruits, Profits and Hereditaments to *Michael* and *Edward Stanhope*, to be held by them, their Heirs and Assigns, in Soccage, in Consideration of their having paid to her Majesty the Sum 610 l. 18 s. 7 d. Beside this Sum, the Purchasers agreed to pay annually for ever the Sum of twenty Pounds, as a Stipend to a Minister to celebrate the Divine Offices in the said Church, to be approved of by the Bishop of *London*. The Impropriation at present belongs to Mr. *William Parker*. See *Bishopsgate Ward*.

Par. Rec.

Ibid.

#### St. JAMES's Duke's-Place.

This is a Curacy, the Church whereof is seated in *Duke's-Place* in the Ward of *Aldgate*; and the Patronage thereof being in the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, they claim a Right of Exemption from the Bishop of *London's* Jurisdiction, in Matters Ecclesiastical.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

This Church having escaped the dreadful Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, it remains in all Respects as formerly, paying neither First-fruits, Tenths or Procurations; I shall therefore only insert the Profits thereof as returned in the Year 1636.

Ibid.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.				l.	s.	d.
By Tithes	—	—	—	60	0	0
By Money from the Chamber of						
London	—	—	—	13	6	8
By Casualties	—	—	—	6	13	4

Ibid.

#### Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

<i>Robert Lane</i> received	—	148	0	9
Paid on Account of the Church	101	0	0	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	63	7	6
Balance to the Warden	—	16	6	9

Par. Acc.  
Book.

#### Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.

<i>Thomas Read</i> , &c. received	—	123	3	0
Paid on Account of the Poor	131	0	6	
Balance to the Overseers	—	7	17	6
Paid to the Poor in both Accounts	194	8	0	

Ibid.

#### Donation, per Annum.

By Sir <i>Edward Barkham</i>	—	3	0	0
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Ibid.

#### Monumental Inscriptions.

Sir *Edward Barkham*, some Time Lord-Mayor of this City, being a great Contributor toward the erecting of this Church, the following Verses were hung up in the same to perpetuate his Generosity:



Mund.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

As *David* could his Eyes no Rest afford,  
Till he had found a Place out to the Lord  
To build an Altar, so this Man of Worth;  
The Mirrour which these latter Days brings forth,  
*Barkham*, the worthie, whose immortall Name,  
Marble's too weake to hold, for this Workes Fame:  
He never ceast in Industrie and Care,  
From Ruines to redeem this House of Praier;  
Following in this to holy Patriarcks waies,  
That ready were him Altars still to raise,  
Where they receiv'd a Blessing: So this Lord,  
Scarce warme in Honour's Seate, did first accord  
To this most pious Worke, in which is showne  
God's Blessing and his Thanks, met both in one.  
The Charge the honourable Citie beares,  
Whose Bounty in ful Nobleness appeares,  
To Acts of best Condition, in such wile,  
That all Things bettering, by their Ruine rise:  
Two noble, faithfull Supervisors then,  
Amongst a Senate of religious Men,  
Selected were, to whom the Care they gave,  
Generous *Hamersley* and *Cambell* the grave,  
Each being a Master-piece of Zeal and Care  
Towards God's own Temple, fit for Truth's  
Affaire.

Now at the blessed Foundress I arrive,  
*Matilda*, whom *Henry* the first did wive,  
The *Christendome* she gave it held the same,  
Till *James* our Sovereigne gave it his owne Name.  
And since I touch Antiquity so neere,  
Observe what Notes remarkable appeare:  
An Alderman of *London* was at first  
Prime Prior of this Church: Falling to worst,  
It is now rais'd by Encouragement and Care  
Of a Lord Maior of *London*, which is rare,  
And worth observing; then, as I began,  
I end best with the Honour of the Man.  
The Citie's first Lord Mayor lies buried here,  
*Fitz-Alwine*, of the *Drapers* Company,  
And the Lord Maior, whose Fame now shines so  
cleare,  
*Barkham*, is of the same Society.

Ibid.

At the East End of the Chancel.  
The Rising here of the cleere Gospel's Sunne,  
Is through the Senate's free Donation.  
The Globe of that bright Sunne, the God of  
Might,  
*Christ Jesus* is the Rising and the Light,  
The Heat, the blessed Spirit of Truth and Right;  
And as these Three, the Globe, the Light, the  
Heat,  
Are all one Sunne, so Three, one God compleat:  
Thrice *Allelujah* speakes about the Rayes,  
That Three in One may only have the Praise.

NewView  
Lond.

On an abortive Child.  
*Quæ mihi prima fuit, Hora novissima Vitæ,  
Ceperat in cæpto desit esse dies.  
Consecrare Pater, voluit primordia Christo:  
Preveni Patrem, Christum ad eundo Patrem.*  
Stay, Passenger, here's one Twice bury'd lyes,  
First in his Mother's Womb, in which he dies;  
Next in his Mother's Lap, and thine, repos'd;  
Thus Orient Pearls in *Thebis'* Chests are clos'd:  
But yet that Pearl of Pearls, being long since set,  
In the Almighty's richest Cabinet,  
With a new Star augments the glorious Sphere.  
Now, Passenger, farewell, no Soul lyes here.

Stryp.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

In oblivione conteretur Urna, *Johannis Bookeri*,  
Astrologi. Qui Fatis cessit, 6 idus *April.* An.  
Dom. 1667. Hoc illi posuit Amoris Monumen-  
tum, *Elias Ashmole*, Armiger.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*  
The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;  
two Overseers of the Poor; one hundred and  
eighty-five Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*  
Where *Duke's-Place* is situate, antiently stood  
the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*. See *Aldgate Ward*.  
*St. JAMES's Garlickhithe.*

This is a Rectory, situate on the East Side of  
*Garlick-hill*, in *Vintry Ward*; and is so denomi-  
nated from its Dedication to *St. James*, one of the  
Apostles; and the additional Epithet is owing  
to its Vicinity to the *Garlick Market*, antiently  
held in this Neighbourhood.

Stow.Sur.  
Lond.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have  
been in the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*,  
till the Suppression of their Monastery; when com-  
ing to the Crown, *Queen Mary*, by her Letters  
Patent, Anno 1553, granted the same to the Bi-  
shop of *London* and his Successors, in whom it  
still remains. But in Matters Ecclesiastical it is  
subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and  
Administrations, which belong to the Commis-  
sary.

Newc.  
Rep.Eccl.  
Paroch.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the  
dreadful Fire of 1666, it is since rebuilt, in a more  
beautiful Manner than formerly; and in all Re-  
spects continues upon the antient Foot, in regard  
to its Revenues, other than, instead of Tithes, it  
has a certain improved Stipend settled upon its  
Rector, whose Profits and Disbursements are as  
follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.				
	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	100	0	0	Ast. Parl. 22 & 23
By Casualties Anno 1636	—	10	0	Car. II.
By a Rectory House in ditto	—	10	0	Newc. Rep.Eccl. Paroch.
Disbursements on Account of the Cure.				
To First-fruits	—	17	14	Ibid
To Tenths	—	1	15	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	3	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	2	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.				
<i>Thomas Preston</i> receiv'd	—	123	18	Church- ward. Account.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	68	11	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	36	16	
Balance to the Parish	—	18	11	

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1728.				
<i>Christopher Cheesbrough</i> , &c. receiv'd	106	16	2	Overf. Poor Acc.
Paid on Account of the Poor	107	7	4	
Balance to the Overseers	—	0	11	
Paid to the Poor in both Accounts	144	3	4	

Donations, per Annum.				
By <i>John Heydon</i> , Alderman	2	0	0	Ibid.
By <i>Isabella Hart</i>	—	7	0	
By <i>Thomas Daniel</i>	—	1	0	
By <i>John Osmotherly</i>	—	3	0	
By <i>King James I.</i>	—	1	12	
By <i>Catharine Paris</i>	—	3	0	
By <i>Richard Plat</i>	—	2	12	
By <i>George Baron</i>	—	5	4	
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	0	8	

*Monumental Inscriptions.*  
*Gemmarius Lion* hic *Richardus* est tumulatus;  
Qui fuit in Rabie vulgi (ve!) decapitatus.  
Hic bonus extiterat cunctis; Hospes egenorum;  
Pacis & author erat, dilector & urbis honorum.  
Anno milleno tricenteno numerato  
Sic Octogeno currente cum simul uno,

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.



Plebe rea perii . . . . morte dolosa.  
Bafilii feſto dum regnat plebs furioſa.

This *Richard Lion*, who was an eminent Merchant and Sheriff of *London*, was cruelly beheaded in *Cheapside*, by that execrable Rebel, *Wat Tyler*, Anno 1381.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here *Edmund Chapman*, clos'd in Clay,  
Undoubtedly doth reſt,  
Who to his Neighbours (while he liv'd)  
The Fruits of Love expreſt.  
Fine Pews within this Church he made,  
And with his Armes ſupport,  
The Table, and the Seats in Quire,  
He ſet in comely Sort.  
To Priſoners, and to Hospitals,  
Hee, living, was a Friend;  
And ever fought the Innocent  
From Danger to defend.  
Eſquier Joyner to our Queene  
Hee in his Life-time was,  
And Yeoman of her Armory  
At *Greenwich* in like Caſe:  
Wherein he like a Servant juſt,  
For Duty duely done,  
Unto himſelfe of Prince and Peeres  
The Love and Favour wonne.  
Threſcore-ſeven Yeeres he lived here,  
In Worſhip and good Name,  
And left this Life, to live with *Chriſt*,  
To his eternall Fame.  
His Soule, the Fourteenth Day of *May*,  
Did from his Body ſeet;  
Which he with chearful Voyce did yeeld  
To *Chriſt*, his Saviour ſweet.  
And on the Eighteenth of that Month,  
By Computation juſt,  
A thouſand Five hundred Eighty Eight,  
His Body was laid in Duſt.  
But Body and Soule, at laſt, be ſure,  
Through God's abundant Grace,  
Shall riſe, and knit again in One,  
And ſtand before his Face.  
Where, with his Saintes Eleſt (we hope)  
He ſhall receive a Crowne,  
And live will ever with ſweet *Chriſt*,  
In Glory and Renowne.  
Thus, Friends, (by this dear Friend of ours)  
Let's learne to live and dye,  
That after Death wee may have Life  
Above the ſtarry Skie.

Ibid.

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Richard Plat*,  
Brewer, and ſome time choſen Sheriffe of *London*.  
The Founder of a Free-ſchool and Six Alms-  
houſes in *Aldenham* in the County of *Hertford*. He  
died the 28th of *November* 1600; having taken  
to Wife *Alice Birtles*, the Daughter of *John Birt-  
les*, Eſquire; and having Iſſue Four Sons and  
One Daughter.

Ibid.

*Rogerus Jones, Middletoni*, in Comitatu *Lanca-  
ſtrienſi* natus, vix puberta egreſſus, ſe *Londinum*  
contulit, ubi civitate donatus, & Artem Tincto-  
riam exercens, *Agnetem, Thomæ Hacketti* Filiam,  
Matrimonio ſibi junxit. Ex qua Filios novem,  
quatuor verò Filias ſuſcepit. Quarum una Patre  
adhuc Superſtite diem obiit. Hic cum varia Ci-  
vitatſ munia laudabiliter obiſſet, tandem in cele-  
brem ſupremi ordinis Senatam, Aldermannorum  
ſcilicet, cooptatus eſt; Mox Eques ab illuſtriſſi-  
mo Rege *Jacobo*, creatus eſt; & paulo poſt Vice-  
comes Civitatſ *Londin.* eſt designatus. Quo Ma-  
giſtratu nondum expleto, non ſine magno Bono-  
rum luſtu, Viceſimo quinto die Menſis *Julii*, Anno  
Domini 1605, piè in Domino requieſcit.

NewView  
Lond.

*Mariæ Watt*, quondam Conjugis *Gulielmi Watt*,  
de Civitat. *Lond.* Mercat. Filiz *Johannis Jer-  
myn*, de eadem Civit. Armig. Femina fuit tam

Animi quam Corporis dotibus egregiis ornatiffima,  
Religionis cultu, Morum Suavitate erga omnes,  
Charitate vere inſignis, placidè in Domino obdor-  
miens. Denata 26 *Maii* 1684.

Ibid.

Juxta hunc locum in avito Conditorio requi-  
eſcit *Petrus Jones*, è Parochia Sancti *Andree Un-  
derſhaft*, apud *Londinenſis* Civis & Mercator, *Pe-  
tri Jones*, Civis itidem & Mercatoris *Londinenſis*  
Civis Filius; *Rogeri autem Jones*, Equitis Sena-  
toris & Vicecomitis ejuſdem Urbis, Nepos. Vir,  
ſiquis alius, eximiæ Probitatis, erga Principes, ſub  
quibus vixit, ſumme Fidus, & Eccleſiæ *Angli-  
canæ* addiſſimus. Obiit 27 *Jul.* 1694, Ætat.  
ſuæ 69.

#### Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens;  
four Overſeers of the Poor; one hundred and  
thirty-ſeven Houſes. Augmentation to the Pariſh  
of *Allballows Staining*, two Pounds per Annum.

#### Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

The firſt Mention I find of this Church is, that  
*Richard de Rothing* (one of the Sheriffs of this  
City) is ſaid to have rebuilt the ſame about the  
Year 1326, and in the Neighbourhood of which  
was a Garlick Market, from which it received its  
diftinguiſhing Epithet.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

#### St. JOHN the Baptiſt's.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof ſtood  
on the Eaſtern Bank of *Walbrook*, and Weſt Side  
of *Dowgate-hill*, in the Ward of *Walbrook*; and  
was ſo denominated from its being dedicated to  
*John the Baptiſt*, the Fore-runner of *Chriſt*.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in  
the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who, it ſeems,  
granted the ſame to the Prioreſs and Convent of  
*St. Helen*, in whom it continued till the Suppreſ-  
ſion of their Priory, when it came to the Crown,  
in which it ſtill remains; but in Eccleſiaſtical Af-  
fairs it is ſubject to the Archdeacon.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

This Church being deſtroy'd in the Fire of  
*London* 1666, and not ſince rebuilt; the Pa-  
riſh is annexed to the Church of *St. Antholin*,  
whereby the Incumbent's Profits are conſiderably  
increaſed; which, together with the Diſburſe-  
ments on Account of the Cure, I have inſerted in  
the Account of *St. Antholin's* Pariſh; I ſhall  
therefore proceed to the Receipts and Diſburſe-  
ments of the Church and Poor:

#### Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	
<i>John Cock</i> receiv'd	—	192	10	4½ Par. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	95	1	7½	Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	101	0	7	
Balance to the Warden	—	3	11	11

Here's only one Benefaction of 7 l. 14 s. 4 d.  
per Annum, which, being Royal, is annually paid  
at the *Exchequer*.

Ibid.

We are told by *Stow*, that here were no Mo-  
numents of Note, therefore not deemed worthy  
by him, or his Editors, to have their Inſcriptions  
handed down to Poſterity.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

#### Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all  
being admitted that have either ſerved or fined  
for Church-wardens; two Church-wardens; ſe-  
venty-five Houſes.

Anti-



Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

When, or by whom the late Church was at first erected, I cannot learn; however, that it was of great Antiquity, is manifest from the State thereof about the Year 1181.

St. JOHN the Evangelist's.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church of which was seated at the North-East Corner of Friday-street, in Watling-street and Ward of Bread-street; and was so denominated from its Dedication to St. John the Apostle and Evangelist.

Newc.  
Rep. Ec-  
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory was anciently in the Prior and Convent of Canterbury, in whom it continued till the Suppression of their Priory, which Henry VIII. having converted into a Dean and Chapter, the Right of Advowson is vested in them; and the Rectory, which is one of the thirteen Peculiars of Canterbury in this City, belongs to the Archbishop.

This Church being destroyed in the great Fire of the Year 1666, it has not been rebuilt; but the Parish being united to that of Alballows Bread-street, the Church thereof is become the Place of Publick Worship for both. The Profits and Disbursements whereof, in respect to the Cure, being already accounted for; I shall now subjoin the Parish Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc.  
Book.

	l.	s.	d.
Joseph Sampson received	—	62	16 6
Paid on the Church Account		32	7 5
Paid on that of the Poor	—	37	15 6
Balance to the Warden	—	7	6 5

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.

From the Bell-Inn in Friday-street	6	13	4
From a House in Watling-street	10	0	0

Here, it seems, were no Sepulchral Inscriptions worthy of Commemoration.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; twenty-two Houses and a Half. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, two Pounds ten Shillings, per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

I have not been able to trace this Church higher, than that it had three Rectors before the Year 1354.

St. JOHN ZACHARY's.

This is a Rectory, the Church whereof was situate at the North-West Corner of Maiden-lane, in the Ward of Aldersgate.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory has been all along in the Dean Chapter of St. Paul's; in whom it still continues, under the Subjection of the Archdeacon.

This Church being destroy'd in the common Calamity of 1666, and not being rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to that of St. Anne; where I have given an Account of the Profits and Disbursements of both Rectories in respect to the Cure.

Church-wardens Accounts, A. D. 1728.

Parish  
Account  
Book.

	l.	s.	d.
John Warman receiv'd	—	162	15 10
Paid on Account of the Church		42	17 3
Paid on that of the Poor	—	154	13 5
Balance to the Warden	—	34	11 2

Donations, per Annum.

	l.	s.	d.	
1430, By John Hill	—	0	8 0	Ibid.
1511, By Dame Elizabeth Read		1	5 0	
1603, By Philip Strelley	—	2	0 0	
1651, By Robert Jenner	—	5	0 0	
1658, By Sir John Woolstan		5	14 0	
1663, By Anthony Walters	—	5	0 0	
1663, By Sir James Drax	—	5	0 0	
By Ralph Robinson	—	2	0 0	
By Mr. Auglin	—	4	0 0	
By Elizabeth Crane	—	6	0 0	
By Margaret Deane	—	0	3 6	

The Monumental Inscriptions were :

Hic jacet Henricus de Spondon, quondam Rector istius Ecclesie; qui plura Beneficia contulit isti Ecclesie. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Obiit Anno 1382. Stryp Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here under lieth buried Sir Nicholas Twisford, Knight, some time Lord Mayor of this City; and Dame Margery, his Wife; of whose Goods this Church was made a Tombe for themselves, and for many others more. He died in Anno Domini 1390. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Hic jacet Johannes Frances, Civis & Aurifaber, & quondam Maior London. qui obiit 13 die Decemb. An. Dom. 1405. Cujus, &c. Ibid.

Hic jacet Elizabeth, Ux. dict. Joan. qui obiit 11 Mensis Octobris, An. Dom. 1432. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet Drugo Brantine, Civis & Aurifaber, & quondam Maior London. qui obiit 15 die Mensis Martii, An. Dom. 1415. Cujus, &c. Ibid.

Hic jacet Christiana, Ux. dict. Druginis; quæ obiit 11 die Mensis Martii, An. Dom. 1427. Cujus, &c.

Here lieth the Body of John Sutton, Citizen, Goldsmith, and Alderman of London; who died 6 July, 1450. Weav. Fun. Mon.

Quid Tumulum cernis? cur non Mortalia spernis? Tali namq; domo, clauditur omnis homo. Quisquis eris, qui transferis, sta, perlege, plora, Sum quod eris fueramq; quod es; pro me, precor, ora. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Brave and Worthy Alderman was kill'd in Defence of the City, in the Desperate and Bloody Nocturnal Battle on London-Bridge, against the infamous Jack Cade, and his Army of Kentish Rebels. De Word Contin. Poly.

Hic jacet Joanna, Uxor Tho. Thorp, unius Bar. de Scaccario Domini Regis, Proculatoris Parliamenti tenti apud Reding, anno Regis Hen. Sexti 31. Quæ Joanna obiit 23 Jun. Anno Domini 1453. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Weav. Fun. Mon.

Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Randolph, Capellanus; qui obiit 29 die Novembris, Anno Domini 1459. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Here lieth William Brekespere, of London some time Merchant, Goldsmith and Alderman, the Commonwele Attendant. Weav. Fun. Mon.

With Margaryt hys Dawter, late Wyff of Suttoon, And Thomas, hur Sonn, yet livyn undyr Goddys Tuitioon.

The Tenth of July, he made hys Transmigration. She disshyd in the Yer of Grate of Chrystys Incarnation,

A Thowсанд Four hundryd Threescor and oon. God affoyl their Sowls, whos Bodys lye undyr this Stoon.

I Hic



Mund.Ed. Hic jacet *Johannes Adys*, Civis & Aurifaber  
Stow. sur. *London*; & *Margareta*, Uxor ejus. Obiit ultimo  
die *Februarii* 1461, & *Margareta*, &c.

Ibid. Here lieth *John Hewet*, of *London*, Esquire;  
the which *John* deceased the First Day of *May*, in  
the Yeere of our Lord God 1510, and in the Fifth  
Yeere of the Reigne of King *Henry* the Seventh,  
&c.

Stryp.Ed. Pray for the Soul of the Right Worshipful *John*  
Stow. Sur. *Only*, Esq; and *Elizabeth*, his Wife; which *John*  
was one of the Under-Sheriffs of *London*. Dyed  
*Novemb.* 22, 1537.

Ibid. Here under lyes interred the Body of *Philip*  
*Strelley*, late of *London* Goldsmith; who gave to  
the Poor of this Parish 40 s. a Year for ever, out  
of the Revenues of the Manour of *Ulkerthorpe*, ly-  
ing in the Parish of *South Winfield*, in the County  
of *Derby*; to be paid to them by the Hands of  
the Warden and Renters of the Worshipful Com-  
pany of Goldsmiths; whom he left in Trust, to  
see it and other Gifts disposed; as may appear  
by his Will, dated *September* 6, *Anno Dom.* 1603.  
Though this Monument was not erected but in  
the Year 1630.

Mund.Ed. This Monument is erected to Sir *James Pem-*  
Stow. sur. *berton*, Knight; who, being Sheriff of this City  
at the coming in of King *James*, entertained neere  
Forty Earles and Barons in his House, on the  
Day of the King's being proclaimed. Afterwards,  
*Anno* 1612, was elected Maier of this most Ho-  
nourable Citie of *London*. Hee erected a Free-  
School in the Parish of *Eccleston* in *Lancashire*, Six-  
teene Yeeres before his Death, and gave Fifty  
Pounds by the Yeere to the maintaining thereof  
for ever. Hee gave also Five hundred Pounds to  
*Christ's Hospitall*; and Two hundred Pounds to  
the Company of Goldsmiths, besides many libe-  
rall Gifts to the Poore of his Kindred; and many  
other most charitable Uses. He died the Eighth  
Day of *September*, 1613, aged 68 Years.

Marble, nor Touch, nor Alabaſtar can  
Reveale the Worth of the long-buried Man.  
For oft (we see) Mens Goods, when they are gone,  
Doe pious Deeds, when they themselves did none.  
Mine (while I liv'd) no Goodness did expresse,  
'Tis not Inſcriptions, make them more or lesse.  
In *Christ* I hope to rise, among the Just;  
Man is but Graſſe, all muſt to Wormes and Duſt.

Vertue and Death, being both enamoured  
On worthy *Pemberton*, in Heate of Love,  
To be poſſeſt of that each coveted,  
Thus did they dialogue, and thus they strove:

Vert. What Vertue challengeth, is but her Right.

Dea. What Death lays Claim to, who can con-  
tradict?

Ver. Vertue, whose Power exceeds all other Might.

Dea. Where's Vertue's Power, when Death makes  
all submit?

Ver. I gave him Life; and therefore he is mine.

Dea. That Life he held no longer than I list.

Ver. I made him more than Mortall, meere Divine.

Dea. How hapt he could not then Death's Stroke  
reſiſt?

Ver. Because (by Nature) all are born to dye.

Dea. Then thine owne Tongue yeelds Death the  
Victory.

Ver. No, Death, thou art deceiv'd, thy envious  
Stroke

Hath given him Life immortall, 'gainſt thy  
Will.

Dea. What Life can be but vaniſheth as Smoke?

Ver. A Life, that all thy Darts can never kill.

Dea. Have I not lockt his Body in my Grave?

Ver. That was but Duſt; and that I pray thee keepe.

Dea. That is as much as I deſire to have,  
His comely Shape in my eternall Sleepe.

Ver. But where's his Honourable Life, Renown  
and Fame?

Dea. They are but Breath; them I reſigne to thee.

Ver. Them I moſt covet. Dea. I prefer my  
Claime,

His Body mine, Ver. Mine, his Eternity.

And ſo they ceaſt; Death triumphs o're his Grave,  
Vertue o're that, which Death can never have.

And as Faire Trophees, fit to beautifie  
His Hearſe, Vertue hangs up theſe Ornaments:  
His Juſtice, Wiſdome and Integrity,  
His Courage, dreadleſſe of what're Events,  
His upright Soule, in that High Dignitie  
Which *London* gives her chiefeſt Preſidents,  
Free from Compare with ſuch as went before,  
Or ſhould ſucceed. It was his ſole Deſire,  
Truth might report thoſe Actions leſſe, or more,  
Which honeſt Thoughts did in his Heart inſpire.  
His Care of Learning, and his liberall-Minde  
Unto the Poore, Love to his Company,  
Kindred and Friends, to whom he was moſt kinde,  
And with whom he dealt truly bounteouſly:  
Theſe Graces better doe become his Grave,  
Than waſtfull Words of fruitleſſe Flattery,  
And their due Merit (doubtleſſe) he ſhall have,  
Among the Bleſſed in Eternity.

Whereto fair Vertue now hath brought her Son,  
Worthily honour'd, Sir *James Pemberton*.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens;  
ninety-one Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

The earlieſt Account I find of the late Church,  
is its being rated to pay a certain annual Sum to  
the Canons of *St. Paul's*, about the Year 1181,  
at which Time it was denominated *St. John Bap-  
tiſt's*, as appears by a Grant thereof from the Dean  
and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, to one *Zachary*, whose  
Name it probably receiv'd, to diſtinguiſh it from  
one of the ſame Name on *Walbrook*. However,  
it not being rebuilt, the Site thereof is converted  
into a Cemetary.

St. KATHARINE Coleman.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate on the  
South Side of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, in the Ward of  
*Aldgate*; and is ſo denominated from its being  
dedicated to an *Egyptian* Virgin, and the Epithet  
of *Coleman*, to a large Hawyard or Garden, call'd  
*Coleman-Haw*.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in  
the Dean and Canons of *St. Martin's le Grand*, in  
whom it continued till *Henry VII.* annexed that  
Monastery, with its Appurtenance, to the Con-  
vent of *Westminster*; whereby the Right of Advow-  
ſon devolved upon the Abbot and Canons, with  
whom it continued till their Suppreſſion; when  
coming to the Crown, Queen *Mary*, by her Let-  
ters Patent, *Anno* 1553, granted the ſame to the  
Biſhop of *London* and his Succeſſors, in whom it  
ſtill remains. But in Affairs Eccleſiaſtical it is  
ſubject to the Archdeacon.

The old Church happily eſcaped the devouring  
Flames in the Year 1666. The Profits and Diſ-  
burſements of the Rector, in regard to the Cure,  
as returned in the Year 1636, were as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.				l.	s.	d.
By Tithes	—	—	—	80	0	0
By Glebe	—	—	—	10	0	0
By Casualties	—	—	—	8	3	0
By the Rectory Houſe	—	—	—	12	0	0

Disburſements

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccel.  
Paroch.

Ibid.



Disbursements on Account of the Cure. l. s. d.			
Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	5 6 8
	To Tenths	—	0 10 8
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0 2 0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0 2 0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.			
r. Acc.	Taylor Bates receiv'd	—	299 3 3
ok.	Paid on Account of the Church	—	186 3 8½
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	169 14 10
	Balance to the Warden	—	50 15 3½

Donations, per Annum.			
on.Book	1569, By Margaret Deane	—	0 5 0
	1590, By Thomazine Evans	—	4 0 0
	1603, By Elizabeth Billingsly	—	2 12 0
	1605, By Laurence Ripilly	—	1 0 0
	1606, By Henry Billingsly	—	12 0 0
	1607, By Sir James Deane	—	5 4 0
	1620, By Richard Isaacson	—	2 12 0
	1630, By Bernard Hide	—	0 9 0
	1630, By Stiles and Lambert	—	0 1 5
	1644, By Vincent Delabar	—	11 10 0
	1687, Alderman Lucy	—	10 0 0
	1696, By Henry Dixon	—	2 0 0

Monumental Inscriptions.  
I humbly do require all which pass this Way,  
For Henry Webb, Esq; his Soul devoutly to pray;  
Which Gentleman Usher was to King Henry the  
Eighth,  
And now lyeth here buried; with Barbara, his Wife,  
Which the 5th of February 1552, departed this Life;  
And the last Day of March, in like Sort dyed he,  
The 1000 Year of our Lord God, Five hundred  
Fifty-three.

On whose Soul, &c.  
Here lieth the Body buried of Elizabeth, late  
Wife to Henry Billingsley, one of the Queen's Ma-  
jesties Customers in the Port of London; who dyed  
the 29th Day of July, An. Dom. 1577.

In Obitum ejus.  
Stat sua cuique dies, atque ultima funeris Hora,  
Cum Deus hinc & Mors infidiosa vocant.  
Nec tibi, vel pietas tua, vel forma, Elizabetha,  
Præsidium fæto, ne traheris, erat.  
Occidis exactis ternis cum Conjuge iustis,  
At Septem Vitæ lustra fuere tuæ.  
Fecerat & proles jam te numerosa Parentem,  
Filiolæ Trinæ cætera turba mares,  
Undecimo in partu, quum Mors accessit & unæ,  
Matrem te Patrem sustulit undecimum.  
Scilicet ex Mundo, ex terrena fæce malisque  
Sustulit, at Superis reddidit atque Deo.  
Est testis sincera fides, testis tua Virtus,  
Grata viro virtus, grata fidesque Deo.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of Sir Henry Billingsley,  
Knight, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London,  
who dyed the 22d Day of November An. Dom.  
1606; and also the Body of Elizabeth, his first  
Wife, who departed this Life the 29th July, 1577.

Ibid. Hic Charitas dormit, nominata beata, Beatrix,  
Atque Dei Donum, quoniam fuit optima Conjux.  
Filia, Georgii Cotton, Arm. Uxor Roberti Bar-  
ners, Obiit 5 Novemb. Anno Dom. 1616.

The Epitaph.  
In ancient Times, the Friends surviving gave  
Some rich Memoriall to the dead Friend's Grave,  
Gold, Pearles or Gemmes; which Custom did intend  
Our Riches ought to wait upon our Friend,  
In Life and Death. O blessed Ages, when  
Men parted Fortunes, and not Fortunes Men!  
But now perverted are our present Ends,  
That for Wealth sell the Fame of living Friends.

No. 94.

The Dead we live by, now can scant afford  
The Rites and Sacrifice of one good Word:  
Of which, lest I be one, though I can bring  
(For worthy Obsequie) no precious Thing,  
My Gratitude presents unto her Hearse,  
My Teares for Balme, for Offering my sad Verse.  
Give leave then, Griefe, let my sad Muse declare;  
What she that's dead was, unto them that are.  
The Rule and Index to find all the Good  
That ever Heaven dealt upon Womanhood:  
For if we but anatomize her Life,  
We find both a good Woman and good Wife:  
First she lov'd God; not like the Pharisee,  
In Ostentation and Hypocrisie,  
But even with all her Heart and all her Soule;  
She secretly did raging Sinne controule:  
For she (for Goodnesse Sake) was innocent,  
And not for Glory, or Feare of Punishment.  
Next, to her Neighbour, did her Love extend,  
Ready to helpe at Need, and to befriend  
The Poore, and those that never could repay,  
But with their Prayers at the latter Day.  
The Remnant of her Love she did bestow  
Upon her Husband, not in outward Show,  
Or else in feign'd adulterate Flattery,  
But in sound Truth, and deepe Sincerity.  
Thus did she live, divided in her Love,  
From this unworthy World; and Nature then,  
Which had but lent her, tooke her backe agen.  
Where let us live in Peace, and let us try  
To live like her, that we like her may dye.  
Come hither, Women, leave your Vanities,  
Your Lust, your Scorns, your Pride, your Fooleries;  
For hither you must all. The Dust, and Grave,  
All your adored Braveries must have.  
And all those Beauties, that are now afraid,  
Of Ayre, of Sunne, must in the Ground be laid.  
Then deck your Soules, unto whose Quintessence,  
Nor Time, nor Death, nor Grave, can bring Offence.  
For so you may (for ever) beautifie  
Your selves, as Angels, in Eternity.

Hic Scitus est, Jonas A Weely, Amsterdamensis  
natus, Anno 1606. Denatus Anno (August) 1630. NewView Lond.

Dulcis amor rapuit me Anglorum visere terram,  
Proq; Anglo Angelicam gratis mihi visere turbam.  
E coelo omnipotens, sonat Cœliq; Colonus,  
Vix Navi egressus, vix terram ingressus; & ecce,  
Pallida me arripuit mors vix mea morbida Membra.  
Attraho, deficient vires & Spiritus artus,  
Deferit interea Christus mihi Patria, tutus  
Portus, vita, Salus, statio placidissima, lucrum.  
Christe, viæ & gressus mihi Dux qui huc usq; fuisti,  
Auspiciis Meritisque tuis das scandere Cœlum.

In debitæ observantiæ signum Fratres & pro-  
pinqui mœsti posuere.

D. O. M. In an assured Hope to awake in the  
Resurrection of the Just at the last Day, to be  
Partaker with her Soul of Life and Glory ever-  
lasting, near unto this Place resteth the Body of  
Dame Mary, late the godly, virtuous and loving  
Wife of Sir Richard Heigham, of Eastham, in the  
County of Essex, Kt. one of the Gentlemen Pen-  
sioners in ordinary Attendance to our Sovereign  
Lord King Charles, and Daughter of John Holt,  
of Hickmansworth, in the County of Hertford, Esq;  
She had Issue by her said Husband, one Son,  
named Francis, and Three Daughters, namely,  
Mary, Susanna, and Ann. Ibid.

And having lived graciously and godly the  
Term of 33 Years and Two Months, she yielded  
up her Soul into the Hands of God that gave it,  
the 27th of October, in the Year of the Incarna-  
tion of our Saviour Christ Jesus 1634. To whose  
Memory the above-named Sir Richard Heigham,  
her sorrowful Husband, hath consecrated this small  
Monument.

13 C

Georgii



Ibid. *Georgii Christophori Georgii Sebastiani, ab Osterhausen, Equitis Thuringii ex Antiqua & Nobilissima Osterhausenorum Familia Oriundi, &c. Obiit 11 Kal. Decemb. Anno Sal. 1638.*

Ibid. *Pietate Sacrum. Lucas Lucius, insignis Mercator, dum vixit, tam Cœli quam Terræ, non procul ab hoc Marmore sepultus jacet. Fessus hic negotiando, ad Emporium Cæleste trajecit, Octobris 14, Anno Christi 1663. Ætatis vero suæ 52. Christus Lucrum. Jacobus Frater, Hæres sed tamen mœstus posuit, huic simul ac Matri Charissimæ, Annæ, Johannis (qui & ipse Mercator) Relictæ, qui sex Masculos duasq; Feminas enixa. Obiit Junii 10, Anno 1653, Ætat. 65. Abi, Christiane Lector, & pro populo lachrymas ac preces funde.*

Ibid. This Vault was purchased *Anno Dom. 1674*, for *Mrs. Mary Wesebam*, Daughter to *Robert Wesebam*, of *Tottenhill*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent. and for her Mother and Father, and for their Relations.

Lodg'd and retir'd here does lye  
A Virgin who had learnt to dye.  
Betimes her vertuous Race begun,  
And to our Grief too soon was done;  
Nothing below could court her Love,  
Espous'd she is to Heaven above;  
A joyful Festival to keep,  
While with this Marble we must weep.  
We'll in our Hearts engrave her species Name,  
Which shall eternize *Mary Wesebam*.

#### *Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted that have either served or filed in the Office of Church-warden; two Church-wardens; two hundred and three Houses. Augmentation from the Parishes of *St. Peter's Church* and *Albion's Brewhouse*, six Pounds *per Annum* each.

#### *Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

The nearest the Origin of this Church I have been able to come at, is, that *John de Hertford* was Rector thereof before the Year 1346, which shews it not to be of a very modern foundation. The old Church was very mean; but was pulled down and rebuilt with Brick and Stone, according to the Model annexed, at the Charge of the Parish, about 20 Years agoe, under the Sanction of an Act of Parliament, which was afterwards explained and recited by the following Act 15 Geo. II.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Preamble,  
reciting the  
Act 12  
Geo. II.

“Whereas by an Act made and passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intitled, An Act to enable the Parishioners of the Parish of Saint Catherine Coleman in *Penchurch-street*, in the City of *London*, to rebuild the Church of the said Parish; certain Trustees therein named, or any seven or more of them, were authorized and impowered to cause the said Parish-Church, and the Steeple thereof, to be pulled down, and to be rebuilt after such Model, and of such Dimensions and Materials, and in such Manner and Place, as by the said Trustees, or any seven or more of them, should be agreed upon; and for defraying the Expences of pulling down and rebuilding the said Church and Steeple, the several funeral Rates and Duties therein mentioned and expressed, were granted to, and vested in the said Trustees, for the Purposes of the said Act, with such Powers and Authorities for raising and levying the same, as in the said Act mentioned and contained;

“and it was thereby enacted, That it should be lawful for the Parishioners of the Parish of Saint Catherine Coleman aforesaid, in their Vestry assembled, to nominate twelve substantial Inhabitants of the said Parish, who had not served the Office of Scavenger therein; out of which twelve Persons so to be nominated, and in Default of such Nomination, out of such other Inhabitants as had not served that Office there, the said Trustees, or any seven or more of them, were thereby authorized, impowered, and required to choose and appoint four Persons to be Receivers or Collectors of such Rates, Duties, and Sums of Money, as should be due and payable by Virtue of the said Act, from all Persons liable to pay the same; and the said Parishioners in their Vestry assembled, were thereby also authorized, impowered, and required, on the Tuesday in Easter Week, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty, and also on the Tuesday in Easter Week in every succeeding Year, to nominate twelve other like Inhabitants; and the said Trustees, or any seven or more of them, were thereby directed to choose and appoint four of them, and in Default of such Nomination, four other like Inhabitants, to be receivers or Collectors of the same Rates, Duties, and Sums of Money, for the Purposes of the said Act: And it was thereby further enacted, That it should and might be lawful to and for any Person or Persons to contribute, advance, and pay into the Hands of the said Trustees, or any seven or more of them, or to such Person or Persons as they respectively should appoint, any Sum or Sums of Money not exceeding in the whole the Sum of two thousand seven hundred Pounds, for the Purchase of one or more Annuity or Annuities, to be paid and payable for the natural Life or Lives of such Contributor or Contributors respectively, or of such other Person or Persons as they respectively should in that Behalf nominate and appoint, so as the said Annuity or Annuities should not exceed the Sum of eight Pounds *per Annum*, for every one hundred Pounds, and so in Proportion for any greater or less Sum, to be advanced and paid as aforesaid: And it was thereby further enacted, That such Annuities so to be purchased should be, and were thereby charged upon and made payable out of the Monies arising by the Rates, Duties and Assessments therein mentioned; and the said Trustees, or any seven or more of them, were thereby authorized and impowered to make or cause to be made an Assessment or Assessments on all Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments within the said Parish, not exceeding one Shilling and six Pence in the Pound, in any one Year, of the yearly Rent of the same Premises, as the same should be rated to the Land-tax: And whereas the Trustees appointed by the said recited Act, have by Virtue and in Pursuance of the Trust, Power, and Authority thereby vested in them, and by the Ways and Means therein directed and prescribed, raised the said Sum of two thousand seven hundred Pounds, thereby authorized and appointed to be raised as aforesaid, and have applied the same for and towards the rebuilding

“the



“ the said Parish-Church of Saint *Catherine Coleman*,  
 “ and the same Church is now intirely rebuilt  
 “ and finished, and divine Service hath for some  
 “ Time past been performed therein: But as  
 “ several extraordinary and unforeseen Expences  
 “ have happened and accrued in and about build-  
 “ ing and finishing of the said Church, the total  
 “ Charge of such Building and Finishing has ex-  
 “ ceeded the Sum of two thousand seven hun-  
 “ dred Pounds, so authorized and directed to be  
 “ raised by the said Act for that Purpose; and  
 “ the sum of six hundred fifty Pounds, and up-  
 “ wards, being the Surplus of the Charge and  
 “ Expence of such Building above the said two  
 “ thousand seven hundred Pounds, doth now  
 “ remain due to the several Workmen and Ar-  
 “ tificers employed in the building and finishing  
 “ the said Church; which Debt cannot be le-  
 “ vied and raised by and out of the Fund grant-  
 “ ed and appropriated by the said Act: And  
 “ whereas the Parish of Saint *Catherine Coleman*  
 “ aforesaid is but a very small Parish, consisting  
 “ of few Inhabitants, who most of them have  
 “ served the Office of Scavenger; for which Rea-  
 “ son the Nomination by the Vestry of the said  
 “ Parish of twelve Inhabitants who have not  
 “ served the said Office, and qualified as in the  
 “ Act is directed, and the Appointment by the  
 “ said Trustees or four Persons out of such twelve  
 “ to be Receivers or Collectors of the Rates, Du-  
 “ ties, and Sums of Money thereby granted, and  
 “ the employing and charging four Persons in  
 “ and with such Receipt or Collection, has  
 “ been found very difficult and troublesome, both  
 “ to the said Trustees, and Inhabitants of the said  
 “ Parish, who do apprehend, and are satisfied,  
 “ that the placing and employing any two sub-  
 “ stantial Persons of the said Parish in such Re-  
 “ ceipt and Collection, will tend to the Ease and  
 “ Benefit of the same Parish: Wherefore, for  
 “ making Provision for paying and discharging  
 “ the Debt, so contracted for the carrying on and  
 “ accomplishing so good and necessary a Work,  
 “ and for explaining and amending the said former  
 “ Act relating to the Office and Management of  
 “ the Receipt of the said Rates and Duties; may  
 “ it please your most excellent Majesty that it  
 “ may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King’s  
 “ most excellent Majesty, by and with the Ad-  
 “ vice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and  
 “ Temporal, and Commons, in this present Par-  
 “ liament assembled, and by the Authority of the  
 “ same, That the said Clause in the said former  
 “ Act, which authorizes and requires the Parish-  
 “ ioners of the said Parish of Saint *Catherine Cole-*  
 “ *man*, from Time to Time, to nominate twelve  
 “ Inhabitants of the said Parish, qualified and de-  
 “ scribed as therein is mentioned; and impowers  
 “ and requires the Trustees, or any seven or  
 “ more of them, to appoint four Persons to be  
 “ Receivers or Collectors of the Rates, Duties,  
 “ and Sums of Money due and payable by virtue  
 “ of the said Act, shall be, and is hereby repeal-  
 “ ed, and declared to be void.

“ And it is hereby further enacted and de-  
 “ clared, That it shall and may be lawful to and  
 “ for the Parishioners of the said Parish of Saint  
 “ *Catherine Coleman*, in the then Vestry assembled,  
 “ and they are hereby authorized and required,

“ within two Calendar Months after the passing of  
 “ this Act, to nominate any six substantial In-  
 “ habitants of the said Parish, out of which six  
 “ Persons so to be nominated, or in Default of  
 “ such Nomination, out of such other Inhabitants,  
 “ the Trustees aforesaid, or any seven or more  
 “ of them, are hereby authorized, empowered and  
 “ required, to choose and appoint two Persons  
 “ to be Receivers or Collectors of such Rates,  
 “ Duties, and Sums of Money as are or shall be due  
 “ and payable by Virtue of the said former Act,  
 “ and this present Act, from all Persons liable to  
 “ pay the same; and the said Parishioners in their  
 “ Vestry assembled are also hereby authorized,  
 “ empowered, and required, on the *Tuesday* in *Easter*  
 “ Week, in the Year of our Lord one thousand  
 “ seven hundred and forty three, and also on the  
 “ *Tuesday* in *Easter* Week in every succeeding Year,  
 “ to nominate six other Inhabitants; and the said  
 “ Trustees or any seven or more of them, shall  
 “ choose and appoint two of them, or in Default  
 “ of such Nomination, two other like Inhabitants,  
 “ to be Receivers or Collectors of the same Rates,  
 “ Duties, and Sums of Money for the Purposes  
 “ of the said former Act, and this present Act;  
 “ and all Persons who by Virtue of this and the  
 “ said former Act are charged therewith, or liable  
 “ thereto, are hereby required to pay the said  
 “ Rates and Duties unto such Receivers or Col-  
 “ lectors accordingly, the said Receivers or Col-  
 “ lectors giving Receipts for the same *gratis*.

“ And for the raising a sufficient Sum of Mo-  
 “ ney to discharge the said Sum of six hundred  
 “ fifty Pounds, and upwards, so remaining due  
 “ to the said Workmen and Artificers as aforesaid,  
 “ and for other Purposes herein after mentioned,  
 “ it is hereby further enacted by the Authority a-  
 “ foresaid, That it shall and may be lawful to  
 “ and for any Person or Persons to contribute, ad-  
 “ vance, and pay into the Hands of the Trustees  
 “ in the said former Act named, or any seven or  
 “ more of them, or such Person or Persons as  
 “ they, or any seven or more of them, shall by  
 “ any Writing under their Hands and Seals au-  
 “ thorize and empower to receive the same, any  
 “ Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the  
 “ Whole the Sum of nine hundred Pounds, for  
 “ the absolute Purchase of one or more Annuity  
 “ or Annuities to be paid and payable for the na-  
 “ tural Life or Lives of such Contributor or Con-  
 “ tributors respectively, or the Life or Lives of  
 “ such other Person or Persons as shall be nomi-  
 “ nated by or on Behalf of such respective Con-  
 “ tributor or Contributors, at the Time of Pay-  
 “ ment of their respective Contribution-Monies,  
 “ so as the said Annuity or Annuities do not exceed  
 “ the Sum of eight Pounds *per Annum*, for every  
 “ one hundred Pounds, and so in Proportion for  
 “ any greater or less Sum to be advanced and paid  
 “ as aforesaid, and so as the said Annuities to be  
 “ granted in Pursuance of this Act do not exceed  
 “ in the Whole the Sum of seventy-two Pounds  
 “ *per Annum*.

“ And for effectually securing the Payment of  
 “ the Annuities to be purchased and granted upon  
 “ the Credit and in Pursuance of this Act, it is  
 “ hereby further enacted by the Authority afore-  
 “ said, that it shall and may be lawful to and for  
 “ the Trustees in the said former Act named, or  
 “ any

*Two Col-  
lectors to  
be chosen.*

*900 l. to  
be raised  
by Sale  
of Annui-  
ties,*

*at 8 l. per  
Cent. per  
Ann*

*Additional  
Rate of 3d.  
in the  
Pound, to  
be levied  
by the  
Land-tax,*



“ any seven or more of them, by any Writing under their Hands and Seals, from Time to Time, to make or cause to be made an additional Rate and Assessment on all Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments within the Parish of Saint Catherine Coleman aforesaid, so as the same do not exceed six Pence in the Pound in any one Year of the yearly Rent of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as the same shall respectively be rated to the Land-tax : And they are hereby authorized and required to order and direct the Receivers or Collectors so to be chosen or appointed as aforesaid, for the Time being, to collect quarterly from the Owners and Occupiers of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in such and the like Proportions, with regard to such Owner and Occupiers, as in and by the said former Act is directed and prescribed.

to be collected quarterly.

“ And it is hereby further enacted, that the Money to be raised and collected by the said additional Rates and Assessments, shall from Time to Time be paid over, by such Receivers or Collectors for the Time being, unto such Person or Persons as the said Trustees, or any seven or more of them, shall, by any Writing or Writings under their Hands and Seals, authorize and empower to receive the same.

Application of the Money to be raised by Sale of Annuities.

“ And it is thereby further enacted and declared, That the Money to be raised by Sale of the Annuities in Pursuance of this Act, shall, as the same shall come in, and be received, be issued and applied for the Purposes herein after mentioned ; that is to say, in the first Place, for paying and defraying the Charges and Expenses of passing this Act, and afterwards for the paying, satisfying, and discharging the said Sum of six hundred fifty Pounds, and upwards, so remaining due to the said Workmen and Artificers as aforesaid.

Additional Rates to take Place from May 1, 1742.

“ And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several additional Rates and Assessments hereby directed and appointed to be raised and levied for the Purposes aforesaid, shall take Place from the first Day of May, one thousand seven hundred and forty two, and shall continue so long as there shall be Occasion or Necessity to raise the same, and no longer.

The Assessments shall diminish as the Annuities shall fall in.

“ And it is hereby further enacted and declared, That when and as often as any of the Annuities granted or to be granted in Pursuance of the said former Act, and this present Act, shall cease and determine, then and in such Case, from Time to Time, as it shall so happen, a proportionable Part of the said additional Rates and Assessments hereby directed and authorized to be raised and levied shall sink and abate.”

St. KATHARINE Cree-Church.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

This Church, which is a Curacy, standing at the South-east Angle of Cree-Church-lane, in Leadenball-street, and Ward of Aldgate, owes its Name to its Dedication to St. Katharine, the Egyptian Virgin above-nam'd ; and the Epithet of Christ (corruptly Cree) from its Vicinity to the Conventual Church of the Holy Trinity, originally denominated Christ-Church.

From the Founding of Christ-Church, or the Trinity Convent, the Prior and Canons thereof were Patrons of this Church, and as such continued till the Suppression of their Priory, Anno 1531 ; when Henry the Eighth conferred the same upon Sir Thomas Audley, with all his Appurtenances ; one of which being this Church, it was on the 19th of April, Anno 1544, devised by the said Audley to the Master and Fellows of Magdalen College in Cambridge, and their Successors, whom he enjoined to serve the Cure in all Futurity. But the Devisees it seems not approving of this Part of the Will, have commonly let the Curacy, with all its Emoluments, to farm to the Parishioners, whereby they are impowered to chuse their own Minister, who is to be licensed by the Bishop of London. However, in Matters Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.

This Church happily escaping Destruction in the great Conflagration An. 1666, it remained upon the ancient Foot till the Year 1725, when the Lease of the Impropriation expired : About the renewing of which a Difference arose, between the Impropriators and the Parish, which was amicably accommodated upon the following Terms :

Rem. Lond.

That the Parishioners, in lieu of Tithes, shall annually raise the Sum of one hundred and fifty Pounds ; out of which the officiating Curate shall, for the Space of ten Years, receive yearly the Sum of fifty Pounds, besides Surplice Fees ; and after the Expiration of that Term, the Sum of seventy Pounds per Annum, exclusive of Perquisites ; which Agreement was confirmed by Parliament in the Year 1727.

Ibid.

This, being a Donative, pays neither First-fruits nor Tenths ; and Procurations to the Bishop and Archdeacon, only two Shillings each.

Newc. Repert. Eccl. Paroch.

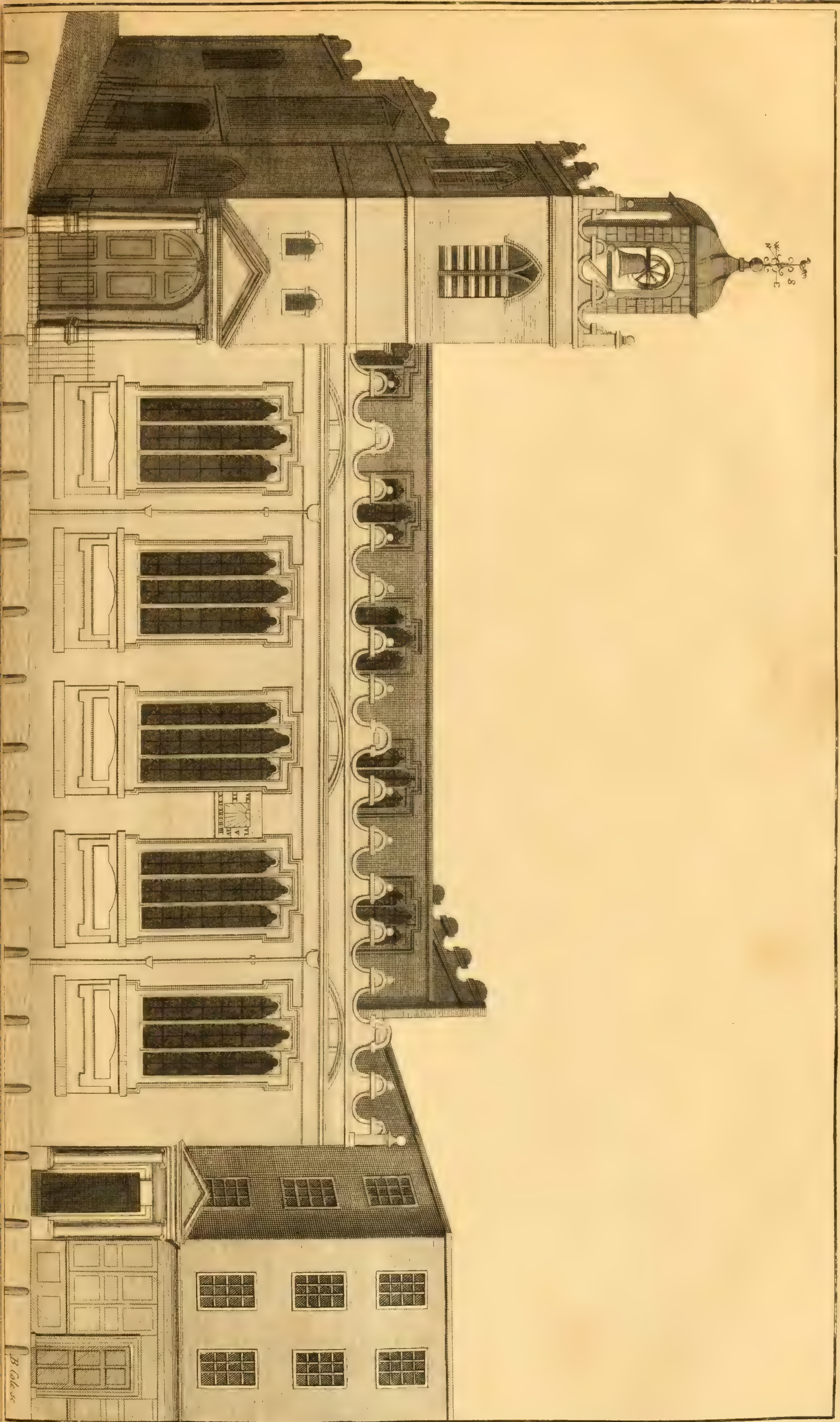
Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	
Richard Hicks received	952	8	9	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	332	9	1	
Paid on that of the Poor	600	9	1	
Balance to the Parish	—	19	10 7	

Donations, per Annum.

By William Gilborne	—	2	13	4	Ibid.
By John Smith	—	3	0	0	
By George Lee	—	1	0	0	
By Mrs. Lane	—	0	8	0	
By Lambert and Stiles	—	0	2	0	
By George Heathersall	—	1	4	0	
By John Waddie	—	3	0	0	
By Stephen Roberts	—	2	4	0	
1605, By Thomasine Owsfeld, for 1000 Years	—	11	0	0	
By William Avenon, 100 l. for a Purchase	—	5	0	0	
By George Sunn	—	1	0	0	
1648, By Sir George Grayer, 200 l. for a Purchase	—	10	0	0	
By Edward Rennick, 50 l. for ditto	—	2	10	0	
By Richard Lingham	—	3	0	0	
By Martin and William Bond	—	2	0	0	
1672, By Thomas Rich	—	3	0	0	
By Bernard Hide	—	0	9	0	
By Henry Jordan	—	0	6	8	
By Andrew Blackwell	—	1	10	0	By











		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By Mr. Wilford	—	6	0	0
1674, By John Phillips	—	10	0	0
By John Jackson	—	5	0	0
By Job Carnock	—	2	10	0

## Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth the Body of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Knight, the fourth Sonne of Sir George Throckmorton, Knight. The which Sir Nicholas was Chief Butler of England, one of the Chamberlaines of the Exchequer, and Ambassadour Lieger to the Queenes Majestie, Queen Elizabeth, in France. And after his Returne into England, he was sent Ambassadour againe into France, and Twice into Scotland. He married Anne Carew, Daughter to Sir Nicholas Carew, Knight, and begate of her Ten Sonnes and Three Daughters. He dyed the 12th Day of February, Anno Dom. 1570, aged 57 Yeeres.

Ibid.

Here lyeth the Body of Master John Smith, Esquire, Citizen and Mercer of London, who had Two Wives, the first named Anne, the Daughter of Fulke Mullert, in the County of Surrey, Esquire, which brought him one Daughter, named Mary. His other Wife was Mary, Daughter to Sir James Hawes, Knight and Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had no Issue. Hee deceased the 24th Day of December, Anno Domini 1594, *Ætatis sue* 63.

Ibid.

Here lyeth buried the Body of Frances Croke, the loved and beloved Wife of Paulus Ambrosius Croke, of the Inner-Temple, Esquire. Shee was one of the Daughters and Heires of Francis Wallisborne, Esquire, of Hanny, in the County of Berk, who deceased the 10th Day of July, Anno Domini 1605, aged 22 Yeeres.

Well borne she was, but better borne againe:  
Her first Birth to the Flesh did make her Debtor,  
The latter in the Spirit (by Christ) hath set her.  
Freed from Fleshe's Debts, Death's first and latter  
Gaine,  
Wives pay no Debts, whose Husbands live and  
reign.

New View  
Lond.

Here resteth, in Hope of a blessed Resurrection, the Body of Richard Spencer, Esq; Turkey Merchant, whose Change from Mortal to Immortality commenc'd on Sept. 3, Anno Dom. 1667, *Ætat.* 50.

While he lived on Earth, Reason and Religion were his Rules, Justice and Temperance his Measures, Gravity and Discretion his Ornaments. He was to many helpful, to most acceptable, to none injurious, to himself and Friends consistent.

After he had seen the prodigious Changes in the State, the dreadful Triumphs of Death by Pestilence, the astonishing Conflagration of the City by Fire, he piously lamented the Miseries; and then in Peace and Charity, in the Faith of Christ, in Communion of the Church, he finished his Course, and left behind him a good Name, a virtuous Example, a dear Wife, and Three Daughters; who, for the high Esteem and entire Affection to her deceased Husband, hath erected this Monument and Memorial to Posterity.

If Wealth, nor Worth, nor Friends, nor Parts,  
Can rescue from Death's killing Darts,  
Then mind thy Doom, and, passing by,  
Be wise betime, prepare to dye.

Ibid.

Memoriæ Sacrum. In obitum Doctissimi vereq; pientissimi Viri D. Johannis Tovey.

Quem premit hic tumulus tenuis (Cognomine Tovey)  
Sideriis fuerit dignior ille Tholis.

Obscura explicuit Divini Enigmata Verbi,  
Præstitit & sacrum Religionis opus;

No. 94.

Calluit &amp; Linguas vario tot more loquentes,

Thebarum portas quot numerare licet.

Gens Romana, Cohors Germanica, Gallica tellus

Mirantur, reliquis dat Schola Docta Fidem

Egregios mores, vitam, famamque perennem,

Regia in Æternum Principis aula canit.

Per Mare, per Terras quærit dum gaudia Regni,

Cœlestis cecidit victima sacra Deo.

Hoc Monumentum pro Amoris singularis Testimonio P. P. ejus Admirator &amp; Discipulus H. J.

## Officers, &amp;c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted that have either served or fined for Church-warden; two Church-wardens; three hundred and eighteen Houses. Augmentation to the parson St. Botolph's Aldgate, four Pounds per annum.

## Antiquities, &amp;c. in this Parish.

Though I cannot ascertain the Origin of this Parish-Church, yet that it is of great Antiquity is manifest, by it, and the Churches of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Michael and the Trinity, being obliged to make way for the Trinity Convent, founded Anno 1107, and the Church thereof, under the Appellation of Christ's, being made Parochial, it was constituted the common Place of Worship for the Inhabitants of the said four Parishes. See Aldgate Ward.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

This Church being old and crazy, it was taken down and rebuilt. The first Stone being laid on the 23d of June, Anno 1628, the Fabrick was finished and consecrated by Bishop Laud on the 16th of January 1630. By a Pillar of the old Church still remaining at the West End, and near the South Door, it is manifest that the Ground in this Neighbourhood must have been raised about twenty Feet.

Ibid.

Between the East Ends of Leadenhall and Fenchurch-streets, under three Houses fronting Aldgate, is still remaining intire, the beautiful small Church of St. Michael, of which, in its present State, we have already given a Description in Aldgate Ward. But as it is altered or diminished since Mr. Styrpe surveyed it, we shall add what he says of its Dimensions in his Time, about the Year 1720.

St. Michael's  
Church.

This handsome Gothick Structure, says he, which is situate North and South, is forty-six Feet in Length, seventeen in Breadth, and from the Floor to the Vertex of the Arch eleven Feet eleven Inches in Height: But as the Capitals of the Pillars at present appear only about four Feet above the Floor, I take the Altitude of the Arches, at first, to have been eighteen Feet.

This Church, by two handsome intersected Pillars, which support three beautiful Stone Arches, is divided into two Isles, the Entry into which was by a Door in the East Side, in which were likewise small Windows, as were also in the Ends thereof; and adjoining to the Church, on the West, is the Remains of a square Stone Building, but to what Use the same was employed I cannot ascertain, though probably it was either a Steeple, a Vestry Room, or Parsonage House. Be that as it will, the Entrance into this great Piece of Antiquity at present (1720) is at Mr. Rogers's, an Oil Shop, (now, 1755, Mr. Kilpin's, a Chemist,) facing the Pump.

As this Church, by its Manner of Construction, seems to have been built about the Time of the Conquest,



Conquest, I am of Opinion, that this, and that under the Church of *St. Mary le Bow in Cheapside*, are the most ancient Christian Temples in Great Britain.

*St. KATHARINE's, near the Tower.*

Though this Parish, in the Bill of Mortality, be reckoned in the County of *Middlesex*, yet it appears by the City Records to be in the Ward of *Portspoken*.

Rec.  
Guild  
Lib. Dun.

*St. Katharine's* was originally an Hospital, founded by *Matilda*, Consort to King *Stephen*.

Ibid.

*Eleanor*, Relict of *Henry the Third*, did, by her Charter of the 5th of *July*, Anno 1273, grant certain Lands in the Counties of *Kent* and *Hertford*, and *East-Smithfield*.

Dugd.  
Mon.  
Angl.

*Eleanor*, Consort to *Edward the First*, enlarged this Foundation, by endowing the same with additional Lands.

Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 20  
Hen. VI.  
p. 4. m. 11.

*Henry the Sixth*, in the Year 1442, granted a very ample Charter to this Hospital, whereby he not only confirmed all former Grants, but likewise granted to them divers additional Privileges.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

The Revenues of this Hospital, at the Time of its Suppression, amounted to 315 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* per Annum.

This Church, which at present is Collegiate, situate on the East Side of *St. Katharine's Court*, near the Tower of *London*, in the Ward of *Portspoken*, consists of a Master and three Brethren, who have forty Pounds each; three Sisters, twenty Pounds; and ten Beadswomen, eight Pounds per Ann. each. But the other Profits arising from their Estates being only known to the Master and Brethren, they are divided amongst them.

Queen *Eleanor*, Relict to *Henry the Third*, by her Charter aforesaid, reserved to herself, and the Queens of *England* her Successors, the Patronage of this Hospital, by Virtue whereof they constitute a Custos or Master.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

This Hospital was exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London* till its Suppression by *Henry the Eighth*. Soon after which, *Edward the Sixth*, by his Letters Patent of the first of *April*, Anno 1551, annexed the same to the Diocese of *London*, whereby it has ever since been subject to the Jurisdiction and Visitation of the Bishop of that See. See *Portspoken Ward*.

Whereas it does not appear that this Church pays either First-fruits nor Tenths, nor has any Church-warden, by its being immediately under the Government and Direction of the Master and Brethren thereof; I shall therefore proceed to give an Account of the Receipts and Disbursements relating to the Poor.

*Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1725.*

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Par. Acc.	<i>John Marlow, &amp;c.</i> received	369	17	9
Book.	Paid on Account of the Poor	429	19	11
	Balance to the Overseers,	60	2	2

*Donations, per Annum.*

Ibid.	1599, By <i>William Cutting</i>	—	10	0	0
	1606, By <i>Stephen Scudamore</i>	—	1	0	0
	1609, By <i>John Bourne</i>	—	5	0	0

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

NewView  
Lond.

*John Holland*, Duke of *Exon*, Earl of *Huntington*, Earl of *Ivory* in *Normandy*, Lord of *Sparr*, Lieutenant General of the Dukedom of *Aquitain*,

Admiral of *England* and *Ireland*, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and Constable of the Tower of *London*, lyes buried here in the Chapter-house belonging to the Collegiate Church of *St. Catharine*. He died in the 5th Year of *Hen. 6*, on the 5th of *August* 1447.

Here lye buried by him his Two Wives, *Ann*, Daughter of *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, by whom he had Issue *Henry*, the last Duke of *Exon*, of that Sirname, dying without Issue, and buried in *Westminster-Abbey*. The Second Wife of Duke *John*, was *Ann*, Daughter of *John Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*; and by her had Issue *Ann*, Mother to *Ralph Nevill*, Third Earl of *Westmorland*.

Reges atque Duces, Mors Ducit ad atria ditis,  
Regna pauperibus, Mors sceptrum Ligonibus equat.

Death hath no more Respect to Crowns,  
Than to the Pates of meanest Clowns.

Here dead in part, whose best Part never dieth,  
A Benefactor, *William Cutting*, lyeth;  
Not dead, if good Deeds could keepe Men alive,  
Nor all dead, since good Deeds do Men survive.  
*Gunville* and *Kaies* his good Deeds may record,  
And will, no doubt, him Praise therefore afford.  
*Saint Katherine's*, eke, neere *London*, can it tell;  
Goldsmiths and Merchant-Tailors know it well.  
Two Country Townes his civil Bounty blest,  
*East Derham*, and *Norton Fitzwarren*, *West*.  
More did he, than this Table can unfold, (hold.  
The World his Fame, this Earth his Earth doth

Mund. Ed  
Stow. Sur.

Hoc Tumulo Corpus *Frederici Becker*, Hollandia oriundi, generosi. Vir præstanti Virtute, & eximia Probitate clarus, Negotiorum causa, è Patria in *Angliam* navigans, prospero cursu *Gravesend* superata, interiora *Tamisis* penetraverat, cum inopinato casu juxta diluculum è Navi prolapsus, trepidantibus, omnibus & ad opem imploranti ferendum Armamenta expedientibus, veste madente & labore natandi confectus, Unda absorbitur.

Cui charæ quondam Conjugis Soror *Adriana Vernatty*, *Hilberti Vernatty*, Militis & Baronetti, Filia, Monumentum Posteris Symbolum Charitatis extremæ erga dilectum Affinem extorem hoc insigne hæredum sumptibus instituit. Obiit *Maii* die 30, Ætatis Anno 40, Salut. 1663.

NewView  
Lond.

Here lyeth interred the Body of *Charles Stamford*, Chirurgeon, who departed this Life *June* 24th 1668; also *Elizabeth* his Wife, and Sixteen Children.

Mille modis morimur mortales, nascimur uno:  
Sunt hominum, morbi mille, sed una salus.

Ibid.

Hic requiescit Honorabilis *Georgius Montacutius*, *Henrici*, *Manchestrie* Comititis, ex antiquis *Salisburyæ* Comitibus oriundi, Filius.

Ibid.

Antiqua Morum gravitate & candore, iisque Animi dotibus, quæ virum vere nobilem deceant, ornatissimus; qui etiam adolescens in maximo totius *Angliæ* consensu, acerrimi in rebus agendis Judicii, illibateque erga Regem Fidei curâ reddidit Judicia, neque Honores ambiebat, ac postea Munera Tranquillitati serviens; eoque magis ut Amicorum inserviret commodis, quorum Negotia pari semper Fide procurabat, ac sua, unum solummodo Munus libenter suscepit, hujus scilicet Hospitii præfecturam, in eo nempe Benefaciendi sibi locum datum existimans. Hoc enim Templum Vetustate & Squalore obrutum (immenso pæne sumptu) ab interitu ruinisque vindicavit; neque hic metam posuit, majora tamen meditantem, & tam pio opere occupatum, ad præmium Benefactorum Deus exvocavit.

Uxorem duxit *Elizabetham*, *Antonii Irbi*, Equitis, Filiam, quorum felices Nuptias numerosa Proles prædicat. Quinque enim Filiis, & Quatuor Filiabus, moriturus benedixit, Ætat. suæ 59, Obiit 19 *Julii* 1681.

Here



ewView  
und.

Here under lyes the Remains of *Margaret Garrett*, Daughter of *Robert Garrett*, Senior Brother of this College, and *Ann Mudd*, his Wife: A Virgin above thole of her Age comely, tall, agreeably proportioned in her Limbs and Body, amiable in the Loveliness of her Face. All those Exteriors were exceeded by her internal excellent Parts, and the Sweetness of her Disposition; which made her beloved and lamented by all. This Jewel (so her Name signifies) dyed the 25th of November 1683. Born 25th March, 1607. Dear was she living, but being dead more dear; The Grief of very many made this clear. Thus we by Want, more than by Having, learn The Worth of Things, in which we claim Concern.

Ibid.

*Johannes Gibbon*, Collegii Herald. Socius, & Introductionis ad *Latinam Blazoniam* Author, ob eximium erga defunctum respectum, quam tanquam suam ipsius delexit Filiam, hoc tantillum Memoriale proponi voluit. Cujus Parentum Corpora, in Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ Aldermary, apud Londinum reconduntur.

Ibid.

The Monument of *Joanna*, the Wife of *John Rampton*, Gent. and Daughter to *Robert Caesar*, Esq. She dyed in Child-bed, December 15th 1694.

Passenger, stay, this richest Grave  
A small Delay may justly crave:  
Virtue adorn'd with Wit and Beauty,  
Renowned Love, Conjugal Duty,  
In this small Cabinet lyes enshrin'd,  
While Glory gilds her pure Mind.  
Both her Parents near her lye,  
And bear her Relicks Company.  
Kind Death, which us'd Friends to part,  
Join'd these, who living had one Heart.  
Renown'd Sir *Julius Caesar* lent  
Unto them all noble Descent.  
Dying she did a Son bequeath,  
In whom she lives in spite of Death;  
Thus when th' old *Phoenix* sweetly dyes,  
The New does from her Ashes rise.  
Her Husband's Love this Monument rears,  
Her Sister writes these Lines with Tears.  
Domina *Anna* Loyntz scripsit.

Ibid.

Hic situs est venerabilis vir, *Edward Lake*, S. T. P. Ecclesiæ *Exoniensis* Præbendar. ejusdemque Archidiacon. Primæ Stæ. *Mar. ad Montem* & *Sil. and. Habbart*. Parochiar. unitarum diu Rector, hujus Eccl. Prim. Frater, Concionandi Facultate celeberrim. singulari erga Deum Pietate, erga Egenos Liberalitate Præclar. duabus Reginis Augustissimis, *Mariæ & Annæ*, à sacris Domesticiis, iidemque Tutor vigilantissimus: ob hoc cum alior ei statio designaretur, Cœlestibus Præmiis dignior vitus est. Obiit Kal. 1<sup>o</sup>. 1703-4, Ætat. suæ anno 63.

#### Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select; two Overseers of the Poor; seven hundred and thirty-one Houses.

#### Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Rec.  
Guild.  
Lib. Dun.

By the City Records mentioning Shambles to have been on the Spot of Ground, granted by the Prior and Canons of the *Trinity Convent*, to Queen *Matilda*, about the Year 1140, whereon to erect her intended Hospital; I imagine there must antiently have been a Flesh Market held within this Precinct, which must have been destroyed, together with the Mill and Garden belonging to the Hospital, by *William* Bishop of *Ely*'s fortifying the Tower of *London*, with an additional Wall and Ditch, about the Year 1190.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

However, tho' the Brethren and Sisters of this Hospital became so great Sufferers by the Loss of their Property, no Satisfaction appears to have been made them till the following Century; when they had Five Marks 6s. 9d. paid them for the same: At which Time *Edward I.* intending to rebuild the exterior Wall of his Tower of *London*, and to enlarge the Ditch thereof, purchased of the Master, Brethren and Sisters of this Hospital, a Piece of Ground (at present denominated *Little Tower-bill*, and that Space between the Eastern Bank of the Tower Ditch and the Houses of *St. Katharine's*, fronting the said Tower, Southward to the River *Thames*) whereon to lay the Sand, Gravel and Marle, that should be taken out of the said Ditch.

Rec. Tur.  
18 Ed. II.  
m. 2, & 5.

In or about the Year 1626, an Alom Work was erected in this Parish, the poisonous Drags or Excrement whereof, running into the River *Thames*, destroyed the Fish therein; and the intolerable Scent of the putrid Vapour, incessantly emitted therefrom, was so very offensive and pernicious to the neighbouring Inhabitants, that they petitioned the Privy Council for Redress; setting forth, That, if the said Work was not speedily removed, they would for the Preservation of their Health, indispensably be obliged to remove from their respective Habitations: Which being seriously considered of, an Order of Council was made on the 25th of July 1627, whereby the Proprietors of the said Alom Work were obliged to remove the same by the 25th of March 1628.

Stow. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

#### St. LAWRENCE Jewry.

This Church, which is a Vicarage, situate on the North Side of *Cateaton-street*, in the Ward of *Cheap*, is denominated from its Dedication to *Lawrence*, a Spanish Saint, born at *Huesca*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*; who, after having undergone the most grievous Tortures, in the Persecution under *Valerian*, the Emperor, he was cruelly broiled alive upon a Gridiron, with a slow Fire, till he died, for his strict Adherence to Christianity: And the additional Epithet of *Jewry*, from its Situation among the *Jews*, was conferred upon it, to distinguish it from the Church of *St. Lawrence Pulteney*, now demolished.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

This Church, which was antiently a Rectory, being given by *Hugo de Wickenbroke*, to *Baliol* College in *Oxford*, Anno 1294, the Rectory ceased; wherefore *Richard*, Bishop of *London*, converted the same into a Vicarage, the Advowson whereof still continues in the Master and Scholars of the said College: But as to Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Ibid.

In the Year 1694, a Contest arose between the Impropriators and the Parish, concerning the Arrears of Tithes; which occasioned a Dispute at Law. See Book I. A. D. 1694.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the dreadful Fire in the Year 1666, it has since been beautifully rebuilt, and the Parish of *St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street*, thereunto annexed; whereby the Profits arising to the Incumbent are much augmented; which, with the Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts



## Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
A& Parl.	By Money from the Parish —	120	0	0
22 & 23 Car. II.	By Money from <i>Baliol College</i>	20	0	0

## Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Newc.	To First-fruits —	37	19	7
Rep. Eccl.	To Tenths —	3	15	11½
Paroch.	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	11	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	7	4
	To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	2	12	0
	<i>Ch. Warden's Account for both Parishes, A. D. 1726.</i>			
Par. Acc.	<i>John Bosville</i> receiv'd —	1572	15	10
Book.	Paid on Account of the Church	1265	8	2½
	Paid on that of the Poor —	397	9	3
	Balance to the Warden —	90	1	7½

## Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By <i>Edward Barkham</i> —	1	4	8
	By <i>Mr. Robins</i> —	5	0	0
	By <i>Mrs. Smith</i> —	20	0	0
Monum. Inscript.	By <i>Alice Blundell</i> —	2	16	4

## Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav.  
Fun. Mon. Hic *Thomas Cressy*, London. Mercerus, humatur,  
Et *Agnes*, Conjux sua, postea suppeditatur.  
M. Domini C. quater bis X. annoque secundo,  
Sexta luce Junii ivit hic de . . . Mundo.

Ibid. The Honourable Merchant, *Jon Pickering*,  
And *Elisabyth*, lye under this ston:  
Of the *English Merchant Venturers*, undyr the  
Kyng,  
In the Martis beyond See, Governor, was this *Jon*;  
Thirty Yeere and more, that Roomie he did man-  
teyn,  
To his Honor and Worschip; and died in *No-  
vembyr*,  
The xxix. Day M. cccc. Fourty and Eyght cer-  
teyn,  
Whos Soul and al Christians for Cherite re-  
membyr.

Ibid. Hic incineratur Corpus quondam *Gaulfridi Bul-  
leyn*, Civis, Merceri & Majoris London. qui ab  
hac Luce migravit, Anno Dom. 1463. Cujus  
Animæ Pax sit perpetua.

This *Geffrey*, was Great-Grandfather to *Anne  
Bulleyn*, Mother to Queen *Elizabeth*.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur. Respice quod opus est, præsentis temporis ævum  
Omne quod est, nihil est, præter amare Deum.  
Obiit Anno Dom. 1469.

Weav.  
Fun. Mon. Hic jacet *Thomas Bulleyn*, de Comitatu *Norfol-  
cie*, Armiger, qui obiit ultimo die Mensis *Aprilis*,  
An. Dom. 1471. Cujus, &c.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur. Here lyeth the Body of *Geffrey Felding*, some  
time Maior of this Citie; and *Angell*, his Wife;  
and *Thomas*, *Richard*, and *John*, Sonnes of the  
said *Geffrey*; An. Dom. 1517.

Ibid. Here lyeth Sir *Richard Gresham*, Knight, some  
time Lord Maior of London; and *Audrey*, his first  
Wife, by whom he had Issue Sir *John Gresham*,  
and Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Knights, *William* and  
*Margaret*. Which Sir *Richard* deceased the 20th  
Day of *February*, An. Domini 1548, and the Third  
Yeere of King *Edward* the Sixth his Reigne; and  
*Audrey* deceased the 28th Day of *December*, An.  
Dom. 1522.

Ibid. Hereunder lyeth buried the Body of the Lady  
*Alice Avenon*; being one of the Daughters and  
Heires of *Thomas Hutchen*, Citizen and Mercer of  
London; whose last Husband was Sir *Alexander  
Avenon*, Alderman and late Lord Maior of this  
Citie of London. Her Second Husband was *John  
Blundell* of London, Mercer; by whom she had

Issue One Sonne, named *Philip*, deceased; and  
Eight Daughters, whereof Five lived untill they  
were married, and they were Coheirs to their Fa-  
ther; namely, *Elizabeth*, married unto *Edward  
Hogan*, of London, Mercer; *Mary*, unto Sir *Ge-  
rard Crocker*, of Oxfordshire, Knight; *Theodora*  
married first unto *John Denton*, of Oxfordshire,  
Gent. and after unto *Justinian Champners*, of Kent,  
Esquire; *Anne*, married to *Thomas Cordel*, of  
London, Mercer; and *Susanna*, unto *Richard Fre-  
ston*, of London, Gent.

The which *Alice Blundell*, in the Time of her  
Widowhood, left a Foundation within the Mercers  
Hall in London, for Thirteen Penny Loaves of  
good sweet Bread, to be given [in her Name]  
among Thirteen poore Folkes of this Parish of  
*St. Laurence* in the *Old-Jewrie*, every Sunday at  
Morning Prayer, for ever, in the Presence of the  
Worshipfull of the same Parish.

And her First Husband was *Hugh Motbwold*,  
of London, Mercer; by whom shee had Issue *Wil-  
liam*, her Sonne and Heyre; and a Daughter,  
named *Anne*, deceased. The which Dame *Alice*  
departed this World, the 21st Day of *November*,  
Anno Dom. 1574; unto whom God send (through  
*Jesus Christ*) a joyful Resurrection. Amen. *Æta-  
tis sue* 61.

## Qualis Vita, Finis ita.

Lo, here the Lady *Margaret North*,  
In Tombe and Earth do lye;  
Of Husbands Four the faithfull Spouse,  
Whose Fame shall never dye.  
One *Andrew Fraunces* was the First,  
The Second, *Robert* hight,  
Surnamed *Chartsey*, Alderman;  
Sir *David Brooke*, a Knight,  
Was Third. But he that passed all,  
And was in Number Fourth,  
And for his Vertue made a Lord,  
Was call'd Sir *Edward North*.  
These altogether do I wish  
A joyful rising Day;  
That of the Lord, and of his *Christ*,  
All Honour they may say.

Obiit 2 die Junii, An. Dom. 1575.

Here under resteth, in assured Hope of the  
Resurrection, the Bodies of *John Fox*, Citizen and  
Goldsmith of London, and *Johanna*, his Wife;  
whose Lives as they were blameless and holy,  
so their End was full of Peace. The said *John*  
was the Founder of the Free-Schoole of *Deane*,  
in the County of *Cumberland*; besides Eighteen-  
pence weekly to an Alms-man, belonging to the  
Goldsmiths Hall; and other charitable Deeds to  
the poore Prisoners and Hospitals in the Citie of  
London: The Memory of whose good Deeds,  
God grant others to do the like. The said *John*,  
being of the Age of 78, fell on Sleepe the 8th  
Day of *June*, 1597; and *Johanna*, his Wife, of  
the Age of 87, departed this Life the 9th of *Fe-  
bruary*, 1600.

Memoriæ sacrum *Richardi Pyot*, nuper Civis,  
& celeberrimi hujus Civitatis Aldermanni venera-  
bilis; nec non *Murgerie Pyot*, Uxoris sue, ut Fi-  
delissimæ, ita & Religiosissimæ, qui quum in pro-  
spéro Rerum Afflatu tranquille vitam transgessissent,  
tandem Annorum pleni, *Pythagorico* Liberorum  
numero beati denario, omnium denique Bonorum  
Suffragiis Laudibusque honorati, Vitam auspiciato  
initam, feliciter actam, Fine quoque beato (car-  
nis soluti ergastulo) clausurunt. Hic quidem 19  
die Mensis *Januarii*, Anno Dom. 1619; illa vero  
Mensis *Februarii* vicesimo octavo, Anno Dom.  
1624; & hic beatam manent Resurrectionem.

Quos connexit Amor verus, castumque cubile,  
Queis longi dantur Nestorique dies.  
Una quibus Regio natalis, dives, opima,  
Unum quique Dei Templum adiere duo.



Par totam tenuit nos una Paræcia Vitam,  
Sors Rerum nobis una eademque fuit:  
Demq; (Læctor amans) quoniam convenimus  
ambo,  
Nos meus una Deus, nos rogos unus habet.

M. S.

und Ed.  
ow. ur.

Prudens Senator Mercimonii indici,  
Vigil Magister, integræ Famæ & Rei,  
Domi Beatus Conjugi atque liberis,  
Poterat videri Seculo felix suo.  
Nisi lapidasset tot bona intectus filix,  
Silix latentes cuspide Ianians sinus.  
Sed Christianus id mali vertit bene  
Virtute adaucta: Fluxa nam fallidians,  
Mercator audax, avidus uniri Deo,  
Hac Unione Reliqua mutavit libens.

Sub hoc Marmore expectat Resurrectionem *Guilielmus Haliday*, ex antiqua *Halidayorum* Familia in Comitatu *Glocestr.* Civis & Senator *Londinensis*, singulare Integritatis, Prudentiæ & Pietatis, exemplar: Is, postquam vii. Annos inter purpuratos Patres Urbis Rebus cum magna Æquitatis & Sapientiæ Laude vacasset, indictæ Societati prope Biennium, quantum per Ægritudinem licebat, summa cura præfuit.

Longis ex calculo doloribus fractus,  
Mente semper intacta, inter suorum  
Amplexus & Lacrymas, Bonis desideratus,  
Placide Animam suo Creatori reposuit.

Anno Ætatis 38, *Febr.* 14, Anno Dom. 1623.

Ibid.

Hic jacet *Simon Bennington*, Civis & Pannarius *London.* Sulentatorum istius Capellæ, ac unius Capellani, in eadem Divina quotidie celebrantis. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus.

Ibid.

M. S. Infra Insulam mediam in Cancellis situs est Reverendus *Benjamin Whichcote*, S. T. D. ex antiqua Profapia in Agro *Salopiensi* oriundus, olim apud *Cantabrigienses* Collegii *Emanuelensis* Regalis Præpositus acceptissimus.

Tandem hujusce Ecclesiæ acceptissimus Vicarius; quæ (præter cætera) sua Munia quanta cum Laude, quali cum Fructu præstitit, Fama magni Nominis longè latèque divulgata, vocalius & diutius durantissimo Marmore proclamabit. Venerabilis iste Theologus pro spectatissima Probitate, Prudentia singulari, & Eruditione optima, Doctrina perquam Divina, Vitaque pari Doctrinæ Laude major, (qualis qualis quantus quantus fuit) post Valetudinem prosperam diu habitam, Morbo potius quam Senectâ fractus, (Annorum tamen, ac Famæ & opum satur) Vitam minus vitalem; cum meliori commutavit, Anno post Salutiferum Partum 1683, Ætat. sue 74. Patruo suo summe honorando, hoc Monumentum posuerunt Executores ultimi Testamenti, *B. & C. W.*

Ibid.

M. S. Charissimo suo Conjugi, *Christophero Goodfellow*, ad Legem fervienti, alterius è Curiis Vicecomitatibus in hac Civitate Justitiario, hoc faciendum curavit Uxor, quæ superest maxime luctuosa. Obiit 8 *Maii*, Anno Ætat. 74. Dom. 1690.

Ibid.

Accedit Luctui, quod idem ponendum est præ dilecto suo. Filiis natu maximo *Johanni Goodfellow*, Armiger. huic Civitati olim à Consiliis, dein commun Clerico. Obiit 26 *Junii*, An. Ætat. 45, Dom. 1700. Uterque juxta jacet sepultus.

P. M. Reverendissimi & sanctissimi Presulis *Joannis Tillotson*, Archiepiscopi *Cantuariensis*, Concionatoris olim hac in Ecclesia per Annos 30, celeberrimi. Qui obiit 10 Kal. *Dec.* 1694, Ætat. 64.

Ibid.

To the Memory of Mrs. *Mary Browning*, Daughter of *John Browning*, Merchant and *Eli*  
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*zabeth*, his Wife; who died the 6th of *August*, 1697, aged Thirteen Years and Six Months.

While here entomb'd the Virgin *Ashes* lye,  
Her deathless Soul resides above the Sky:  
To which calm Region of Eternal Day,  
Her youngest Sister kindly led the Way;  
Where they their pious Father's Spirit meet,  
And with transporting Joy each other greet.  
How welcome must they be to Angels there,  
Who were themselves so like to Angels here?  
In Bliss they dwell, while, to their lasting Fame,  
Their mourning Mother rais'd this Marble

Frame;  
Whose Second Nuptials, for Two Nymphs de-  
ceas'd,  
With Recompence of Two sweet Sons are blest'd.  
Long may those charming Birds on Earth be  
heard;

And then to sing in Paradise preferr'd.

*William Bird* died the 2d of *October* 1698, aged Four Years.

One charming *Bird* to Paradise is flown:

Yet are we not of Comfort quite bereft,  
Since one of this fair Brood is still our own,  
And still to cheer our drooping Soul is left.  
This stays with us, whilst that his Flight doth  
take,  
That Earth and Skies may one sweet Confort  
make.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and eighty-one Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Giles's, Cripplegate*, five Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

*Hugo de Warkentky* was Rector of this Parish in the Year 1295, at which Time it was denominated *Ecclesia Sancti Laurentii in Judayno*, i. e. the Church of *St. Lawrence* in the *Jewry*; from its Situation among the *Jews*, who, upon their Admission into *England* by *William the Conqueror*, settled in this Neighbourhood.

But the *Jews*, for their villainous Practices, being expelled the Kingdom by *Edward I.* they, upon their Readmission into *England*, settled in this City, near *Aldgate*, in a Place at present called *Poor Jewry-lane*; on which Occasion this their antient Place of Habitation received the Appellation of the *Old Jewry*.

The next Building of Note I find mentioned in this Parish, is the College or Chapel of *Mary Magdalen* and *All-Saints*, commonly called *London College*, standing on the East Side of *Guildball Yard*, and North Side of *Blackwell-ball*.

*Edward VI.* in the Year 1551, granted the same to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, to be held by them in Soccage of the Manor of *East Greenwich*; since which it has been denominated *Guildball Chapel*, wherein Divine Service has been weekly performed before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs. See *Cheap Ward*.

The next Edifice of Note erected in this Parish, was the Town-House or *Guildhall* of the City, which was begun to be built in the Mayoralty of *Thomas Knowles*, Anno 1411, a little to the East of the antient, small and pitiful *Guildball* in *Aldermanbury*. See *Cheap Ward*.

*St. LAWRENCE Pulteney.*

The Church of this Parish, which was a Curacy, stood on the West Side of *Lawrence Pulteney's*  
13 E. Lane,

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.  
Ant. Or.  
Lib. 2.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.  
Stow. Sur.  
Lond.



*Lane*, near *Thames-street*, in the Ward of *Candlewick-street*, and was so denominated from its Dedication to the above-mentioned *St. Lawrence*, and *John Paleney*, who founded a College therein. See *Candlewick Ward*.

This Church being consumed in the general Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, and not rebuilt, the Parish was united to *St. Mary Abchurch*, whereby the Rectorial Profits are considerably increased; which, together with the Disbursements of both in respect to the Cure, I shall give an Account of in the Parish of *St. Mary Abchurch*; and shall now subjoin an Account of the Parish Receipts and Disbursements relating to Church and Poor:

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.*

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Par. Acc. Book.	<i>Mark Newth</i> received	—	—	297 15 11½
	Paid on Account of the Church	77	11	7
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	126	18 0
	Balance to the Parish	—	95	6 4½

*Donations, per Annum.*

Ibid.	By <i>Elizabeth Harvey</i> , a House at	12	0	0
	By <i>Thomas Harvey</i> , one ditto, at	10	0	0
	By <i>James Wilkinſon</i>	—	1	10 0

*Monumental Inſcriptions.*

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Every Christian Heart ſeeketh to extoll  
The Glory of the Lord, our onely Redeemer;  
Wherefore Dame Fame muſt needs inroll  
*Paul Withypoll* his Child, by Love and Nature,  
*Elizabeth*, the Wife of *Emanuel Lacer*;  
In whom was declared the Goodneſſe of the  
Lord,  
With many high Vertues, which truly I will re-  
cord.  
She wrought all Needle Workes that Women  
exerciſe,  
With Pen, Frame or Stocle, all Pictures arti-  
ficiall,  
Curious Knots, or Trailes, what Fancy would de-  
viſe,  
Beaſts, Birds, or Flowers, even as Things naturall.  
Three manner Hands could ſhe write, them  
faire all;  
To ſpeak of Alegoriſme, or Accounts in every  
faſhon  
Of Women, few like (I thinke) in all this Nation.  
Dame *Cunning* her gave a Gift right excellent,  
The good Practice of her Science Muſicall,  
In divers Tongues to ſing and play with Inſtru-  
ment,  
Both Viall and Lute, and alſo Virginall;  
Not onely upon one, but excellent in all.  
For all other Vertues belonging to Nature,  
God her appointed a very perfect Creature.  
*Latine* and *Spaniſh*, and alſo *Italian*,  
She ſpake, writ and read, with perfect Utterance.  
And for the *Engliſh*, ſhe the Garland wan,  
In Dame Prudence Schoole, by Graces Pur-  
veyance,  
Which cloathed her with Vertues, from naked  
Ignorance.  
Reading the Scriptures, to judge Light from  
Darke,  
Directing her Faith to Chriſt the onely Marke.

The ſaid *Elizabeth* deceased the 29th of *October*,  
*An. Dom.* 1537, of Yeeres not fully 27. This  
Stone, and all hereon contained, made at the Coſt  
of the ſaid *Emanuel*, Merchant-Taylor.

Ibid. Hereunder lyeth the Body of *William Beſwyke*,  
of *Beſwyke*, Citizen while he lived, and Draper,  
and ſome Time Alderman of *London*, who de-  
ceased the 5th Day of *May*, *An. Dom.* 1567.

*John Olyffe*, Alderman, lying under this Stone,  
dyled the 26th Day of *June* 1577, aged 65  
Yeeres. He was married Forty Yeeres to *Joane*,  
his Wife; hee had Seven Children, *Anne*, *John*,  
*Joane*, *John*, *Thomas*, *Matthew* and *Edward*, who  
dyled all without Iſſue, ſave onely *Joane*, who  
married *John Leigh*, Eſquire, and Heire of *Ad-  
dington* in *Surrey*, and had Iſſue *Olyffe Leigh*, now  
living.

Ibid.

Hoc eſt neſcire, ſine Chriſto plurima Scire:  
Si Chriſtum bene Scis, ſatis eſt, ſi cætera neſcis.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

This Monument was erected *Anno Domini*  
1620, by the Lady *Ann Bromley*, late Wife unto  
Sir *Henry Bromley*, of *Holt*, in the County of *Wor-  
ceſter*, Knight, Daughter of *William Beſwicke*, of  
*London*, Alderman, in Remembrance of her firſt  
Huſband, *William Olyffe*, of *London*, Merchant,  
who, being free of the Merchant Taylors, ſined  
both for Sheriff and Alderman. He had Iſſue  
by the ſaid *Ann* Fifteen Children, whereof Five  
are living, viz. *William*, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret*, *Ro-  
bert* and *Mary*, the reſt dyled Infants.

*Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.*

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens;  
ſeventy-ſeven Houſes. Augmentation to the Pa-  
riſh of *St. Botolph's Aldgate*, four Pounds per *Ann*.

*St. L E O N A R D's Eaſtcheap.*

This Pariſh, which is a Rectory, is one of  
the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to  
the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; the Church  
whereof ſtood on the Eaſt Side of *Fiftyſtreet-hill*,  
near the Corner of *Little Eaſtcheap*, in the *Bridge*  
Ward. Its Name it owes to *Leonard*, a *French*  
Saint, a mighty Miracle-monger. And the  
additional Epithet ſerves to diſtinguiſh it from  
another Church in this City of the ſame Dedi-  
cation.

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory, which was an-  
tiently in the Prior and Convent of *Canterbury*,  
is at preſent in the Dean and Chapter of that  
See.

Ibid.

This Church being burnt down in the great  
Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, and not ſince rebuilt,  
the Pariſh is annexed to *St. Bennet's Graſs-Church*,  
whereby the Profits of the Cure are greatly in-  
creaſed; which, together with its Diſburſements,  
I have inſerted in the Account of *St. Bennet's*  
Pariſh: I ſhall therefore proceed to the Pariſh  
Account in reſpect to Church and Poor:

A& Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>John Edmund</i> receiv'd	—	—	133 8 6
Paid on Account of the Church	45	4	1
Paid on that of the Poor	—	89	1 1
Balance to the Warden	—	0	16 3

Parish Ac. Books.

*Donations, per Annum.*

By <i>Robert Hill</i> , Alderman	—	4	0	0	
By <i>Mrs. How</i>	—	—	4	0	0

Ibid.

*Monumental Inſcriptions.*

Iſto ſub Lapide requieſcant Corpora *Johannis*  
*Johnson*, nuper Civis & Carnificis *London*. quorum  
Anniverſariorum exequias annuatim fecit (cele-  
brari) undecimo die *Feb.* quo dictus *Johannes* ab  
hac Luce migravit, *An. D.* 1280.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Hic jacet *Rob. Burgener*, quondam Civis &  
*Piſcenarius London*. Qui ob. 6 *Marci*. *Julii*,  
*A. D.* 1301.

Ibid.



ryp. Ed. *Ipoliti festo migravit, tu memor esto.*  
ow. Sur. M. C. quatuor. I. domum, ter fine beato.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Johannes Plays*, nuper Civis & Pinner  
*London*. Et *Isabel & Emma*, Uxores ejus. *Jo-*  
*bannes* ob. 21mo *Maii*, 1403.

Ibid. Orate pro Anima *Wilhelmi Kyng*, & pro Anima  
*Agnetis*, Uxoris ejus. Ob. 1420. Quorum Anima-  
bus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Ibid. Hic jacet Magister *Thomas Riggeley*, quondam  
Rector istius Ecclesiæ. Qui obiit 6 die *Aprilis*,  
*Ann. Dom.* 1432.

Ibid. *Londinis* natus hic, *John Doget* vocitatus,  
Bis desponsatus jacet hic Christo renovatus,  
Hic bona pauperibus tribuens . . . . .  
Sic erat . . . . . Amen.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Walterus Degat*, Civis & Venetarius  
*London*. Et *Alicia*, Uxor ejus. Quorum pre-  
dictus *Walterus*, ob 19 *Menf. Jul.* Anno *Dom.*  
1480, & predict. *Alicia*, ob.

Ibid. Orate pro Animabus *Johannis Fisse*, nuper Ci-  
vis & Groceri *London*. ac *Alice & Christiane*,  
Uxorem suarum. Qui quidem *Johannes* ob. 13  
die *Jan.* 1496.

Ibid. Orate pro Anima *Petri Petkin*, LL. D. Curie  
de Arcubus unius Advocatorum, & hujus Eccle-  
siæ Rectoris. Ob. 1. *Maii* 1520.

Ibid. Here under this Stone doth lye buried *Joan*,  
the Wife of *Thomas Allen*, Citizen and Alderman  
of *London*. She dyed in Childbed of her ninth  
Child, 22 *May* 1560.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of sixteen  
Members; two Church-wardens; fifty three  
Houses and a Half. Augmentation to the Parish  
of *St. Bride's*, two Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Though I cannot ascertain the Time when the  
late Church of this Parish was founded; yet that  
it was not of a modern Date, is apparent by *John-*  
*son's* Sepulchral Inscription in the Year 1280, as  
above specified. But the Church, as aforesaid,  
not being rebuilt, the Site thereof is turned into  
a Cemetery. At the North-East Corner of which,  
in a Green-Shop (the late Vestry Room) in *Pud-*  
*ding-lane*, is the following Inscription:

Time out of Mind this Vestry stood,  
Till crooked with Age my Strength I lost,  
And in *November* with full Consent  
Was built anew at the Parish Cost;  
When *Queene Elizabeth* reigned had,  
To *England's* Peace, Twenty-six Yeares.

*John Heard*, Parson; *Rich. Powntes* and *Harry*  
*Baker*, Church-wardens were, *Ann. Dom.* 1584.

St. LEONARD's, Foster-Lane.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church  
whereof was situate on the West Side of *Foster-*  
*lane*, in the Ward of *Aldersgate*; and its Name  
is owing to its Dedication to the French Saint  
above mentioned, and the Place of its Situation,  
to distinguish it from the preceding Church in  
*East-Cheap*. See *Aldersgate* Ward.

This Church suffering in the fatal Catastrophe  
of 1666, and not being rebuilt, the Parish is an-  
nexed to *Christ's Church*; which being the Place  
of Publick Worship for both Parishes, the In-  
cumbent's Profits are thereby considerably aug-

mented; the Account whereof, together with the  
Disbursements of the Cure, I have inserted in  
that of *Christ's Church*: I shall therefore subjoin  
the Parochial Charges in respect to the Church  
and Poor:

Church wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

		l.	s.	d.	
Thomas Mann receiv'd	—	179	6	5½	Parish Ac. Book.
Paid on the Church Account		43	14	3	
Paid on that of the Poor		201	1	6½	
Balance to the Warden	—	67	9	3½	

Donations, per Annum.

By Sir <i>John T.</i>	—	—	10	8	0	Ibid.
By <i>Robert Jenner</i>	—	—	2	1	8	
By the Lady <i>Reeves</i>	—	—	0	2	6	
By Mr. <i>Clancy</i>	—	—	0	0	0	
By Sir <i>Richard Heare</i>	—	—	2	10	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

When the Bells be merely rung,  
And the Masse devoutly sung,  
And the Meate meely eaten,  
Then fall *Robert Trappis*, his Wyffs and his Chil-  
dren be forgotten.

Wherfor, *Jesu*, that of *Mary* sprong,  
Set their Soulys thy Saynts among,  
Though it be undeserved on their syde,  
Yet, good Lord, let them evermore thy Mercy  
abyde.

And of your Cheretie,  
For their Soulys say a *Pater-noster* and an *Ave*.

Sancta Trinitas, unus Deus, miserere nobis,  
Et Ancillis tuis sperantibus in te.  
O Mater Dei, memento mei.

*Jesu*, mercy, Lady help.

Felici pater, & Munificentissimæ Fœminæ, *Jo-*  
*docæ Frankland* viduatæ, Filiæ *Roberti & Johannis*  
*Trappis*, *Lindinæ*: Gratiæ hinc, obitu,  
& pietatis Monumentum, adoptione Filii, Prin-  
cipalis & Scholares Collegii de *Arsen* apud  
*Oxoniam* exhibuere.

Delecti Cineres, non si requiescitis Urna  
In tunc, ut vobis sola hæc Monumentum paratur,  
Quæ tandem vel æra dies periclitare possit:  
Aenea vos Monumenta tegunt, vivamque Tro-  
phæum  
(Æternum meruistis enim vivumque Trophæum)  
Vobis vestra dedit *Jodoca* perennius ære.  
Nos etenim, æternumque omnes, quos postera  
nobis  
Secla dabunt, vobis fumus immortale sepulchrum.

Al yat wil gad Werks wurch,  
Prey for yem yat help thys Church,  
Gevyng Almys; for Cherite,  
*Pater-noster* and *Ave*.

*John Brokeitwell*, Obyt.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

This Parish comprising the chief Part of the  
antient District of the College of *St. Martin le*  
*Grand*, I shall therefore insert an Account of the  
Officers belonging to the Liberty, as well as those  
of the Parish.

The Vestry is select; two Church-wardens;  
six Headboroughs; one Constable; one  
verger, who paid the Rector for sweeping the  
Streets and carrying away the Dirt out of them,  
the Sum of twenty Pounds; one Bellman, and  
four Watchmen; one hundred and fifty-two  
Houses.

*Antiquities,*



*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

This late Church I take to have been founded about the Year 1236, by *William Kirkbam*, Dean of *St. Martin's le Grand*, in the Court or Yard of that Collegiate Church, for the Use of the Inhabitants of the Sanctuary.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Almost contiguous to this Church, on the North, was situate the stately College of *St. Martin's le Grand*, which was founded, *Anno* 1056, by *Engelrick*, and *Edward* his Brother, for a Dean and Secular Canons. Some Time after, at the general Suppression of Monasteries, this College was surrendered to *Edward VI.* in the Year 1548, when the Church thereof was demolished, and a Tavern erected in its Stead, at the upper or East End of *New Rents*; in the Cellars of which are still to be seen divers of its Pillars, as under the Neighbouring Houses is its Cloister.

*St. MAGNUS's.*Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate at the North-East Corner of *London-Bridge*, in the *Bridge Ward*, owes its Name to its Dedication to *St. Magnus*, who suffered Martyrdom under the Emperor *Aurelian*, in the City of *Cæsarea*, for his stedfast Adherence to the Christian Religion.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in the Abbots and Convents of *Westminster* and *Bermondsey*, who presented alternately, till the general Suppression of Monasteries; when coming to the Crown, *Queen Mary*, by her Letters Patent, *Anno* 1553, granted the same to the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, in whom it still remains, but subject to the Archdeacon.

Act Parl.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.

This Church suffering in the fatal Catastrophe of 1666, 'tis beautifully rebuilt, and by Act of Parliament constituted the Place of Publick Worship for this and the Parish of *St. Margaret's, New Fish-street*; whereby the Rectorial Profits are greatly increased, which, together with the Disbursements on account of the Cure, are as follow:

*Receipts on Account of the Cure. l. s. d.*Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	170	0	0
By Glebe, <i>Anno</i> 1636	—	70	0	0
By Casualties in ditto	—	20	0	0
By two Parsonage Houses	—	41	0	0

*Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

Ibid.

To First-fruits	—	69	5	5
To Tenths	—	6	18	6½
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	10	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	4	0

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.*Church  
Wardens  
Acc.

<i>William Hasleham</i> received	324	8	8½
Paid on the Church Account	66	17	2
Paid on that of the Poor	361	16	3½
Balance to the Warden	104	4	9

*Donations, per Annum.*Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

By <i>Samuel Petty</i>	—	14	0	0
By a Royal Annuity from the Exchequer	—	21	4	0
By <i>Thomas Hall</i>	—	2	0	0
By <i>John Woler</i>	—	1	0	0
By <i>John Jennings</i>	—	13	0	0
By <i>Susanna Chambers</i>	—	17	0	0
By <i>Thomas Arnold</i>	—	2	12	0
By <i>Ann Yeend</i>	—	5	0	0
By the Lady <i>Philips</i>	—	5	0	0

NewView  
Lond.

I find in *Arnold's Chronicle* the following Record, which for its Curiosity deserves Attention.

*The Valewe and Stynt of the Benefyce of Saynt Magnus at London-brydge yerly to the Person.*

*The Rekenynge of the same the fyrst Day of Decembre Anno Domini M.CCCC.xciii.*

Edward Bellowe his Rent, iii l. the Offryng	xi i i s.
Henry Somer his Rent, viii l. the Offryng	xx vi i i s.
Thomas Cowper	iii l. vi s. viii d. xv s. ii d.
Hyeman	xxxiii s. iii d. v s. x. d.
Richard Arnold	x l. xxxv s.
John Ball	xl s. vii s.
Herry Can	lii s. iii d. ix s. iii d.
James Rustdon	iii l. iii s. iii d. xi s. viii d.
William Gardynar	xl s. ii s.
Roger Mayde	vl. xvii s. vi d.
Thomas Faryng	xlvi s. viii d. viii s. ii d.
Huntly	liii s. iii d. ix s. iii d.
John Yonge	xlvi s. viii d. viii s. ii d.
William Motte	liii s. iii d. ix s. iii d.
Peur Stette	iii l. iii s. iii d. xiii s. vii d.
Robert Vincent	xlvi s. viii d. viii s. ii d.
John Umfrey	vi l. vi s. viii d. xviii s. vii d.
Cokar	xiii s. iii d. ii s. iii d.
Thomas Blounte	liii s. iii d. ix s. iii d.
Symken Newnton	iii l. iii s. iii d. xi s. id.
John Tempyll	xl s. vii s.
John Wylford	xxxiii s. iii d. v s. x d.
John Palmer	xxxv s. vi s. id. ob.
William Clarke	xxvi s. viii d. iii s. viii d.
Thomas Horwod	xxvi s. viii d. iii s. viii d.
William Ayle	xxxiii s. iii d. v s. x d.
Thomas Knollyng	xxvi s. viii d. iii s. viii d.
Thomas Dauy	xl s. vii d.
Moter Bylle	xx s. iii s. vi d.
Robert Feton	xlvi s. viii d. viii s. ii d.
William Harocwell	lv s. viii d. x s. ii d.
Mayster Stokton	xxvi s. viii d. iii s. viii d.
John Gregory	xl s. vii s.
Thomas Brytte	xxx s. v s. iii d.
Thomas Matox	xxvi s. viii d. iii s. viii d.
Gilbert Forman	xxvi s. viii d. iii s. viii d.
Mater Boswelle	xl s. vii s.
Richard Whyte	vl. xvii s. vi d.
William Stede	xi l. xxxviii s. vi d.
John Hastelar	iii l. xiii s.
Richard Berne	vl. xvii s. vi d.
Richard Warton	xl s. vii s.
Richard Franclyn	xxvi s. viii d. iii s. viii d.
Richard Alyf	xxxiii s. iii d. v s. x d.
Renold James	xx s. iii s. vi d.
William Comyng	xx s. iii s. vi d.
Richard Gareyner	xxvi s. viii d. iii s. viii d.
Richard Gardynar	xl s. vii s.
Henry Tomfon	xxvi s. viii d. iii s. viii d.
Thomas Morton	iii l. vi s. viii d. xi s. viii d.
Richard James	xxxvi s. viii d. vi s. v d.
John Cobchaunt	iii l. x s. xii s. iii d.
William Weller	xxx s. v s. iii d.
John Forde	xxvi s. viii d. vi s. v d.
John Adam	xxvi s. viii d. iii s. viii d.
William Blanke	xxx s. v s. iii d.
John Browne	xxvi s. viii d. iii s. viii d.
Holmeby	iii l. x s. vi d.
John Calker	xxxvi s. viii d. vi s. v d.
John Etton	xxxiii s. iii d. v s. x d.
Symken Motte	xlvi s. viii s. ii d.
Hew Saundyr	xxxiii s. iii d. v s. x d.

Roger





*Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Magnus the Martyr, the North East End of London Bridge.*







Roger Slyngisby	xls.	vii s.
James Walker	xls.	vii s.
Nicholas Hylle	xxxiii s. iii d.	v s. x d.
Andrew Austin	iiii l.	xiii s.
Bartylmew Dwale	xlvi s. viii d.	viii s. ii d.
William Sheryngfold	xls.	vii s.
William Gryn	iiii l. x s.	xv s. ix d.
John Hastelar	xxxiii s. iii d.	v s. x d.
John Curret	iiii l.	xiii s.
Richard Clarke	iii l.	x s. vi d.
Robert Lanne	vl. vi s. viii d.	xviii s. viii d.
Stephen Wybnen	iiii l.	xiii s.
John Alkyn	liii s. iii d.	ix s. iii d.
Richard Hayell	iii l. liii s. iii d.	x s. i d.
Thomas Petyte	xl. xiii s. iii d.	xxxviii s. iii d.
William Dekon	liii s. iii d.	ix s. iii d.
Hew Cresham	xxvi s. viii d.	iiii s. viii d.
Thomas Burgat	vl. vi s. viii d.	xviii s. viii d.
John Former	vl. vi s. viii d.	xviii s. viii d.
Richard Jeffrey	xi l. vi s. viii d.	xxxix s. viii d.
Thomas Ewen	vi l. xiii s. iii d.	xviii s. iii d.
Herry Bube	iii l. vi s. viii d.	xi s. viii d.
John Thankis	xlvi s. viii. d.	viii s. ii. d.
Robert Blake	iii l.	x s. vi. d.
Ech Wyf	xx s.	iii s. vi. d.
Eche Wyf	xxx s.	v s. iii d.
Baldwyn I Hawkyns	xlvi s. viii d.	viii s. ii d.
John Austen	vl. vi s. viii d.	xviii s. viii d.
Thomas Ladall	vl. x s.	xix s. iii d.
Thomas Broke	iiii l.	xiii s.
William Pawley	xxxiii s. iii d.	v s. x d.
William Bowar	iii l. vi s. viii d.	xi s. viii d.
William Bowar	xix s.	iii s. iii d.
Selby Wyf	xiii s. iii d.	ii s. iii d.
William Barre	x s.	xxi d.
John Peyrson	x s.	xxi d.
John Barbor	x s.	xxi d.
Maryon Gregory	x s.	xxi d.
Robert Bartylot	vl. vi s. viii d. ob	xiii s. viii d.
Maystres Newman	xlvi s. viii d.	viii s. ii d.
Richard Hyll	vii l.	xxiii s. vi d.
William Laurens	liii s. iii d.	ix s. iii d.
William Laures for a		
Hors of J. R.	xiii s. iii d.	ii s. iii d.
Roger Myddelton	vl.	xvii s. vi d.
The fame R. for a Flax		
Shop	xx s.	iii s. vi d.
John Pye	xiii s. iii d.	ii s. iii d.
Richard Knyt	vi l. xiii s. iii d.	xiii s. iii d.
Richard Gowbe	vi l. vi s. viii d.	xxii s. ii d.
Richard Mathewe	iii l. vi s. viii d.	xi s. viii d.
Gregory Stott	iiii l. vi s. viii d.	xv s. ii d.
Alysaund. Perpoynter	vl. xiii s. iii d.	xix s. x d.
John Ben	iiii l.	xiii s.
John Ben for a Wate- ryng Place	x s.	xxi d.
Item the fame a Seler	vii s. viii d.	xiii d.
John Trowthe	xi l. xiii s. iii d.	xl s. x d.
John Alman	xii l.	xlii s.
John Turke	iiii l.	xliii s.
John Kyrkby	xvi l.	lvi s.
Phelyp Semer	vi l.	xxi s.
Enmone Garard	xxvi s. viii d.	iiii s. viii d.
The Lyon	iiii l.	xiii s.
Nicholas Morton	iii l.	x s. vi d.
William Ramsey	vl.	xvii s. vi d.
The Dolfyn	viii l.	xxviii s.
William Adkynfon	iii l. xvi s.	xiii s. v d.
John Smythe	iiii l. iii s. iii d.	xvi s. iii d.

N<sup>o</sup>. 95.

Justyn Wyf	xlvi s.	viii s. ii d.
William Hoppy	vii l. vi s. viii d.	xxv s. viii d.
Richard Kockys	iii l. vi s. viii d.	xi s. viii d.
Somme of all this Redtis	CCCC. xxxiiii l.	xii s. viii d.
The Somme of the Offryngys	lxxv l.	viii s. viii d. ob.

*The Shoppys in the Bryg-street.*

Thomas Lydale for ii		
Shoppys	ix l. vi s. viii d.	xxxii s. viii d.
John Thorneton	l s.	viii s. ix d.
Gregory Stoll	liii s. iii d.	ix s. iii d.
William Pauley	iiii l.	xiii s.
Richard Knyght	vi l. xiii s. iii d.	xxiii s. iii d.
Thomas Lege	vl. vi s. viii d.	xviii s. viii d.
Herry Shotford	iii l.	x s. vi d.
John Palmer	vl.	xvii s. vi d.
Thomas Gasley	lvi s. viii d.	ix s. xi d.
Richard Cockys	iiii l. iii s. iii d.	xiii s. vii d.
John Austen	iiii l.	xiii s.
John Turke	iii l. xiii s. iii d.	xii s. x d.
John Sepman	liii s. iii d.	ix s. iii d.
William Ramsey	vl.	xvii s. vi d.
The fame William	iii l. vi s. viii d.	xi s. viii d.
Thomas Broke	vi l.	xviii s. viii d.
The Somme of Rent of Shoppys	lxx l.	iii s. viii d.

The Somme of the Offeryng for them	xii l. iii s. iii d.
Item the Ymage of our Lady on the Brygge, vallet.	
iii Marke.	

Item the Personage, valet	xxxiii s. iii d.
Weddydyngys, Buryengs, Puryfycacyons	
Cresoms and Prevy Tythes	xii l. xiii s. iii d.
Somme of this parte	xvii l.
Somme of the hole Revennes	Cvl. xxiii d. ob.

*This ben the Costys and Chargys longyng to the  
    fame Chirche of Saynt Magnus.*

Fyrst the Prestys Magys	xl.
Item for Waxe to the Hygh Aulter	xx s.
Item the Penyon of the fame	xl s.
Item for washyng of the Auters on Mandaythurf- day	vs.
Item for Franckenfence	x d.
Somme of this Charge	xiii l. v s. x d.
So the Somme of the clere Value of the Benyfyce was this Yere	lxxxxi l. vis. i d. ob.

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Sir *William Gerrard*, Haberdasher, Maior, 1555, a grave, sober, wise and discreet Citizen, equall with the best, and inferior to none of our Time, deceased 1571, in the Parish of St. *Christopher's*, but was buried in this Church of St. *Magnus*, as in the Parish where he was borne.

Near this Place, in the Vault, lyeth the Body of *Thomas Collet*, a worthy Patriot of this City, who about 28 Years honourably discharged the Office of Deputy of this Ward. A Person all his Life-time exemplary in Piety, Temperance and Charity. He intermarried with *Sarah*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Hamphrey Howland*, Citizen and Draper of this City, by whom he had Issue Six Sons and One Daughter; of which only his Son *Thomas* and his Daughter *Sarah* survived him. He died lamented by all good Men, on the 22d of *September* 1703, in the 71<sup>st</sup> Year of his Age.

His mournful Relict and Executrix, in Memory of the tenderest of Husbands, caused this Monument to be erected.

Prope jacet *Robertus Dickins*, Civis nuper *Lon-*  
*di* n<sup>is</sup>, ex Familia æque honesta ac antiqua de  
13 F *Leaton*,

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. sur.

New View  
Lond.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. sur.



*Leaton*, in Agro *Staffordien*. Uxorem duxit amatam pariter, ac amantem, *Franciscam*, Filiam *Guillemi Goffe*; ex qua plures Liberos suscepit; at Filiam superstitem solum reliquit. Vir humanioris indolis, Liberalis, Vitæ integer. Mercaturam, cum facilius per ætatem licebat, Sedulus exercebat. Ingravecentibus vero Annis, Negotium & Strepitum Otio & Tranquillitate sapiens mutavit. Ob. 31 die *Januarii* 1705-6.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty-two Members; two Church-wardens; one hundred and fourteen Houses. Augmentation to *St. Botolph's, Aldgate*, seven Pounds per Annum.

*Antiquities, &c. in the Parish.*

Newc. Rep Eccl. Paroch. *Hugh Pourt* founded a Chancery in this Church in the Year 1302. See *Bridge Ward within*.

*St. MARGARET's, Lothbury.*

This Church, which is a Rectory, seated over the ancient Course of *Walbrook* on the North Side of *Lothbury*, in the Ward of *Coleman-street*, owes its Name to its being dedicated to *St. Margaret*, a Virgin Saint of *Antioch*, who suffered in the Reign of *Decius*, the Emperor, for her inviolable Attachment to Christianity; and the additional Appellation is 'to distinguish it from other Churches of the same Name in this City.

Ibid. The Advowson of this Rectory was anciently in the Abbess and Nuns of *Barking* in *Essex*, with whom it continued till the Dissolution of their Convent; when coming to the Crown, it has therein remained ever since.

A& Parl. Geo. II. This Church sharing the common Fate in the dreadful Fire in the Year 1666, it is rebuilt in a very handsome Manner, and remains in all Respects as formerly, except as to the settling an improv'd and certain Stipend upon the Rector, in lieu of Tithes; which, together with the other, Profits and Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Ibid. Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.	Receipts on Account of the Cure.	l.	s.	d.
	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	100	0	0
	By Casualties in 1636 —	10	0	0
	By a Parsonage House —	20	0	0

*Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

Ibid.	To First-fruits —	13	6	8
	To Tenths —	1	6	8
	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	6	6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

*Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.*

Par. Acc. Book.	Daniel Pradin received —	311	6	1
	Paid on Account of the Church	110	5	10
	Paid on that of the Poor —	187	0	0
	Balance to the Parish —	14	0	2

*Donations, per Annum.*

Ibid.	By King Henry the Eighth —	3	6	8
	1604, By Thomas Bramly —	5	0	0
	By Sir Thomas Revett —	2	12	0
	By Anthony Ledinfild —	5	0	0
	1684, By Mary Barnes —	10	0	0

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth buried Dame *Grifilde Tuke*, late Wife of Sir *Brian Tuke*, Knight, Treasurer of the Chamber to King *Henry the Eighth*. She died the 28th Day of *December*, 1538.

Ibid. Under this Stone lyeth *George Beaumon*, Clerke, and Doctor in Divinity; who departed this Life the 29th Day of *April*, Anno Dom. 1571; a Man merciful and good to the Poore; and borne in *Kennegall* in *Cumberland*; whose Body and Soule God grant a joyful Resurrection.

*Se piu si puote*

Ibid. No Wealth, no Praise, no bright Renowne, no Skill,

No Force, no Fame, no Prince's Love, no Toyle, Though forraigne Lands by Travels search you will, No faithfull Service of thy Country Soile, Can Life prolong one Minute of an Houre:

But Death at length will execute his Power.

For Sir *John Leigh*, to fundry Countries knowne, A worthy Knight, well of his Prince esteem'd, By seeing much to great Experience growne, Though late on Seas, though late on Land he seem'd,

Yet here he lyes, too soone by Death oppress'd; His Fame yet lives, his Soule in Heaven hath Rest.

Ibid. Here lyeth *John Dimock*, Sonne to *John Dimock*, Esquire, some time Citizen and Draper of *London*; he married *Anne*, his first Wife, by whom he had One Sonne; which *Anne* dyed the Yeere of *Christ* 1558, after whom he married his Second Wife, *Mary*, by whom he had a Daughter. He served the Princes, of famous Memory, King *Henry the Eighth*, and King *Edward the Sixth*. For his faithful and good Service, he was well-esteem'd; for his upright Dealings, he was well-beloved of his Equals; for his Benevolence to the Poore, he was both praised and prayed for. He lived One hundred Yeeres lacking Seven, very commendably; and the 14th of *July* 1585, he dyed Christianly.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of *Christian Towerfon*, Wife of *William Towerfon*, Merchant; who lived together 21 Yeeres and 6 Months, and had Issue 10 Children; leaving behind her *John*, *William*, *Robert*, *Elizabeth*, and *Mary*. She left this Life the 15th Day of *February*, 1611.

Ibid. Here resteth in Hope of a joyful Resurrection the Body of *Nicholas Style*, late Alderman of *London*; who was borne at *Langley* in the Parish of *Beckingham* in the County of *Leic*; the Son of *Humphrey Style*, Knight, and of Dame *Ermentrude*, his Wife. He married *Gertrude*, the Daughter of *Thomas Bright*, of *London*, his daughter; with whom hee lived most lovingly and faithfully the Space of Forty Yeeres; and by her had Three Sonnes and foure Daughters; of whom remained living at his Decease One Sonne, *Humfrey*; and One Daughter, *Mary*. He died the 16th Day of *November*, An. Dom. 1615.

Quid diurnare Magnos invides, Parca? Heu! Robertus juveniorum a *Rushbrooke* nobile German hic situs est: Flos Juvenum, sub ævi flore rap- tus: Qui Virtutem utriusq; Ætatis Apicibus pos- titus, ingenio & indole Juvenum, necnon simili Præce ac Prudentia, infra se urbem cotinæam reliquit, impubes Senex; & quod negavit Seculo, Cæcis oculis. Ille sapere ante annos recuit; nam maxima Virtus persuasit Morti, ut crederet esse Senem. P. P. P. P.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

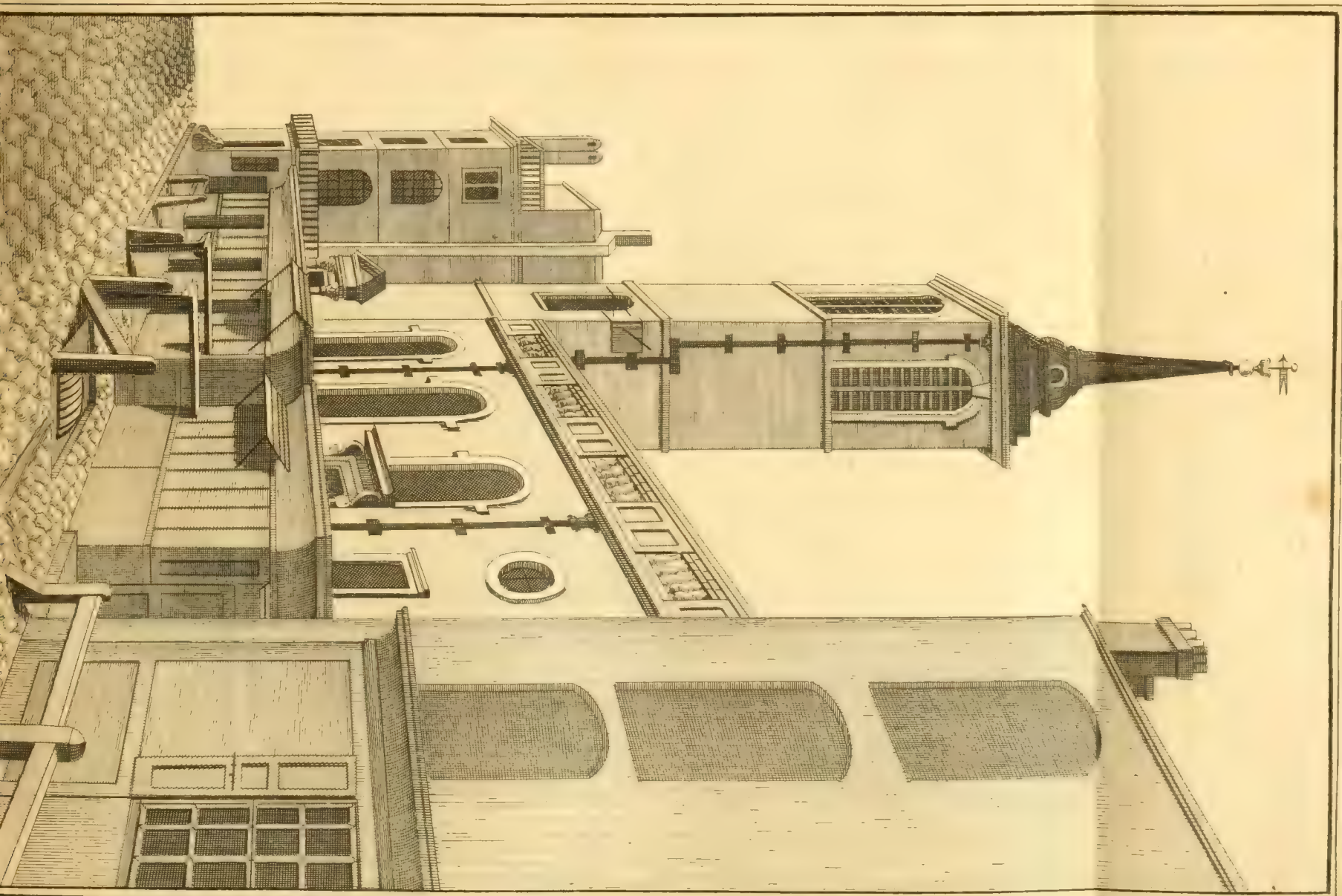
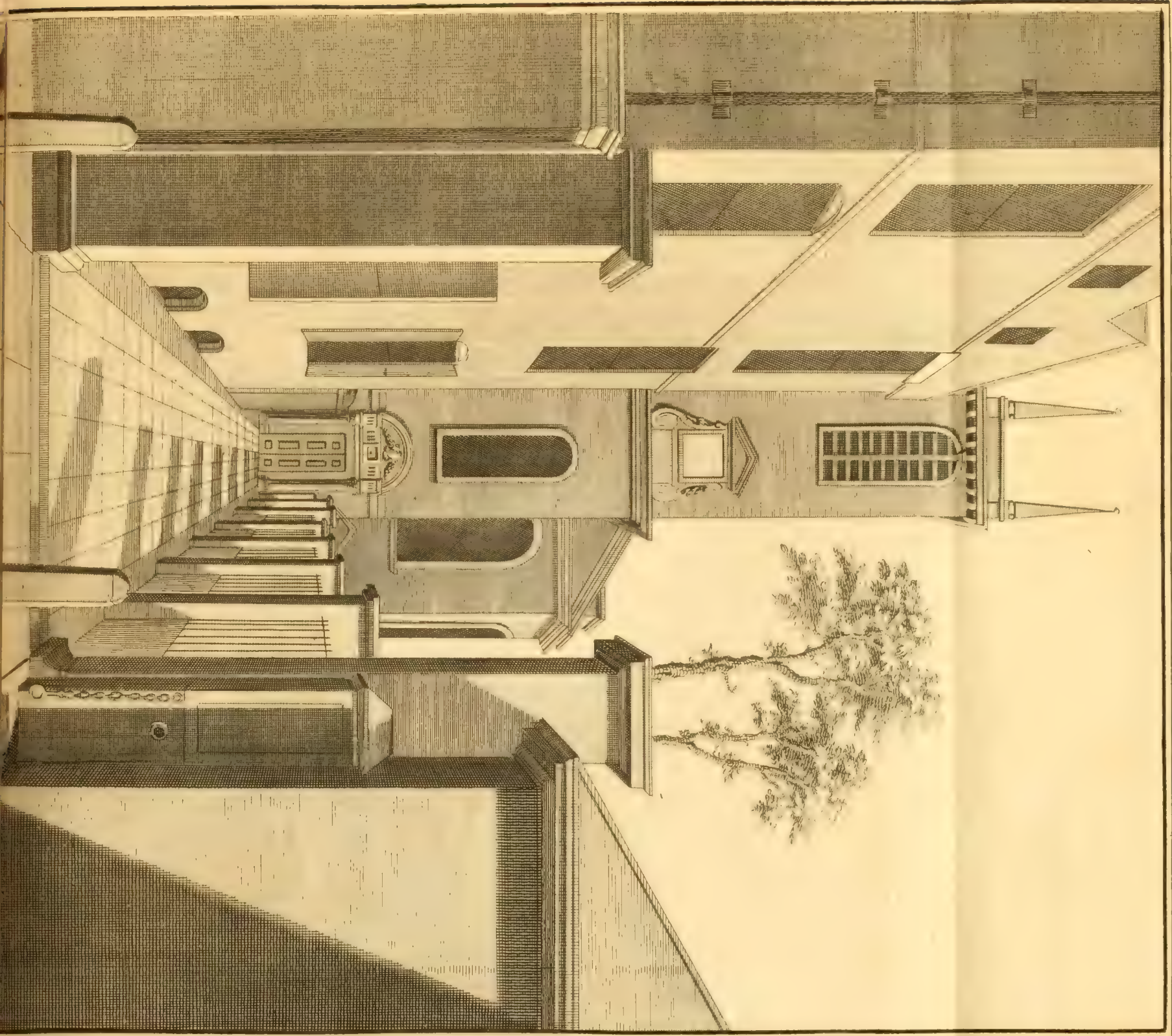
The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and fifty-eight Houses. Augmen- tation to the Parish of *St. Giles's, Cripplegate*, three Pounds per Annum.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

The first Mention I find of this Church, is, that *John de Haslingfeld* was collated thereto in the Year 1303. See *Bread-street Ward*.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.







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St. MARGARET MOSES's.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood at the South west Corner of *Piffing-alley* (now *Little Friday-street*) opposite *Difley-lane* in *Bread-street*; and its Name it has from its being dedicated to St. *Margaret* above mentioned; and its additional Epithet, from one *Moses*, its Re-builder.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been anciently in Lay Hands; for *Robert Fitz-walter* gave the same to the Prior and Canons of St. *Paul's* at *Hosham* in the County of *Notfolk*; which being confirm'd to them by a Bull of Pope *Alexander* the Third, in the Year 1163, it continued in the said Prior and Canons till the Suppression of their Convent by *Edward* the Third, as an Alien Priory; when this Church, as an Appendage thereof, coming to the Crown, it has ever since therein continued.

This Church suffering in the dreadful Fire in the Year 1666, and the same not being rebuilt, the Parish has been annexed to St. *Mildred's* Church in *Bread-street*, whereby the Rectorial Profits are considerably increased; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, I shall insert in the Accounts of St. *Mildred's* Parish; and shall now proceed to the Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

		l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc Book.	Thomas Pain received	—	140	9 2
	Paid on Account of the Church		60	18 0
	Paid on that of the Poor		90	7 8
	Balance to the Warden	—	10	16 6

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By Joan Busb	—	0	18 0
Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.	By John Spot	—	0	16 0
	By the Bridge-house	—	1	0 0

Monumental Incriptions.

Pray for the Sowlygs of *Mickil Forlace*, and *Mary*, his Wyl, and in the Worschpp of God and our Lady; for theyr Faders and Moders, wyth the Sowlygs of al Christen, of your Cnente say a *Pater Noster* and an *Ave Maria*.

Body. I, *Mary Paxson*, ly below, slepyng.  
Soule. I, *Mary Paxson*, sit above, waking.  
Beth. Wee hope to meete againe wyth Glory clothed,  
Then *Mary Paxson* for ever blessed.

Here lyeth the Body of *Alice Daniel*, the Wife of *John Daniel*, Esquire, and Mother of *Grand Daniel*, Fishmonger; which *Alice* deceased the 13th Day of *October*, Anno Domini 1481, on whose Soule, &c. Ever do well.

Beati Mortui, qui in Domino moriuntur. *Apoc.* 14.  
To *William Dane*, that sometime was  
An Ironmonger; where each Degree  
He worthily (with Praise) did passe:  
By Wisdom, Truth, and I heed was he  
Advanc'd an Alderman to be:  
Then Sheriffe, that he with Justice prest,  
And Coft, performed with the best.  
In Aimes franke, of Conscience cleare;  
In Grace with Prince, to People glad.  
His vertuous Wife, his faithful Pheere,  
*Margaret*, this Monument hath made;  
Meaning (through God) that as she had  
With him (in Houfe) long lived well,  
Even so in Tombes Bliss to dwell.

Obierunt in Christo; ille, Sabat. 15 Septemb. 1673, Aetatis 56, hæc vero 18 Novemb. 1579, April 5, An. Dom. 1593.

The Monument of the Right Honourable Sir *John Allot*, Knight, late Lord Maior of this City of *London*, and Maior of the Staple of *England*; who deceased the Seventeenth Day of *September*, Anno 1591, in the Time of his Mayoralty, Aetatis juæ 60. Ibid.

Here lieth the Bodies of *John Harper*, Citizen and Fishmonger, Treasurer of *Christ's Hospital*, and Alderman's Deputy of *Bread-street Ward*, *London*; and *Frances*, his Wife, Daughter to *John Smith*, of *Great Limber* in the County of *Lincolne*, Gentleman: By whom he had Issue Four Children; but at the Time of their Death left only a Sonne, *John*; and a Daughter, *Anne*, married to *John Whitcombe*, of *London*. He died the 27th of *November*, 1632, in the 79th Year of his Age. And she departed this Life the 30th Day of *October* 1630, being 72 Yeeres old. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; Forty-six Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. *Bonifacii*, *Adgate*, two Pounds ten Shillings per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The first Church of this Parish was founded by *Robert Fitzwalter*, sometime before the Year 1105. See *Bread-street Ward*. Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.

St. MARGARET's, New Fish-street.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood on the East Side of *Fish-street-bill*, where the Monument at present is situate, in the *Bridge Ward*. And its Name it owes to the aforesaid St. *Margaret*, and the Place of its situation.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been in the Abbot, and Convent, and Bishop of *Winchylster*, till Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patent, Anno 1553, granted the same to the Bishop of *London* and his Successors, in whom it still remains. But in Affairs Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary. Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.

This Church being consumed in the fatal Catastrophe Anno 1666, and not since rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of St. *Magnus's*; where I have given an Account of the incumbent's Profits and Disbursements in respect to the Cure. I shall therefore now exhibit an Account of the Receipts and Disbursements concerning the Church and Poor. Aft. Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	s.	d.	
	<i>Tobias Dixon</i> received	—	226	8 10	
	Paid on Account of the Church		76	7 5	Par Acc Book.
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	130	10 0½	
	Balance to the Parish	—	19	11 4½	

Donations, per Annum.

1557, By <i>Thomas Trumball</i>	—	0	10	0	Ibid.
1579, By <i>Thomas Jennings</i>	—	0	13	4	
By <i>John Wybert</i>	—	2	10	0	
By <i>Catherine Paris</i>	—	3	0	0	
By Mr. <i>Mosyer</i>	—	1	0	0	

Monumental Incriptions.

*Joannes de Coggeshall*, Civis & Cordarius de Parochia S. *Margaretæ* de *Bridge-street*, *London*, Anno 1384. An. Reg. *Richardi Secundi* Octavo, Testamentum Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.



tamentum irrotulit, in Hustingo London, Die Lune, in Festo S. Leonardi, Abbatis; An. Reg. Richardi Secundi 9.

*Officers &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; Houses, seventy-four. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, three Pounds per Annum.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

Newc.  
Rep.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

When, or by whom the late Church of this Parish was founded, I cannot ascertain; seeing I can trace it no higher, than that Roger de Bredefeld and Edward Hoseland were Rectors thereof before the Year 1328. See Bridge Ward within.

*St. MARGARET PATTEN's.*

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate at the Corner of Little Tower-street, in Rood-lane, and the Ward of Billingsgate, owes its Name to St. Margaret, aforefaid, and its ancient Situation among Patten-makers.

Newc.  
Repert  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

The Advowson of this Rectory was anciently in the Family of the Nevils, in which it continued till the Year 1392, when it probably came to Robert Rikenden of Essex; who, in the Year 1408, confirmed the same to Richard Whittington; who, Anno 1411, conveyed it to the Mayor and Commonalty of London; since which Time it has been in the Gift of the Citizens, who have presented thereto after divers Manners; viz. sometimes the Mayor alone; at other times, the Mayor and Aldermen; then, the Mayor and Commonalty; and anon, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London, in whom it still remains.

Act Parl.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.

This Church being destroyed in the lamentable Fire of 1666, it is beautifully rebuilt, and the Parish of St. Gabriel Fenchurch thereunto united by Act of Parliament, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are greatly advanced; which, together with his Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

*Receipts on Account of the Cure.*

	l.	s.	d.
Ibid. By Money in lieu of Tithes	120	0	0
Newc. By Glebe Anno 1636	—	16	0
Repert By Casualties in ditto	—	12	8
Ecclef. By two Parsonage Houses	38	0	0
Paroch.			

*Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

Ibid. To First-fruits	—	22	0	0
To Tenths	—	2	4	0
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	9	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	5	10

*Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.*

Parish Acc. Book.	John Cooper received	—	—	227	19	3
	Paid on the Church Account	—	—	81	13	2
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	—	162	8	11
	Balance to the Warden	—	—	16	2	10

*Donations, per Annum.*

Church Table.	By John Collyer	—	—	5	10	0
	By William Salter	—	—	1	0	0
	By Richard Camden	—	—	2	0	0
	By Bernard Hide	—	—	0	9	0
	By Margaret Deane	—	—	0	1	4
	By Sir Peter Vanderput	—	—	5	0	0

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth buried Mr. Reginald West, Batchelor in Divinity, and late Parson of this Parish; who deceased the Second Day of October, Anno

Domini 1563; for whose sincere, pure, and godly Doctrine, as also his vertuous End, the Lord be praised for evermore.

Here lyeth buried the Body of Richard Glover, Citizen and Pewterer of London, who was twice Master of his Companie, and One of the Common Council of this Citie; having Two Wives, Elizabeth and Mary; and had Issue by his First Wife Three Sonnes; and by his Second, he had Eight Sonnes and Foure Daughters. He deceased the 16th Day of August, Anno Dom. 1615, being aged 59 Yeeres.

Ibid.

In the middle Part of this Chancel lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, Wife to Master Thomas Freeman, of this Parish, Merchant; to whom she was espoused 16 Years, 2 Months and 8 Days. By whom she had Issue 6 Sons and 3 Daughters living; and dyed in Childhood of the last son. She was descended of Worshipful Parents; and as she was vertuously bred, so lived and dyed, full of Faith, Hope, and Charity, as was known to many that had made use thereof to their great Comfort in Time of Necessity. For her only Study was to serve God and to do Good to others. She was of the Age of Thirty-five Years; and departed this Life to a better the 21st February 1631.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth under buried Mistres Anne Elkington, the beloved Wife of Mr. Thomas Elkington, Merchant. She was the Daughter of Master John Goodman, Merchant, likewise of this City. She lived and dyed in the Fear of God, and in the Faith of our Lord Jesus. She exchanged this Life for a better the 27th Day of September 1632, in the 23d Year of her Age, and in the Third Year of her Marriage; leaving behind her Anne her only Daughter. Her only Son is not.

Ibid.

H. S. E. Aegidius Vandeput, Antwerpiensis, inter Mercatoris Londini Fide opt. ubi mortuus est 24 Kal. Mar. Anno 1646, Aetat. 70. Sara, Aegidii Uxor, Fœmina lectissima, Iprensis, defuncta est Lond. 3 Non. Mar. Anno 1556, Aetat. 67. Petrus, Aegidii Filius, variarum Gentium Linguis & Literis instructus, Probitate, Prudentia, Integritate, Mercat. plane eximius: Obiit Lond. 5 Id. Feb. Anno 1688, Aetat. 57. Jana, Filia Theodorici Hoste, Merc. Lond. Petri Uxor fidiissima. Septem Liberis infra sepultis, Superstite Petro e Jana, Inupta Edw. Smith, de London Mount, in Com. Essex. Bar. Deceffit 4 Non. Feb. Anno 1672, Aetat. 53.

New View  
Lond.

Petrus Vandeput, Eq. Aur. Petri, Filius H. M. P. Parentibus chariss. Anno 1686, juxta quos ipse & Ux. Margareta, Filia Joh. Buckworth, Eq. Aur. suas Exuvias poni statuerunt.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is general; two Church-Wardens; Forty-five Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, two Pounds per An.

Par. Acc.  
Book.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

The first Mention I find of this Church is, that Hanno de Chyrch was collated thereto, by the Lady Margaret de Nevil, June 14, Anno 1324. See Billingsgate Ward.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

*St. MARTIN's, Ironmonger-lane.*

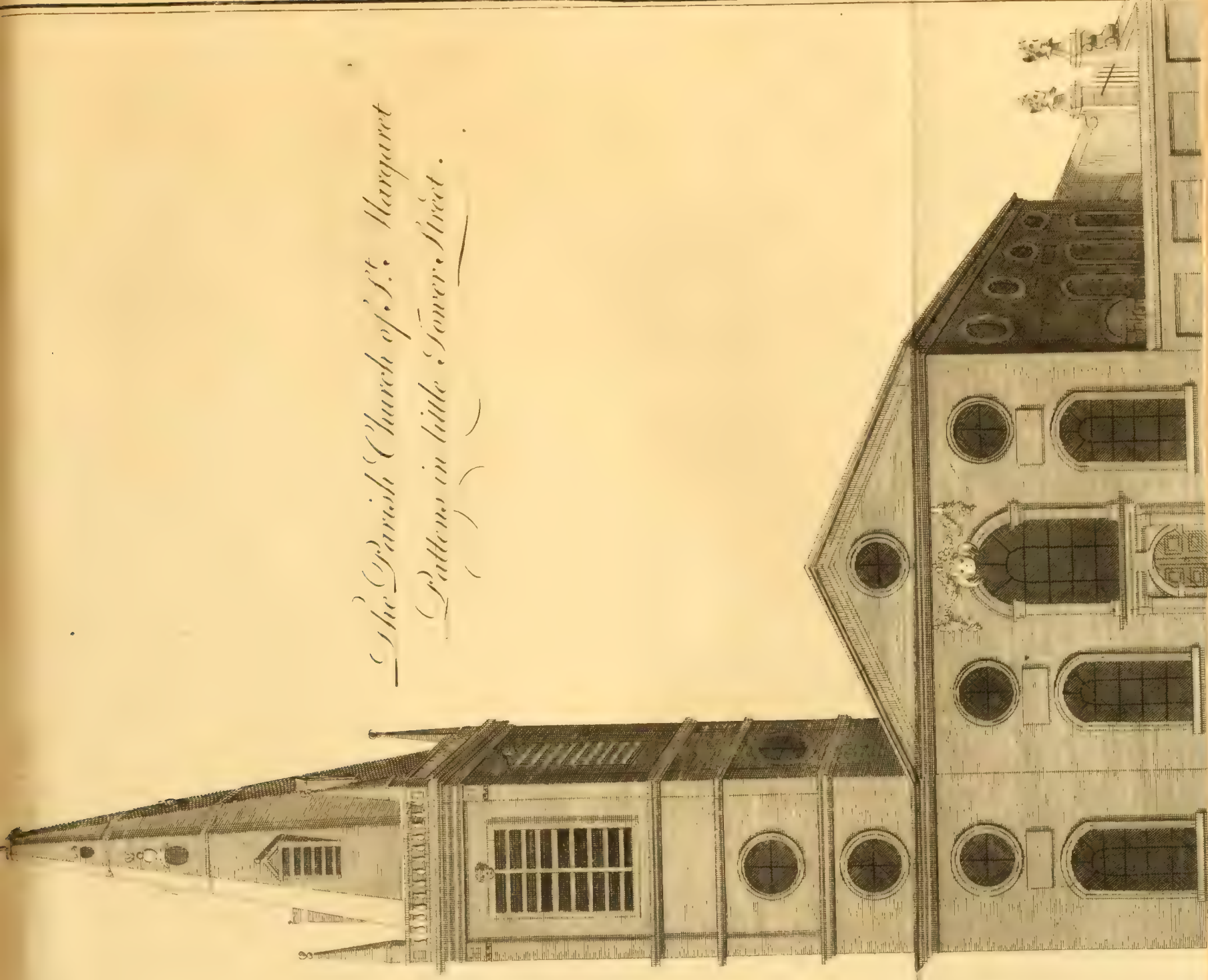
This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood at the Corner of Church-alley in Ironmonger-lane, and the Ward of Cheap; and as to its Name, it is indebted for that to one Martin, an Hungarian, who, for his implacable Hatred and cruel Persecution of the Arians, was deemed worthy of Sainthood.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been anciently in Lay Hands; for Ralph Tricket,

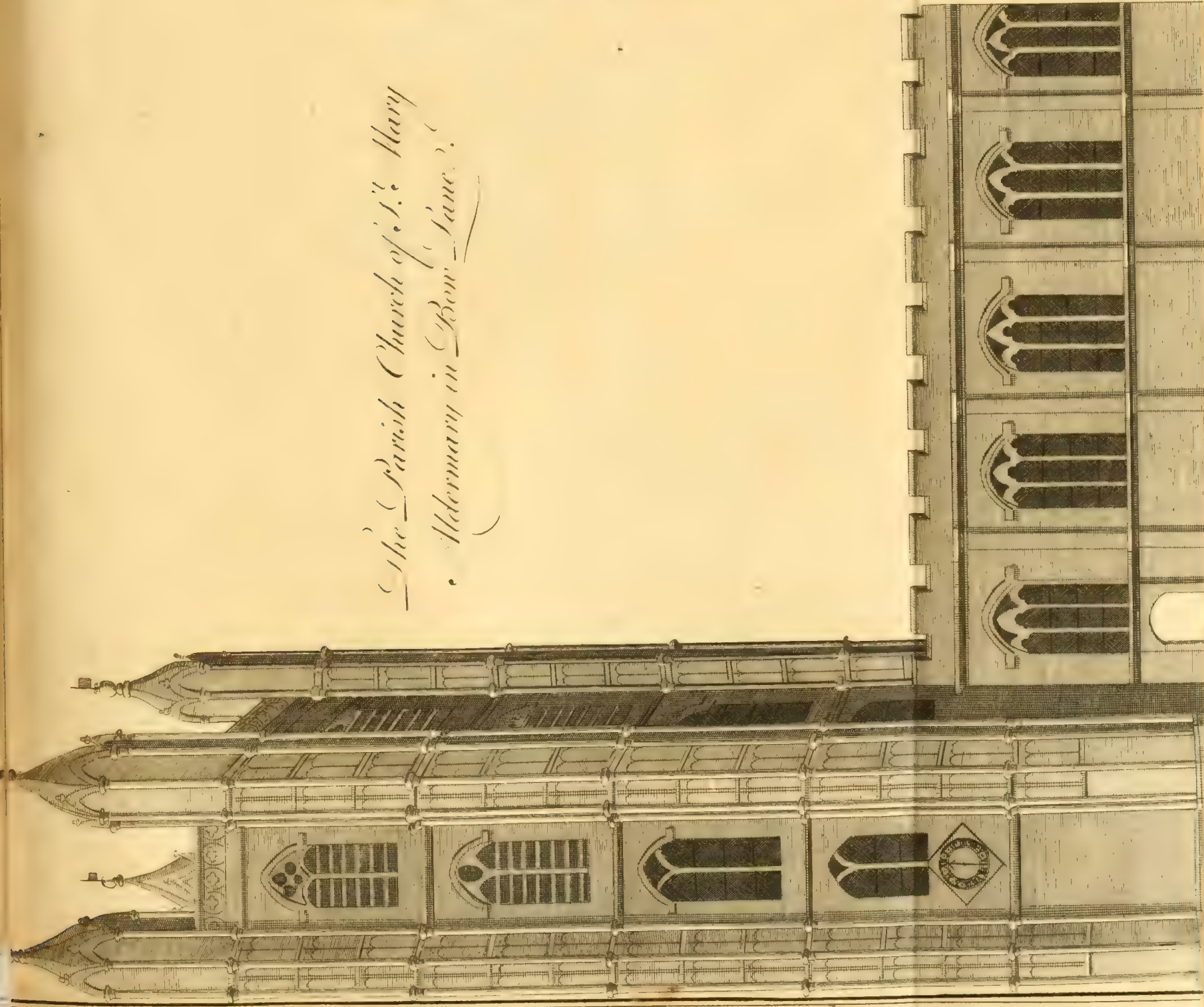
Ibid.



*The Parish Church of St. Margaret  
(Pattern in Little Tower Street.)*



*The Parish Church of St. Mary  
(Alderman in Bow Lane.)*





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*Lune*, in Fest  
*Richardi* Secur

Of

The Vestry  
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 Parish of St.  
*Annum*.

*Antiq*

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*St. M*

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*Anno* 1411, c  
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Act Parl.  
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Ibid.  
 Newc.  
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 By Casualties  
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*Disburj*

Ibid.

To First-frui  
 To Tenths  
 To the Bisho  
 To the Arch

*Church-*

Parish Acc.  
 Book.

*John Cooper* r  
 Paid on the C  
 Paid on that  
 Balance to th

Church  
 Table.

By *John Colly*  
 By *William S*  
 By *Richard C*  
 By *Bernard I*  
 By *Margaret*  
 By *Sir Peter*

Mund.Ed.  
 Stow. Sur.

Here lyet  
 lor in Divini  
 who decease



Dugd. Mon. Ang. in the Reign of *Henry the Third*, granted the same to the Prior and Canons of *St. Bartholomew's* in *Smithfield*, which was confirmed to them by the said King, *Anno 1233*; from which Time it continued in the said Prior and Cannons till the Dissolution of their Convent by *Henry the Eighth*; when coming to the Crown, it still therein continues. But in Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon of *London*, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. This Church suffering in the common Calamity in the Year 1666, and the same not being rebuilt, the Parish is united to the Church of *St. Olave's Jewry*, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are considerably increased; which, together with his Disbursements on Account of the Cure, I shall insert in the Account of *St. Olave's* Parish; and in the Interim, shall subjoin the Parish Receipts and, Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.
Henry Clarke, received	—	93	15 11
Paid on Account of the Church	40	7	3
Paid on that of the Poor	—	82	8 0
Balance to the Warden	—	29	0 11

Ibid. Here is only one charitable Benefaction, of five Pounds ten Shillings per Annum, which was given by *James Stoddard*, in the Year 1607.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Here under lyeth buried *Eleanor*, Wife of *Hamlet Clarke*, free of the worshipful Company of Fishmongers, *London*, and One of the Four Clerks of the Lord Mayor's Court, *London*, aforesaid. She dyed on Sunday the 14th of *January 1626*, and was buried on Friday the 19th of the same, after they had been married 33 Years, and about Two Months. They had Issue only *Mary*, married to *Ralph Latham*, of *Upminster*, in the County of *Essex*, Esq; Common Serjeant at Law of this honourable City. And the said *Eleanor* had also *Elizabeth*, another Daughter, by *Charles Barnard*, a former Husband, married to *Thomas Latham*, of *Stillford in Essex*, Gentleman.

Ibid. Here lyeth interred the Body of *Randal Pickering*, late Citizen and Haberdasher of *London*, born at *Turvine*, in the County of *Chester*; who put on the Mortality March 10th 1629. And *Alice*, his Wife, Daughter of *William Maddox*, and born in this Parish, who departed this Life the 20th of *June 1618*. By her he had Issue Three Sons and Three Daughters; *William*, *Randol*, *Anne* and *Elizabeth* surviving; *John* and *Mary*, deceased.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-Wardens; thirty-nine Houses. Augmentation to *St. Sepulchre's* Parish, one Pound per Annum. See *Cheap Ward*.

St. MARTIN's, Ludgate.

This Church is a Rectory, situate on the North Side of *Ludgate-street*, almost contiguous to the Gate of that Name, in the Ward of *Farringdon* within. Its Name it owes to the above-mentioned Saint, and the Place of its Situation.

The Patronage of this Rectory was in the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, till the Suppression of their Monastery by *Henry the Eighth*,

No. 95.

who creating *Windsor* into a Bishoprick, conferred the same upon the new Bishop. But the new See being dissolved by *Edward the Sixth*, *Queen Mary*, by her Letters Patent, *Anno 1553*, granted the Advowson thereof to the Bishop of *London* and his Successors, in whom it still remains: But in Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church being burnt down in the great Conflagration, *Anno 1666*, it is rebuilt in a beautiful Manner; and remains in all Respects as formerly, other than, in lieu of Tithes, a certain improved Stipend is by Act of Parliament settled upon the Rector, which, together with the other Profits and Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	160	0	0	Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch.
By Casualties Anno 1636	—	20	0 0	
By a Parsonage House	—	20	0 0	

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	—	23	17	8 1/2	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	—	3	7	9 1/4	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	10	0		
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	6	0		

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

John Chaplyn received	—	549	19	3	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	313	5	7		
Paid on that of the Poor	—	337	18	8	
Balance to the Warden	—	101	5	0	

Donations, per Annum.

1612, By <i>Florence Caldwell</i>	—	2	12	0	Ibid.
1624, By <i>Henry Sivedale</i>	—	8	0	0	
1658, By <i>Parthenia Lowman</i> , 100 l. for a Purchase	—	5	0	0	
1676, By <i>Edward Corbet</i>	—	3	0	0	
By <i>Sir Stephen Peacock</i>	—	0	13	4	
By <i>Edward Griffin</i>	—	1	0	0	
By <i>Mrs. Cox</i>	—	0	15	0	
1718, By <i>Theophilus Cater</i>	—	12	0	0	

And by Virtue of the Will of *John Lock*, *Anno 1632*, the Parishioners have a Right to have always two Children in *Christ's Hospital*.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Farewell my Freyndes, the Tyde abydeth no Man,  
We be departed fro hence, and so fall yee :  
But in this Passage, the best Song that we say can,  
Is *Requiem eternam*; now *Jesu* grant hit mee,  
When we have endyd all our Adversitee,  
Grant us in Paradise to have a Mansion,  
That shedd his Blood for our Redemption.  
Therefore wee tendyrlye requier yee,  
For the Souls of *John Benson*,  
And *Anne*, his Wyff, of your Charitie;  
To say a *Pater-noster*, and an *Ave*.

To the Memory of *William Yeardley*, Gentleman, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife, some time of this Parish. He died the 28th Day of *October 1523*. She dyed the 20th Day of *July 1533*.  
*William Yeardly*, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife,  
Who lived on Earth free from Strife,  
Not farre from this, in Earth doth lye,  
To shew that all that live must dye.  
Where they doe quietly expect  
To rise againe as God's Elect.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.



They left Four Daughters and a Sonne,  
Who left them this when they were gone.

Ibid. *Gulielmo Huseo*, Cœlibi, Almæ Curia Cantuariensis Registro, Literarum Scientia, Vitæ probitate, morumque Urbanitate claro, notis E. amicis omnibus dilecto. *Antonius & Katharina*, Conjuges, Chari Parentes orbatu Filio Monumentum hoc dolentes posuerunt. Obiit quinto Kalendas Novembris, Anno Dom. 1559, vixit Annos 28, Menses 3, Dies 7. Obdormiat in Domino.

Ibid. Hic situs est *Antonius Huse*, Armiger, Londini natus, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, atque Capitulis de *Paulo Londinen*. Registrarius primarius. Qui aliquot Annos Judicis causarum Marimarum officio integrè functus, ac etiam in Magistratorum Curia Cancellaria concessum co-optatus, vergente demum ætate ad Præfectum Collegiorum Mercatorum Angliæ, tam apud Belgas, quam apud Moscovitas & Rhutenos Commercia exercentium accitus, Lingua facundus, memoria tenax, ingenio, Prudentia, doctrinaque pollens, morum Comitatus & probitate gratus, *Laurentio*, *Gulielmo*, *Gilberto* & *Ursula*, Liberis, ex *Katharina* conjuge procreatis non infelix, sexagesimo tertio ætatis Anno à Vita excessit, Kalendis Junii An. Dom. 1560.

Ibid. Here lye the Bodies of *Florens Caldwell*, Esquire, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, and Alderman's Deputy of the Ward of *Faringdon without*; and *Mary Wilde*, his first Wife, by whom he had Issue one Daughter, named *Mary*, married to *Thomas Gourney*, Esquire; and *Sibill Greene*, his Second Wife: Which *Florens* deceased the — and *Mary*, his Wife, the 19th Day of June An. Dom. 1590, &c.

Earth goes to Earth, as Mold to Mold,  
Earth treads on Earth, glittering in Gold,  
Earth as to Earth returne nere should,  
Earth shall to Earth goe ere he would.  
Earth upon Earth consider may  
Earth goes to Earth naked away.  
Earth, though on Earth be stout and gay,  
Earth shall from Earth passe poore away.

Be mercifull and charitable,  
Relieve the Poore as thou art able;  
A Shroud to thy Grave  
Is all thou shalt have.

Ibid. *Thomas Cooke*, Citizen and Haberdasher, of London, of *Little Wolton*, in the County of *Lancaster*, had to Wife *Joyce Hanbury*, with whom hee lived Thirty Yeeres, and had Issue One Sonne and Three Daughters; whereof Two (*viz. Elizabeth*, Wife to *John Bourman*, Mercer, and *Mary*, Wife to *Thomas Bailey*, Skinner) be yet living. Hee departed this Life the 17th Day of April 1608, in the 55th Yeere of his Age. Shee (his said Wife, sole Executrix of his last Will and Testament) yet surviving (to the Memorie of her deare Husband) erected this Monument, 1612.

To God, his Country, and the Poore he had  
A zealous Soule, true Heart, and liberall Minde:  
His Wife, his Children, and his Kindred sad,  
Lacke of his Love, his Care and Kindness finde:  
Yet is their Sorrow swaged, with the Thought,  
He hath attain'd the Happines he sought.

Dies Mortis, æternæ vitæ natalis est.

Stryp. Ed. M. S. Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Allen*, of  
Stow. Sur. London, Gent. who died the 22d of October 1630.  
Divers of whose Ancestors have been interred in this Church.

No Epitaph need make the just Man fam'd,  
The Good are prais'd, when they are only nam'd.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry, in chusing Parish Officers, is general, but in making Rates it is select; two

Church-wardens; one hundred and eighty-eight Houses, ninety-five whereof are within, and ninety-three without the Wall. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Botolph's, Aldersgate*, Five Pounds per Ann.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The highest I can trace the first Church of this Parish, is, that *Robert de Sancto Albano* was collated thereto, by the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, Anno 1322.

We are told by *Robert*, of Gloucester, in his Rhyming Chronicle, that this Church was founded by *Cadwallo*, King of the Britains (who is said to have died Anno 677) which is a Falshood so notorious, that I shall no otherwise reply to it, than to acquaint the Reader, that the Saxons had been in Possession of this City near a Century before the Time above mentioned.

In digging a Foundation for the present Church, after the great Conflagration of 1666, the Sepulchral Stone above-mentioned, in the Third Chapter of Book I. of this Work, was dug up.

St. MARTIN's Orgars.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood on the East Side of *St. Martin's-lane*, near *Cannon-street*, in the Ward of *Candlewick*, and is so denominated from its Dedication to *St. Martin* afore said; and the additional Epithet of *Orgars* is a Corruption of *Odgarus*, or *Ordgarus*, who probably was the Founder and Patron thereof, and, with the Consent of his Wife and Sons, granted the same to the Dean and Canons of *St. Paul's Cathedral* in this City, about the Year 1181. Since which Time the Advowson has been in the said Dean and Chapter.

This Church being consumed in the dreadful Conflagration of the Year 1666, and the same not rebuilt, the Parish has been annexed to the Church of *St. Clement's, Eastcheap*; which being constituted the Place of Publick Worship for both, the Rectorial Profits are thereby considerably augmented, which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, I have inserted in the Account of the Parish of *St. Clement* afore said; therefore shall now subjoin the Account relating to the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.	
George Blakeley received	—	282	15	9
Paid on Account of the Church	—	99	11	5
Paid on that of the Poor	—	203	9	3
Balance to the Warden	—	20	4	11

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

A&T. Parl.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.

Church-  
Ward.  
Acc.

Donations, per Annum.

1431, By <i>William Cromer</i> , divers Houses	—	0	0	0
By King <i>Edward the Sixth</i>	—	2	13	4
1562, By Sir <i>Humphry Brown</i> , divers Houses	—	0	0	0
1588, By Sir <i>Benedict Barnham</i>	—	10	0	0
1592, By <i>Robert Cotton</i>	—	2	10	0
1611, By <i>Thomas Nicholson</i>	—	5	0	0
1613, By Sir <i>Humphry Walwyn</i>	—	5	0	0
1613, By <i>Ralph Benskin</i>	—	0	8	0
1628, By <i>Samuel Middlemore</i>	—	3	0	0
By <i>James Hall</i> , Three Tenements	—	18	10	0
1635, By Sir <i>Allen Cotton</i>	—	4	0	0
1646, By <i>Henry Wolaston</i>	—	2	12	0

Ibid.

Stryp Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Monu-



Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow.Sur. A Memoriall of *John Franke*, Esquire; and *Cecilie*, his Wife, who had Issue Four Sonnes, viz. *John*, a Souldier; *Peter*, Gentleman Usher and Daily Wayter to *Queene Anne*; *Robert*, Gentleman Usher and Quarter Wayter to the said *Queene*; and *Edward*, a Souldier; and Four Daughters, viz. *Elizabeth*, *Dorothie*, *Hester* and *Jane*.

For Remembrance of whom, the said *Peter Francke*, who lyeth interred neere unto this Place, bestowed the Charge of this Monument; and the said *Robert* (being his Executor) caused the same to be erected; and the which *Peter* dyed the 24th Day of *October* 1612.

Stryp.Ed.  
Stow.Sur. M. S. Sir *Allen Cotton*, Knight and Alderman of *London*, some Time Lord Mayor of this honourable City, Son of *Ralph Cotton*, of *Allington*, in the Parish of *Whitchurch*, in the County of *Salop*, Gent. was espoused to *Ellinor*, the Daughter of *Edmund Moore*, Citizen and Draper of *London*; by whom he had Issue Seven Sons and Seven Daughters, and lived unto the Age of 70 Years, generally beloved, and dyed the 24th of *September* 1628. He left behind him Three Sons, *Edmond*, *John* and *William*, and Two Daughters; which Sons, in a filial Expression of their Duties, have caused this Monument to be erected, in Memo.y of their dear deceased Father.

When he left Earth, rich Bounty dy'd,  
Mild Courtesie gave place to Pride :  
Soft Mercie to bright Justice said,  
O Sister! we are both betray'd :  
White Innocence lay on the Ground  
By Truth, and wept at either's Wound.  
The Sons of *Levi* did lament,  
Their Lamps went out, their Oyl was spent.  
Heaven hath his Soul, and only we  
Spin out our Lives in Misery.  
So, Death, thou missest of thy Ends,  
And kil't not him, but kil't his Friends.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; Seventy-nine Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *Alballows*, *London Wall*, four Pounds per Annum.

St. MARTIN's Outwich.

This Church, which is seated at the South-east Angle of *Tbreadneedle-street*, in the Ward of *Broadstreet*, owes its Name to *St. Martin* aforesaid, and the additional Epithet to *William* and *John de Oteswich*, some time Proprietors thereof.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been anciently in the Earl of *Surrey*; but the same coming to the *de Oteswiches* above mentioned, they conferred it upon the Company of Merchant-Taylors, in whom it still remains; but in Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church fortunately escaping the devouring Flames Anno 1666, it remains in all Respects upon the ancient Foot in regard to the Rectorial Profits and Disbursements, which in the Year 1636 were as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.		l.	s.	d.
Newc. Rep. Ecc. Paroch.	By Tithes	—	—	40 0 0
	By Casualties	—	—	5 0 0
	By a Parsonage House	—	—	30 0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.		l.	s.	d.
	To First-fruits	—	—	13 9 9¼
	To Tenths	—	—	1 6 11¼
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	—	0 6 0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	—	0 2 0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

George Pepys received	—	269	10	6½	Account Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	133	15	4	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	108	18	5½	
Balance to the Parish	—	26	16	9	

Donations, per Annum.

By Sir Henry Row	—	4	16	0	Ibid.
By Mr. Talbot	—	0	1	2	
By Mr. Halliot	—	0	2	2	
By Mr. Braybrooke	—	0	2	3	
By Margaret Deane	—	0	4	0	
By Francis White	—	6	6	0	
By Mr. Croshaw	—	3	0	0	
By Elizabeth Stotherton	—	2	10	0	
By John Yeung	—	3	0	0	
By Margaret Taylor, two Houses	—	17	0	0	
By Robert Hyde, the Burial Ground.	—	0	0	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Ecclesiæ Rector hujus, *John Breux*, tumultatus, Artibus & Doctor, vermibus esca datus. Prebendam quondam *Cicestrensem* retinebat, Quem *Petronille* Lux tulit e medio. M. C. Quater, Quinquageno nono Sociato, Sic predotatus vertitur in Cinerem.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon;

E. M. S. *Georgio Stotherton*, Civis *London*. Gener. Fortunis, Prudentia & (quod Caput est) Virtute, Probitate, Pietate conspicuo; quibus nominibus his Publicus Civitatis hujus Orator Parliamentarius (Burgensem vocant) splendidi sodalis Mercatorum Scifforum dicti præfectus primarius, Mercatorum etiam transfretantium (vulgo *Adventurers*) Deputatus, evasit; muneribusque illis, ut reliquâ etiam vitâ universâ fideliter, prudenter, feliciter functus est: Et *Elizabethæ*, Lectissimæ Matronæ Conforti ejus, (quæ Filios ei quatuor, Filias undecim peperit) Clara *Carillorum* Familia oriundæ, sed ob suavissimas sanctissimi Animi dotes Clarissimæ, piæque in omnes benignitatem, præsertim Pauperes, in quorum usum 52 l. annuatim perpetuos huic Parochiæ Legavit. Pientissimis Parentibus, qui sunt in Domino, jam quiescentibus, *Helena*, Filia inter eorum Liberos natus, non Affectu minima V. CL. *Theodori Gulstoni*, Doctoris Medici, Sponsa, atrum hoc Mæroris & Amoris sui Monumentum pie posuit. Obiit ille, Maii 24, 1599; illa, Sept. 10, 1608.

NewView  
Lond.

Here lyeth the Body of *Clemens Langley*, late Wife of *Richard Langley*, and Daughter to *Thomas Witton*, Gent. and of *Joane*, his first Wife, Daughter of *Robert Cresset*, Esquire; who yielded her Soule to her Redeemer the last of *April* 1603.

Stryp.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

Thy zealous Care to serve thy God,  
Thy constant Love to Husband dear,  
Thy harmlesse Heart to every one,  
Remains alive, though Corps lye here.  
Spes Vermis & ego. R. L.  
Vivit post Funera Virtus. C. L.

Also the 19th Day of *March* 1612, *Richard Langley*, her Husband, was here buried.

Illustri ac Nobilissimo V. Domino *Jacobo Falckio*, Domino *Zelandiæ* Thesaurario, summo Confiliario Ordinum ejusdem Provinciæ, post plurimas apud plerosque *Europæ* Reges ac Principes obitas honorificè Legationes & Regendarum Rerum infinitas, cum omnium laude ac admiratione, curas,

Mund.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.



curas, in extremis Ecclesiæ ac Patriæ cum hostibus luctus defuncto, Legati, munere communi Patriæ totius, Provinciarum *Belgicarum* Federatarum apud Serenissimum & Potentissimum *Jacobum I. Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hyberniciæ* Regem: Hoc intestinorum receptaculum. Reliquam à funere totius molem, in Patria *Zelandia*. Pietate inter planctus posuit affinis ex Sorore, *Anthonius Taymen*. Obiit 14 Nonas Junii 1603.

Parte solo recubo peregrino, parte paterno.

Hoc bene, si didici vivere, & hocce mori.

*J. Murdisorius.*

Quæ natat Oceano, *Zelandia*, Corpus; *Olympus*

Ipse animam; peregrè, hoc viscera marmor habet.

*A. Hunterus.*

Viscera Terra *Britannia* tegit, *Zelandia* Corpus:

Sic mea divisit funera Parce mihi.

*J. Moursius.*

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here resteth the Body of the worshipful M. *Richard Staper*, elected Alderman of this Citie, 1594. He was the greatest Merchant in his Time; the chiefest Actor in Discovery of the Trades of *Turkey* and *East India*: A man humble in Prosperity, painefull and ever ready in the Affaires Publicke, and discretely carefull of his private. A liberall House-keeper, bountifull to the Poore; an upright Dealer in the World; and a devout Aspirer after the World to come. Much blest in his Posterity, and happy in his and their Alliances. He dyed the last Day of *June*, *An. Dom.* 1608. *Intravit ut exiret.*

New View  
Lond.

In Memory of *John Wight*, *Anno Sal.* 1633, aged 24.

Reader, thou may'st forbear to put thine Eyes  
To charge for Tears, to mourn these Obsequies:  
Such charitable Drops would best be given  
To those who late, or never, come to Heav'n.  
But here you would, by weeping on this Dust,  
Allay his Happiness with thy Mistrust;  
Whose pious closing of his youthful Years  
Deserves thy Imitation, not thy Tears.

Ibid.

*Johannes Tufnail*, Filius natu maximus *Johannis Tufnail*, Armig. eximie Spei Adolescentulus, Forma pariter & ingenio præstans, quem ineunte jam Sexto Ætatis Anno & nimia virtus & Fatorum invidia (heu! semper deflenda!) in Cælum evexit, *Octob.* 30, 1686.

Durum! sed levius fit patientia,

Quicquid corrigere est nefas.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty-one Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Benet's Aldersgate*, six Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

New  
R. Eccl.  
Paroch.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

The first Mention I find of this Church is, that *John de Warren*, Earl of *Surrey*, in the Year 1325, collated *John de Dalington* thereunto; which seems to convict *Stow* of a Mistake, who says, that four Men of the Name of *de Oteswich* were the Founders thereof; which if they had, 'tis not to be doubted but the Right of Patronage would originally have been in them: Whereas 'tis manifest it never was, unless we admit that *John Churchman* (who was Sheriff of *London*, *Anno* 1385, and, as second Patron of this Church, collated thereto in the Year 1387,) purchased the same, not for his own Use, but for that of the *de Oteswiches*, which gives room for Conjecture, (tho' he might as well have sold it to them) seeing that he in the Year 1405, by Licence from King *Henry* the Fourth, in the Names of *William* and *John*

*de Oteswich*, two of the pretended Founders, gave the Advowson of this Church, together with four Messuages and seventeen Shops, with their Appurtenances in this Parish, to the Master and Wardens of the Taylors and Linen Armorers (now the Company of Merchant Taylors) and their Successors, in perpetual Alms, for the Maintenance of the Poor of the said Fraternity; by Virtue of which Grant, the Company has continued Patrons of this Rectory ever since.

By what has been said, I think, it is evident, that the *Oteswiches*, instead of being the Founders of this Church, were only late Proprietors of the same. And as to the additional Epithet of *Oteswich*, conferred upon it, that may have been given by the aforesaid Company, in grateful Commemoration of their great and generous Benefactors. See *Broadstreet Ward*.

#### St. MARTIN's Vintry.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood near the South-East Corner of *Queen-street*, in *Thames-street*, and Ward of *Vintry*; and was so denominated from its Dedication to *St. Martin* aforesaid, and the Place of its Situation among the Wine Tunners, Wine Merchants and Coopers.

The Patronage of this Church appears to have been antiently in Lay Hands, by *Ralph Peverell's* granting the same to the Abbot and Canons of *St. Peter's* in the City of *Gloucester*, in whom it remained till the Suppression of their Convent; when coming to the Crown, *Edward VI.* granted the same to the Bishop of *Worcester* and his Successors, in whom it still continues. But in Affairs Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the dreadful Catastrophe of the Year 1666, and the same not being rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of *St. Michael Royal*, whereby the Incumbents Profits are considerably increased; which, together with his Disbursements in respect to the Cure, I shall insert in the Account of the Parish of *St. Michael's Royal*; and shall now subjoin the Parish Charge concerning the Church and Poor:

#### Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1724.

	l.	s.	d.	
<i>John Bragman</i> receiv'd	—	302	4	4½
Paid on Account of the Church	—	60	19	2
Paid on that of the Poor	—	257	3	6½
Balance to the Warden	—	15	18	4

Parish  
Account  
Book.

#### Donations, per Annum.

1579, By <i>John Heydon</i>	—	3	0	0
By <i>Martha Barrat</i>	—	0	16	8
1580, By <i>George Lucas</i>	—	2	0	0
1603, By <i>Henry Billidge</i>	—	2	12	0
By <i>George Swain</i>	—	0	5	0
1636, By <i>Thomas Trevillion</i>	—	4	0	0
1650, By <i>Mrs. Amos</i>	—	5	0	0
By <i>Mr. Amburst</i>	—	5	0	0
1706, By <i>John Rand</i>	—	1	8	0

Ibid.

#### Monumental Inscriptions.

*Henry Gisors* gift yci. Deeu, de sa Ame tien pitie, e *John*, le Filz, a *Mercy*, qui morust le ville de *S. Katharine*, en l'an de Grace 1343.

Weav.  
Fun Men.

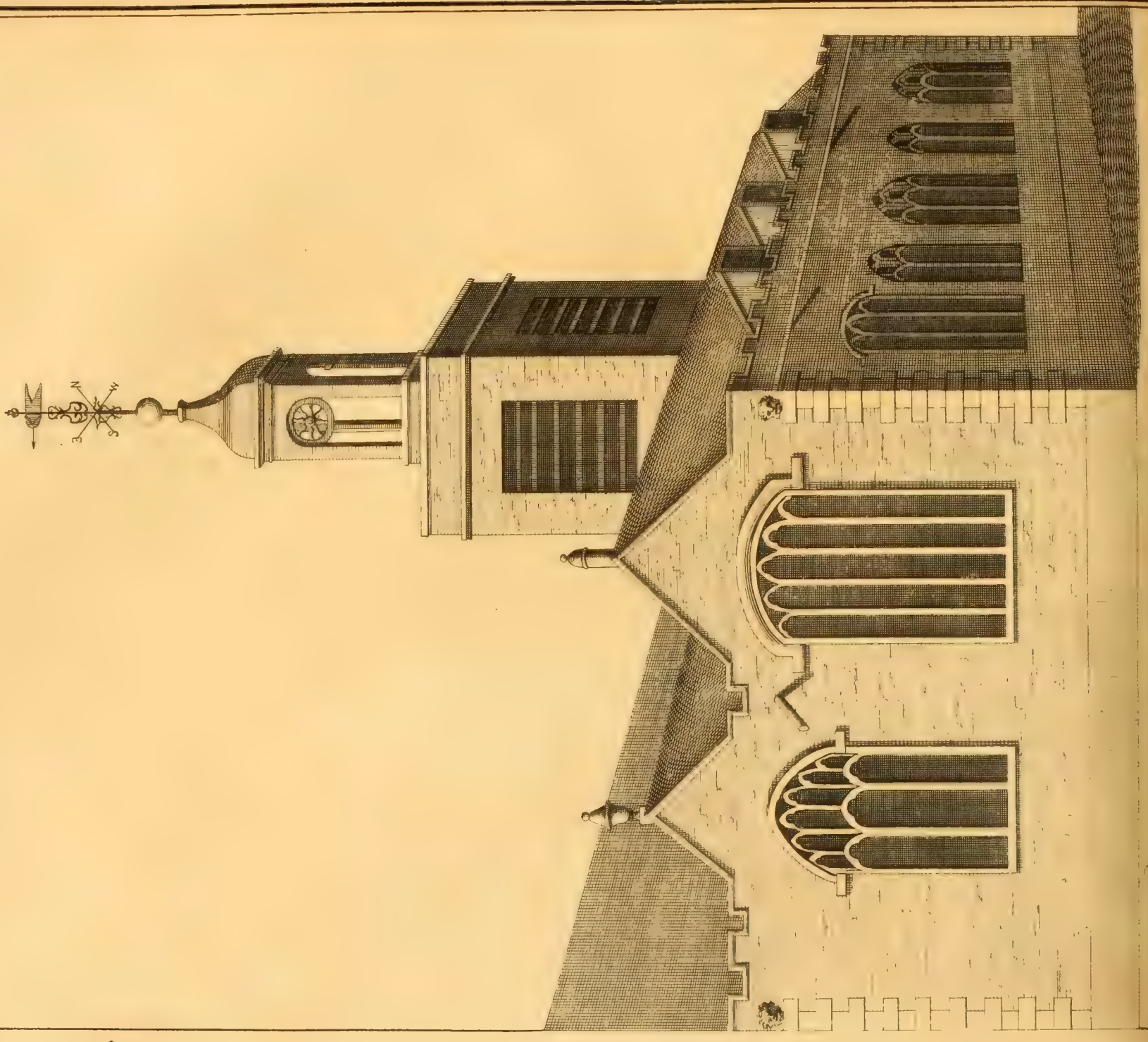
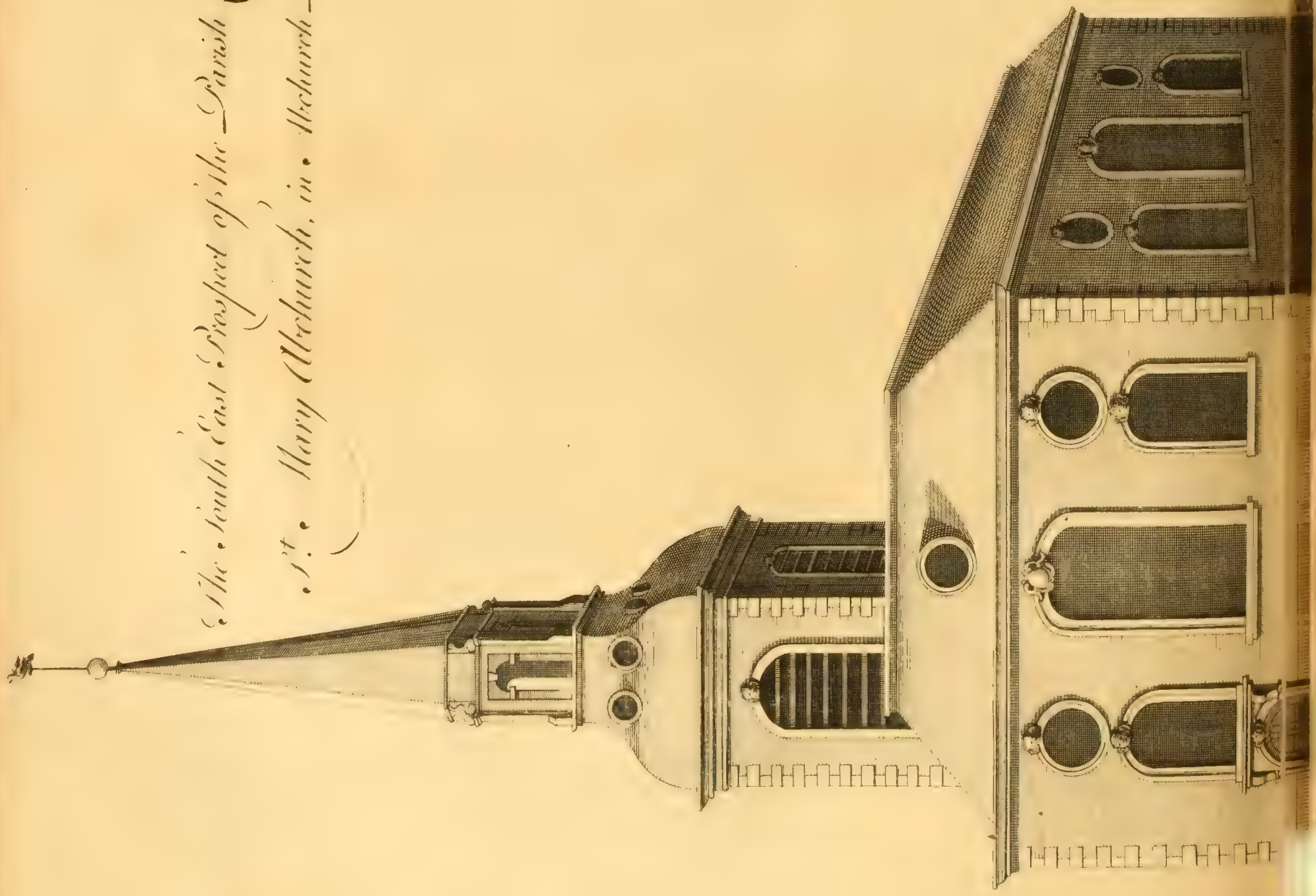
Martis







*The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of  
St. Mary Abchurch, in. Abchurch Lane.*



*West Prospect of the Parish Church of  
St. Mary Abchurch, in. Abchurch Lane.*



Mund Ed. Martis Pascha tenes, Edwardus, Rex lude tiburci  
Stow. Sur. Hunc del boorll. Dominum, strage ruisse dolet.  
Is dabat Gascon, Anglus sum Corde Joannes,  
In Campis Barnett, mortis amara tulit.  
Bis Septengeno, decies Sept. & simul anno,  
Mane resurgente obviat iste Jesu.  
Anglicus hæc relegens, miserere tui Peregrini;  
Et pro te moriens, te Sciat esse pium.

Ibid. Hæc Petra substrati Kirkman tegit ossa Roberti;  
Qui Rector fuerat istius Ecclesiæ.  
M. D. demequater septem Christi cadet anno;  
Aprilis terna raptus ab orbe die.  
Artibus ille Magister erat, Ecclesia tandem;  
Tritia post fati, gaudia denter ei.

Ibid. Hic jacet Willielmus Stokesby, quondam Civis &  
Vintener London. & Juliana, Uxor ejus. Qui obiit  
25 die Decemb. An. Dom. 1381. Cujus, &c.

Weav. Hic jacet Johannes Micolt, quondam Civis &  
Fun.Mon. Vinitarius London. & Joanna, Uxor ejus, ac pueri  
eorundem. Qui quidem Johannes obiit 17 die  
Aprilis, Ann. Dom. 1424. Quorum Anime per  
Dei immensam misericordiam in Pace perpetua  
permaneant, ac Requiem possideant.  
Es testis, Christe, quod non jacet hic lapis iste.  
Corpus ut ornatur, sed spiritus ut memoretur.  
Heus tu qui transis, magnus, medius puer an sis,  
Pro me funde preces, quia sic mihi fit veniæ spes.

Ibid. Johannem tegit hic cognomine Gray Lapis iste;  
Mentem queso suam, celo teneas tibi, Christe.  
Aspice, mortalis, quid sit nisi Mors tua Vita;  
Ut modo sum talis, breviter quoque tu fies ita.  
Debita qui teneris Nature solvit in annis,  
Ipforum prolis Jesu, miserere Johannis.  
Obiit Anno Dom. 1424.

Mund Ed. Hic jacet Petrus de la Genebra, Filius & Heres  
Stow. Sur. Joannes de la Genebra, quondam Burgenfis & Mer-  
catoris de Civitate Burdegali. Qui obiit 27 die  
Martii, An. D. 1439. Cujus Animæ propitiatur  
Deus.

Weav. As Flowers in Feeld, thus passyth Lif,  
Fun.Mon. Nakyd, then clothyd, feble in the End:  
It sheweth by Robart Dalus, and Alyson his Wyf:  
Chryst, yem save fro the Power of the Fiend.  
Ob. 1469.

Stryp. Ed. Orate pro Animabus Thomæ Grant, nuper Civis  
Stow. Sur. & Venetarius Civitatis London. & Majoriæ, Uxo-  
ris ejus. Qui Thomas obiit 29 die Januar. 1486.

Ibid. Me tegit Idoniam Cognomine Gray Lapis iste;  
Mentem queso meam Cælo teneas tibi, Christe.  
Aspice, Mortalis, quid sit nisi Mors tua Vita:  
Ut modo sum, talis eris & tu, carne sopita.  
Pro me funde preces, rogo, spes ut reperietur;  
Reddam tuncque preces, Deus ut tibi propicietur.

Ibid. Hic jacet Corpus Bertrande, quondam Uxoris  
Ormondi Descure, Armig. unius Hostiariorum Ca-  
meræ inclytissimi Angliæ & Franciæ Regis Henrici  
7. Quæ obiit 1 die Aprilis 1494.

Weav. Honorabilis Viri Radulphi Astri, Militis, nuper  
Fun.Mon. Majoris, ac Aldermanni & Piscenarii Civitatis  
London. Et preclarissimarum Domine Margariæ,  
ac Margarete, Uxorum ejus. Qui quidem Radul-  
phus obiit 18 die Novembris, Ann. Dom. 1494;  
& predicta Margeria obiit — die; & dicta Mar-  
gareta ab hoc seculo migravit 10 die Marcii, Ann.  
Dom. 1492. Quorum Animabus, &c.

Ibid. Hic jacet Radulphus Astry, generosus, unus  
Filiorum Radulphi Astry, Militis, quondam Ma-  
joris Civitatis London. Qui quidem Radulphus  
Filius, in sua florida juventute, ab hoc seculo mi-  
gravit. Ann. Dom. 1501, 19 die Mens. Septemb.

Stryp. Ed. Of your Charite pray for the Souls of Robert  
Stow. Sur. Dey, Citizen and Joyner of London, and Anne, his  
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Wife; which Robert deceased 8th Januar. 1555;  
and the said Anne the 20th Aug. 1558.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;  
one hundred and thirty-nine Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

That this Church was of a Saxon Original, I think, is manifest, by Ralph Peverell's having given the same (in the Reign of the Conqueror) to the Abbot and Canons of St. Peter's in the City of Gloucester. See Vintry Ward.

St. M A R Y Abchurch.

This Church, which is a Rectory, seated on the West Side of Abchurch-Lane, in the Ward of Candlewick, owes its Name to its Dedication to the Virgin Mary, and the additional Appellation of Ab or Upchurch, to distinguish it from other Churches of the same Name in this City.

The Patronage of this Church was antiently in the Prior and Canons of St. Mary Overies in Southwark, who in the Year 1448, (which my Author, thro' Mistake, instead of the 26th of Hen. VI. calls the 26th of Hen. IV.) exchanged the same with the Master and Chaplains of Corpus Christi College, near the Church of St. Laurence Pulteney, for a House in the Parish of Alballoes the Less; in which the Master and Chaplains continued till the Suppression of their College; when coming to the Crown, Queen Elizabeth, Anno 1568, granted the perpetual Advowson thereof to the College of Corpus Christi in Cambridge, wherein it still remains. But in Ecclesiastical Affairs, 'tis subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church sharing the common Fate Anno 1666, 'tis rebuilt in a very handsome Manner; and to which, by Act of Parliament, is annexed the Parish of St. Laurence Pulteney, whereby the Rectorial Profits are greatly augmented; which, together with the Disbursements in respect of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	Ibid.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	120	0	0	Newc.
By Casualties in 1636	10	0	0	Repert.
By a Parsonage House	15	0	0	Ecclef.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	Ibid.
To First-fruits	20	2	6	Ibid.
To Tenths	2	0	0	
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	5	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	10	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1724.

William Northey received	345	4	6 3/4	Parish
Paid on Account of the Church	59	4	3	Account
Paid on that of the Poor	257	17	2 1/4	Book.
Balance to the Parish	28	3	1 1/2	

Donations, per Ann.

By divers Persons for Coals	15	0	7	Ibid.
By Mrs. Hyde	3	18	0	
1668, By Mr. Miller	2	0	0	
1674, By John Watson	7	0	0	
1677, By Mr. Micklebourn	2	0	0	
1677, By Mr. Everard	2	0	0	
1678, By Thomas Bearcliff	1	0	0	
1679, By Susan Kelsey	1	0	0	
13 H				
1684, By				



			l.	s.	d.	
1684,	By Mr. <i>Daves</i>	—	—	2	0	0
1686,	By Mr. <i>Poynter</i>	—	—	2	0	0
1688,	By Mr. <i>Hill</i>	—	—	2	0	0
By	<i>Thomas Gresham</i>	—		2	0	0
1717,	By <i>Katharine Chamberlain</i>			1	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

Hac gradiens, fortis, tua Lingua precando laboret ;  
Esto memor Mortis, dum virtus vivida floret.  
Dum vita frueris, quid Agas Circumspice mente ;  
Nam tu talis eris, qualis concido, repente.  
Corpora *Gilberti Melites* celat *Lapus iste*,  
Ejus & Uxor, *Christine* ; quos cape, *Christe*.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

*Joanni Branche*, Equiti, hujus Urbis olim Prætori, Viro bono & prudenti, 24 *Julii*, Anno Dom. 1588, Ætatis suæ 73. Vita functo, in Sepulchro *Wilkinsoni* Avi Materni humato : *Daniel Dun*, Legum Doctor, ipsius ex Sorore Nepos, posuit.

Stryp.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

An Epitaph upon the Departure of the illustrious Precedent of Bounty and pious Industry, Master *Roger Montague*, Esq;  
In Life and Death thy Works did well pursue  
The honourable Name of *Montague*.  
Nobility of Birth ran in thy Blood :  
Nobility of Action made that Good.  
Thy Charity, the Top of all thy Fame,  
The Figure that thy Monument may claime  
With Justice ; 'tis thine own, fit to enrol  
Thy Memory here, as Heaven adorns thy Soul.  
Sum up all Vertues in Man ever known,  
And set them to thy Actions, th'are thine own :  
That's the neer'st Way to make for thy Worth room,  
Particular Praises would o'erspread the Tomb.  
Here's all in brief ; who shall henceforth endite  
A good Man's Epitaph, let him but write  
The Copy of thy Life : It stands for all  
That ever made Man's Praise, or ever shall.

Ibid.

Hereunder lyes interred the Body of Sir *Patience Ward*, Knight, Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*, An. 1681. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Will. Hobson*, of *Hackney*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; She departed this Life the 24th of *Dec.* 1685, and lyes buried in the great Church at *Amsterdam*. He dyed the 10th of *July* 1696, without Issue.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general ; two Church-wardens ; one hundred and thirteen Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.  
Rep.Eccl.  
Paroch.

The highest I have been able to trace this Parish Church, is, that *Nicholas Woleye* was Rector thereof before the Year 1363 ; and as to the additional Appellation of *Ab*, or *Up-Church*, I am at as great a Loss in respect to its Meaning, as I am to the Time when the Church was at first founded : But, as it appears to have antiently stood on an Eminence, probably that Epithet was conferred upon it, in regard to the Church of *St. Laurence Pulteney*, situate below. See *Candlewick Ward*.

Stow.Sur.  
Lond.

St. M A R Y, Aldermanbury.

This Church, which is a Curacy, seated at the North-East Corner of *Love-lane*, in *Aldermanbury*, and Ward of *Cripplegate within*, owes its Name to its being dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and the Place of its Situation.

The Patronage of this Church appears to have

been antiently in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* ; who, upon the founding of the neighbouring Hospital of *Elfing-Spittle*, did by Consent of *Stephen*, Bishop of *London*, in the Year 1331, appropriate the same to the said Hospital ; but with this Proviso ; that the Dean and Chapter should have the Patronage of both ; and that upon the Institution of a Custos or Rector to this Church and Hospital, he was to swear Fealty to the said Dean and Chapter, and to pay them an antient Pension of one Mark per Annum, due from this Church, and six Shillings and eight Pence yearly for the said Hospital, as granted by *William de Elfing*, the Founder, in Testimony of its Subjection to the Church of *St. Paul*, to the Dean and Chapter whereof this Church still pays an annual Pension of twenty Shillings.

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'Twas likewise at the same Time agreed, that the Rector and Custos of this Church and Hospital should, in all Futurity, find a Priest to serve the Cure, and to administer the Sacraments in the said Church ; which Priest was to be approved of by the Dean and Chapter aforesaid. Whence 'tis evident, that this Church (then, as at present) was served by a Curate, till the Dissolution of the said Hospital ; since which Time, the Rectory and Advowson thereof has been granted in Trust for the Parishioners ; who, by Virtue thereof, have the Right of choosing their own Minister, who must be licenced by the Bishop of *London*. But in Matters Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Ibid.

This Church being consumed in the lamentable Conflagration of the Year 1666, 'tis rebuilt in a beautiful Manner, and remains as formerly, without any other Addition than that of a great Augmentation of the Curate's Fees ; and, by its being a Donative, pays neither First-fruits nor Tenths to the King, nor other Disbursements on Account of the Cure than those that follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	l.	s.	d.	Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.
By Money from the Parish	150	0	0	

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	Newc. Rep.Eccl. Paroch.
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	4	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	0	
To <i>St. Paul's</i> Pension	—	1	0	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	Par. Acc. Book.
<i>Samuel Spencer</i> receiv'd	308	4	0	
Paid on Account of the Church	131	19	9½	
Paid on that of the Poor	268	15	10	
Balance to the Warden	92	11	7½	

Donations, per Annum.

	l.	s.	d.	Ibid.
1620, By Sir <i>John Davey</i> , &c.	11	0	0	
1672, By <i>Walter Pell</i> , 100 l. for a Purchase	5	0	0	
1672, By Sir <i>John Langham</i> , 250 l. for ditto	12	10	0	
1707, By <i>Christopher Morgan</i>	2	10	0	
1728, By <i>Samuel Lambert</i> , 500 l. for ditto	20	0	0	
By the Lady <i>Gresham</i>	3	0	0	

Stryp Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Armig. hic *Jon Constantinus* positus, Genetrix subjacet ; æternè lætentur in Arce polorum ; qui Februo cessit. Mil. 1. Cent. quatuor bis & octo.

Mund Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

*Elizabeth*.











Mund.Ed. Elizabeth, whose Husband Daye hight,  
Stow. Sur. Lyeth buried here, till Time the Trumpet blow ;  
But sure the Heavens possesse her sacred Spright,  
Her vertuous Life and goodly End did shew ;  
And they that knew her Pathes of perfect Love,  
The sundry Gifts that garnished her Life,  
Can witnesse well, and by her End approve ;  
There seldom hath been seen a better Wife.  
Give God the Praise, for such her happy Race ;  
And pray, that we like Virtues may embrace.  
She died the 12th of August 1569.

Ibid. Here lieth buried Elizabeth Norreis, Daughter  
of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Norreis, Kt.  
Lord Norreis of Ricot ; who deceased the 18th  
Day of April 1574.

Ibid. Here lieth entombed Ralph Woodcock, Grocer  
and Alderman of London, who departed this Life  
the First Day of September 1586, aged 67 Yeeres.  
Hee had Foure Wives, Helen Collier, by whom he  
had Five Sonnes and Three Daughters ; Good  
Bower, by whom he had Ten Sons and Five  
Daughters ; Elenor Carew, by whom he had One  
Daughter ; and Mary Lowyson, by whom he had  
no Issue.

Ibid. Agnes, Wife to Thomas Digges, Esquire, Daugh-  
ter of Sir William Sentleger, Knight, and of Ur-  
sula, his Wife, Daughter of George Nevil, Lord  
of Aburgavenny ; by whom the said Thomas had  
Issue Dudley, his Sonne and Heyre ; Leonard, his  
Second Sonne ; Margaret and Ursula, now living ;  
beside William and Mary, who died young.

Deo Opt. Max. & Memorizæ. Hic Resurrectio-  
nem Mortuorum expectat Thomas Digseus, Armi-  
ger, ex antiqua Digseorum in Cantia Familia  
oriundus ; Vir Fide & Pietate in Deum singulari,  
rei Militaris admodum peritus, optimarum Lite-  
rarum studiosus, & Scientiis Mathematicis ad Mi-  
raculum (ut ex Libris editis constat) eruditissi-  
mus : Quem Deus in Cœlestem Patriam, anno  
Salutis 1595 evocavit : Charissimo Marito Uxor  
mœstissima posuit.

Here lieth, in an assured Hope to rise in Christ,  
Thomas Digges, Esquire, some time Muster-master  
of the English Army in the Low Countries ; a Man  
zealously affected to true Religion, wise, discreete,  
courteous, faithfull to his Friends, and of rare  
Knowledge in Geometry, Astrologie, and other  
Mathematical Sciences : Who finished this transi-  
tory Life with a happy End, in Anno 1595.

Stryp.Ed. Deo Trino & Uno sacrum. Thomas Hayes,  
Stow. Sur. Eques Auratus, Secundum Christi Adventum sub  
hoc Tumulo expectat. Qui, cum ab Adolescen-  
tia per magnam Europæ partem Mercaturam ex-  
ercuisset, ita Industria & Judicio claruit, ut una-  
nimi omnium Consensu Maior hujus Civitatis co-  
optatus fuerit ; & cum hoc summum summi Ma-  
gistratus Officium, non solum singulari Integri-  
tate, sed & excellenti veræ Religionis promul-  
gandæ Curâ & Pietate executus fuisset, tandem  
Septuagesimo Ætatis anno, Deo bonisque charus,  
pie & placide in Domino obdormivit, Anno Sa-  
lutis 1617.

Marta, Uxor mœstissima, Viro suo optimo,  
officiosæ Pietatis & Memorizæ ergo, hoc Monu-  
ment. posuit.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general ; two Church-wardens ;  
one hundred and thirty-six Houses. Augmenta-  
tion to the Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, six  
Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Tho' I cannot ascertain the Origin of this  
Parish-Church ; yet by John Constantine's sepul-

chral Inscription of the Year 1116, above insert-  
ed, I am of Opinion, it owes its Foundation to  
the Saxons.

In a Cloister contiguous to this Church, before  
the Fire of London in the Year 1666, hung a Bone  
of a monstrous Size, of the Length of twenty-  
eight Inches and a Half, which was supposed to  
have been the Bone of a human Leg. But by  
its great Dimensions, I think, it may more rea-  
sonably be supposed to have belonged to an Ele-  
phant, or some other large Quadruped. See  
Cripplegate Ward.

St. M A R T Aldermary.

This Church, which is a Rectory, seated on  
the East Side of Bow-lane, in the Ward of Cord-  
wainer-street, owes its Name to its Dedication to  
the Virgin Mary aforesaid ; and the additional  
Epithet of Aldermary, or Eldermary, from its be-  
ing the ancientest Church in this City dedicated  
to the said Virgin.

The Patronage of this Rectory, which is one  
of the thirteen Peculiars of this City belonging  
to the Archbishop of Canterbury, was antiently  
in the Prior and Canons of Canterbury ; till Tho-  
mas Arundell, the Archbishop, by Indenture, dated  
the 21st of December, Anno 1400, between him and  
Thomas Chiltenden, the Prior, and Chapter of  
Christ's Church in Canterbury, did by Licence  
from the King exchange the Advowson of the  
Church of Westwell, in the County of Kent, for  
that of this Church ; reserving unto himself and  
Successors the Collation to the Vicarage of West-  
well ; and the Prior and Canons reserved to them-  
selves and Successors, all such Pensions as were  
payable to them out of this Church, before the  
Exchange was made ; since which Time the Col-  
lation has been in the said Archbishop.

This Church was destroyed in the never-to-be-  
forgotten dreadful Conflagration of 1666, and  
rebuilt in the present magnificent Manner, by  
the Munificence of Henry Rogers, Esq; as appears  
by the following Inscription in Golden Letters  
over the West Door of the Church.

Ædes hæc Deo O. M. jam olim sacrâ, quæ  
communi Urbis Incendio ad Cineres redacta, im-  
pensis Una Manu, sed larga & sanctissimè pro-  
diga, integre Quinque Librarum Millibus surre-  
xit denuo maxime munificentior. Tam piam Be-  
neficientiam Henrico Rogers, Armigero, Edwardi  
Rogers, de Cannington, Militis, & sub Mariana  
Persecutione Xti. militantis, Pronepoti & Pieta-  
tis etiam Hæredi honesta hæc & ingenua Fronte  
fatetur. A. D. MDCLXXXI. Memoria Justî  
in Benedictione.

The Parish of St. Thomas Apostles being annexed  
to this Church by Act of Parliament, 'tis become  
the Place of publick Worship for both ; where-  
fore the Rectorial Profits are greatly augmented ;  
which, together with the Disbursements on ac-  
count of the Cure, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.				
	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	150	0	0	Ant. & 2.
By Glebe Anno 1636	100	0	0	22 & 23
By Casualties in ditto	19	0	0	Car. 11.
By weekly Winter Sermons in ditto	20	0	0	Newc.
Disbursements				Repert.
				Ecclef.
				Paroch.



<i>Disbursements on Account of the Cure.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Newc.	To First-fruits — — —	53	0	0
Rep Eccl.	To Tenths — — —	5	6	0
Paroch.	To the Bishop's Procuration —	0	15	1½
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	0
	To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	0	13	4

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.*

Par. Rec.	<i>Daniel Philips</i> received —	144	10	2½
Book.	Paid on Account of the Church	21	12	2
	Paid on that of the Poor —	126	9	8½
	Balance to the Warden —	3	11	7½

*Donations, per Annum.*

Ibid.	From the Company of Cloth-workers — —	2	0	0
	In Land and Houses, without mentioning the Donors	66	0	0

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Mund.Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here is fixt the Epitaph of  
*Sir Henry Kebyl*, Knight;  
 Who was some time of *London* Mayor,  
 A famous, worthy Wight;  
 Which did this *Aldermary* Church  
 Erect and set upright.  
 Though Death prevaile with mortal Wights,  
 And hasten every Day,  
 Yet Vertue over-lives the Grave,  
 Her Fame doth not decay:  
 As Memories do shew reviv'd,  
 Of one that was alive,  
 Who being dead, of vertuous Fame  
 None shall seeke to deprive;  
 Which so in Life deserv'd Renowne,  
 For Facts of his to see,  
 That may encourage other now,  
 Of like good Mind to be.  
*Sir Henry Keble*, Knight, Lord Mayor  
 Of *London*, here he fate,  
 Of Grocers worthy Company,  
 The chiefeft in his State;  
 Which in this Citie grew to Wealth,  
 And unto Worship came,  
 When *Henry* reign'd, who was the Seventh  
 Of that redoubted Name.  
 But he to Honour did atchieve,  
 The Second golden Yeere  
 Of *Henries* Reigne, so call'd the Eight,  
 And made his Fact appeare.  
 When he this *Aldermary* Church  
 'Gan build with great Expence,  
 Twice Thirty Yeeres agon, no doubt,  
 Counting the Time from hence:  
 Which Worke began the Yeer of *Christ*,  
 Well knowne of Christen Men,  
 One thousand and Five hundred just,  
 If ye will adde but Ten.  
 But lo, when Man purposeth most,  
 God doth dispose the best;  
 And so before this Work was done,  
 God call'd this Knight to Rest.  
 This Church was then not fully built;  
 He dy'd about the Yeere  
 When ill *May-day* first took his Name,  
 Which is downe fixed here:  
 Whose Workes became a Sepulcher,  
 To shrowd him in that Case:  
 God tooke his Soule, but Corps of his  
 Was laid about this Place.  
 Who, when he dyed, of this his Worke  
 So mindful still he was,  
 That he bequeath'd a Thousand Pounds,  
 To have it brought to passe.  
 The Execution of whose Gift,  
 Or where the Fault should be,  
 The Work as yet unfinished  
 Shall shew you all for me.

1516.

Which Church stands there, if any please  
 To finish up the fame;  
 As he hath well begun, no doubt,  
 And to his endlesse Fame,  
 They shall not only well bestowe  
 Their Talent in this Life,  
 But after Death, when Bones be rot,  
 Their Fame shall be most rife;  
 With thankful Praise and good Report  
 Of our Parochians here;  
 Which have of Right *Sir Henries* Fame  
 Afresh renew'd this Yeere.  
 God move the Minds of wealthy Men,  
 Their Works so to bestow,  
 As he hath done, that though they dye,  
 Their vertuous Fame may flow.

Inclita perpetuo durabit tempore Virtus;  
 Et floret Fato non violanda truci.

I here lieth buried *Sir Charles Blount*, or *Blunt*,  
 Baron *Mountjoye*, who died 1544, with this Epi-  
 taph, made by himself a little before his Death:  
 Willingly have I fought, and willingly have I  
 found,  
 The fatall End that wrought thither, as Dutie  
 bound:  
 Discharg'd I am of that I ought to my Countrey,  
 by honest Wound;  
 My Soule departy'd, *Christ* hath bought: the End  
 of Man is Ground.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

*Sir William Laxton* lyes interr'd  
 Within this hollow Vault,  
 That by good Life had happy Death,  
 The End for which he fought.  
 Of Poore and Rich he was belov'd,  
 His Dealings they were just;  
 God hath his Soule, his Body here  
 Consumed is in Dust.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here lives by Fame, that lately died,  
*Sir William Laxton's* Wife;  
 That ever was a Doer of Good,  
 And liv'd a virtuous Life:  
 A mindfull Matron of the Poore,  
 And to the learned Sort  
 A true and faithful Citizen,  
 And dyed with good Report.  
 He dyed the 29th Day of *July* 1556.

Here lyeth buried *Sir Thomas Lodge*, Knight,  
 and Dame *Anne*, his Wife. He was Lord Maior  
 in the Yeere of our Lord God 1563, when God  
 did visit this Citie with a great Plague for our  
 Sinnes.

Ibid.

Here lyeth interred the Body of *Sir John Smith*,  
 Knight, Alderman, and sometime Sheriff of *Lon-*  
*don*, Son of *James Smith* of *Fryday-street*, Esq;  
 He first married *Ann*, Daughter of *William Wayes*,  
 of *Windsor*, by whom he had One Son; afterward  
 he married *Jane*, Daughter of *Robert Dean*, of this  
 Parish, by whom he had Six Sons and Three  
 Daughters: Three Sons and Two Daughters only  
 survived. He died the 17th of *June* 1673, aged  
 46 Years.

NewView  
Lond.*Recordare Novissimi.*

Near this Place lyeth interred *Elizabeth Han-*  
*son*, Daughter of *Sir Robert Hanson*, Kt. some  
 time Lord Mayor of this City, by Dame *Catha-*  
*rine*, his Wife, one of the Coheirs of *Michael*  
*Jones*, Esq;

Ibid.

Reader, See how transient human Nature is:  
 There lyes at your Feet, inclining to Dust by the  
 fatal Stroke of a malignant Fever, Wit and  
 Beauty, her celebrated Ornaments. Obijt 24th  
*Sept.* 1690, Aetat suae 23.

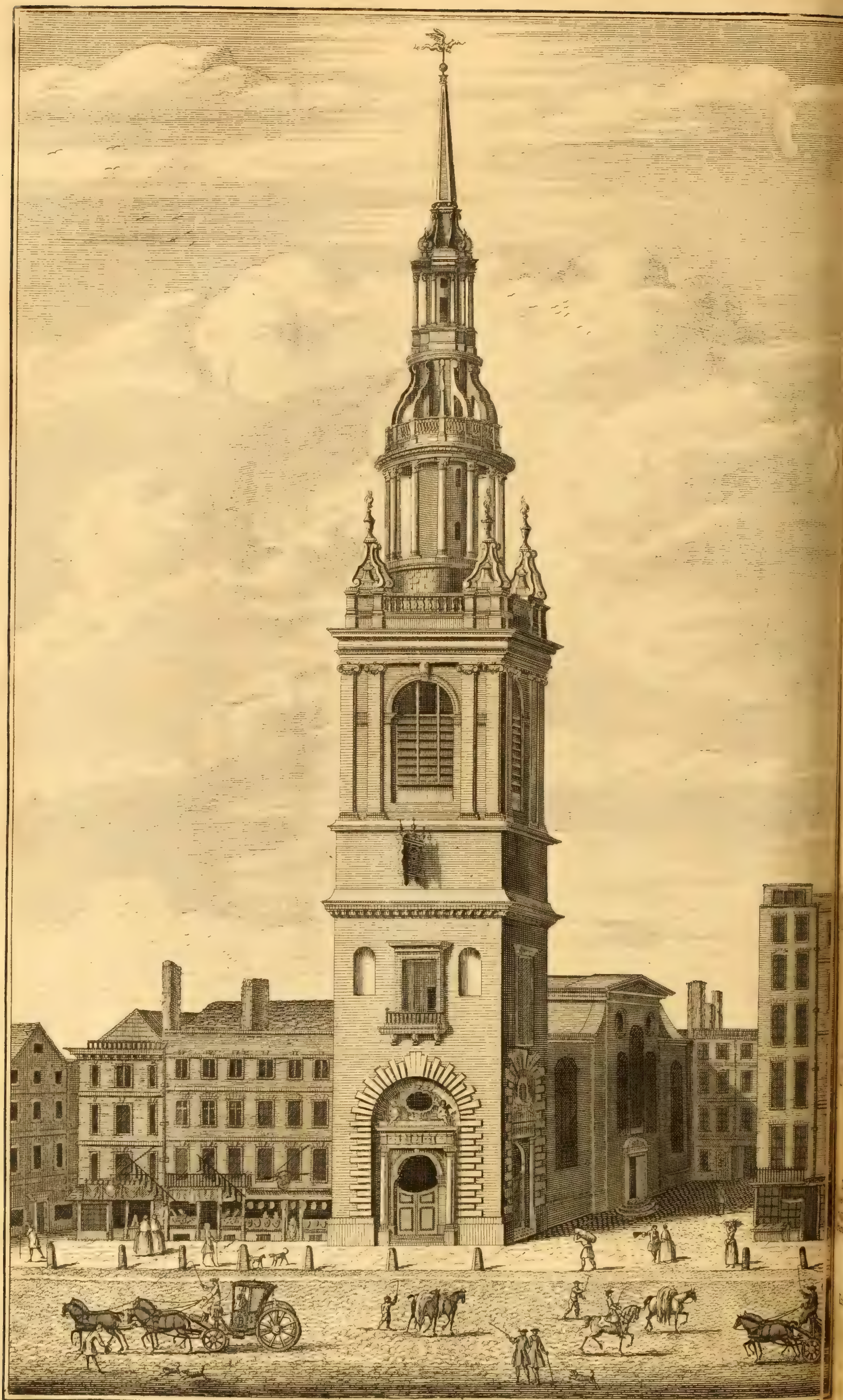
*Edward Jordan* of the *Middle Temple*, Gent. to  
 whom she was espoused, has erected this Altar,  
 an Offering to her Memory.

In









*Bow Church.*



NewView  
Lond.

In Memory of *Ann*, Daughter of *Charles* and *Ann Perkins*, late of this Parish.  
*Reader,*

Beneath this Marble, at thy Feet,  
Within the Confines of a narrow Urn,  
Lyes humble Dust, a Blossom sweet,  
Once as thou art, now waits a blest Return.  
Her Life was holy, and her latest Breath  
Expir'd in Love to God, and patient Death.  
*March 16, 1697.*

Ibid.

In Memory of *John Wats*, Fifth Son to *Thomas* and *Elizabeth Wats*, of this Parish; who died the 22d of *July 1705*, aged 8 Years.

Peculiar Blessings bear the shortest Date,  
And wondrous Births early resign to Fate;  
They're made by Nature of superiour Mould,  
Of too refin'd a Substance to grow old.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; ninety-seven Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Botolph, Aldgate*, six Pounds *per Annum*.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

Ne. c.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

The nearest I have been able to come at the Origin of this Church, is, that *John le Ras* was Rector thereof before the Year 1288.

Stryp Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Contiguous to this Church was antiently a Charnel-house; over which was a Chapel, wherein, at the Altar of *St. John Baptist*, a perpetual Chantry was founded and endowed, denominated *Experts Chantry*. See *Cordwainer's Ward*.

*St. M A R Y le Bow.*

This Church, which is a Rectory, and the chief of the thirteen Peculiars in this City, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, is situated in *Cheapside*, in the Ward of *Cordwainer-street*; and is so denominated from its Dedication to the Virgin aforesaid, and the Arches, or Bows, wherewith the Steeple was antiently embellished.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been all along in the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

This Church having suffered in the general Destruction of 1666, 'tis rebuilt in a beautiful Manner; but more especially its stately and magnificent Steeple, for its excellent Architecture and curious Symmetry, probably cannot be excelled, nor perhaps equalled upon Earth.

To this Church, are annexed the Parishes of *Albhalows Honey-lane* and *St. Pancras*, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are much increased, which together with the Disbursements of the Cure are as follow:

*Receipts on Account of the Cure.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By Money in lieu of Tithes	200	0	0
By Glebe, <i>Anno 1636</i>	13	0	0
By Casualties in ditto	17	6	8
By Three Parsonage Houses	42	0	0

*Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

To First-fruits	66	2	3
To Tenths	6	8	6
To the Archbishop's Procuration	0	7	7
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	14	1
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.*

<i>John Mascall</i> receiv'd	339	5	3
Paid on Account of the Church	129	11	0

No. 96.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid on that of the Poor	150	12	7
Balance to the Parish	59	1	8

Tho' there are no charitable Benefactions said to be left to this Parish; yet as there are three Houses in *Bow Church-yard*, two in *Bow-lane*, and twelve Pounds *per Ann.* issuing out of *Lloyd's Coffee-house* in *Lombard-street*, belonging to the same, I am of Opinion, that some, or all of them are the Gifts of well-disposed Persons.

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Magnificus, sed justificus, miseris & amicus,  
Vir speciosus, vir generosus, virque pudicus,  
Et peramabilis & venerabilis, atque piarum  
Vis, Dux, Lex, Lampas, Flos, Maior *Londoniarum*.  
In Terræ Ventre jacet hic, *John rite Coventre*  
Dictus; quem necuit, veluti decuit, lue plenus,  
Bis Septengenus tricenus citra his & unus;  
*Martius* in Sole triceno si trahis Unum.  
Virginis a Partu, Carnis modo mortuus Artu,  
Vivus erit Cœlis, Tuba clanxerit ut *Gabrielis*.  
Amen.

Here lyeth *Richard Lambert*, Grocer, late Alderman and Sheriffe of *London*, Merchant Adventurer, and free of the *Muscovia* and *Russia*; who deceased in the Time of his Shrievalty, the Fourth Day of *April, An. Dom. 1567, &c.*

Here lyeth the Body of *Humphrey Walcot*, of *Walcot* in the County of *Salop*, Esquire, Merchant Adventurer, and of the Company of Grocers in this City of *London*. He dyed the 28th of *August 1616*, being about the Age of Seventy-one; leaving behind him his Wife *Alice*, the Daughter of *Richard Halfey*, Esquire: And by her he had Ten Children, Five Sonnes and Five Daughters; having had by her Eight more, who dyed young.

Here lyes interred the Body of Mrs. *Julian Marshall*, Relict of Mr. *John Marshall*, of *St. Olives Southwark*, Wooll Merchant, who departed the 25th of *February 1701*, aged about 89, and was here buried, according to her own Desire.

She was always faithful to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, even in the most difficult Times; and, as a Testimony of her Affection to the Church, left the greatest Part of her Estate to such orthodox and indigent Clergymen, as are thoroughly and truly conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline, and according to the Rites and Ceremonies thereof.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and twelve Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Giles, Cripplegate*, ten Pounds *per Annum*.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

Though I cannot ascertain the Time when, or by whom this Church was founded, Sir *Christopher Wren*, the ingenious Architect, who rebuilt the Churches of this City, after the Conflagration in the Year 1666, was of Opinion, that this was an antient Roman Christian Church: It may indeed resemble the Architecture of that People, yet that it was not of their Construction, is evident, by its having been erected in the Time of the Conqueror. And as it was the first Church in this City, that was built with Arches, 'twas therefore denominated *New-Mary Church*, from the said Arches, or Bows; which Appellation has since been converted into that of *St. Mary le Bow*.

13 I

This



This ancient Church, on which the new is founded, is converted into a sepulchral Repository; the Structure of which consists of two Rows of small circular Pillars (the Capitals whereof are now about two Feet and a half above the Floor of the Vault; which shews the Ground to be greatly raised in this Neighbourhood) which form three Isles; at the South-east Angle of which is a Chapel, about ten Feet Square; wherein, according to *Stow*, was a magnificent sepulchral Monument, which is now buried by the great Rise of the Ground. This Church, and that of *St. Michael* above mentioned, I take to be the two oldest Christian Temples in *Great Britain*. See *Cordwainers Ward*.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

St. M A R Y Botbaw.

This Parish is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; the Church whereof stood on the East Side of *Turnwheel-lane*, near *Dowgate-hill*, in the Ward of *Walbrook*. The former Part of its Name is owing to its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*; and the latter, (according to the Surmise of a certain Author) to its Vicinity to a Boat-Haw, or Boat-BUILDER's Yard, in that Neighbourhood.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

The Patronage of this Rectory was antiently in the Prior and Convent of *Christ's Church, Canterbury*; in whom it continued till their Suppression, when coming to the Dean and Chapter of that See, it has remained with them ever since.

A& Parl.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.

This Church having suffered in the dreadful Calamity of 1666, and not being rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of *St. Swithin*; whereby the Rectorial Revenues are greatly increased; which, together with the Disbursements in respect to the Cure, I shall insert in the Account of *St. Swithin's* Parish; and now proceed to the Parochial Disbursements on Account of the Church and Poor.

Poor A.c.  
Book.

Ch. Wardens Account, A. D. 1727.	l.	s.	d.
John Kendrick receiv'd.	—	224	11 3
Paid on Account of the Church	107	13	7
Paid on that of the Poor	139	19	7
Balance to the Warden	—	23	1 11

Ibid.

An Estate of twenty Pounds *per Annum* belongs to this Parish, but the Donors Names are lost and forgot.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav.  
Fun. Mon.

Chickley . . . vocitatus  
Robertus, omni bonitate refertus.  
Pauperibus largus, pius extitit, ad mala tardus;  
Moribus ornatus, jacet istic intumulus.  
Corpore procerus, bis Maior, & Arte Grocerus.  
Anno Milleno C Quater X Quater anno.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth the Body of *Lancelot Bathurst*, Citizen, Grocer, and chosen Alderman of this honourable Citie; who deceased the 27th Day of September 1594. &c.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Bride*, two Pounds *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Tho' I have not been able to discover the Origin of the late Church of this Parish; yet, that it was

of great Antiquity is manifest, by *Wibert*, the Prior, and Convent of *Christ's Church* in *Canterbury's* having in the Year 1167, granted certain Lands and Houses on the North Side thereof to one *Ernis*, and his Heirs; who, in Consideration thereof, were annually to pay the Sum of ten Shillings in Money; a Towel of the Value of eight Pence; two Pitchers, at six Pieces of Money; and a Salt-cellar at four; which were to be delivered to the Prior's Steward, for the Use of his House. See *Walbrook Ward*.

St. M A R Y Cole-Church.

This Parish is a Curacy, the Church whereof stood at the South-West Corner of the *Old Jewry* in the *Poultry*, and Ward of *Cheap*. Its Name it owed to its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*; and the additional Epithet, to one *Cole*, its Founder.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.  
Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

My Author reasonably conjectures, that it was antiently appropriated to the Master and Brethren of the neighbouring Hospital of *St. Thomas, Martyris de Acon*; after the Suppression of which Hospital, *Henry VIII.* in the Year 1542, granted the Site there to the Company of *Mercers*, together with the Advowson of this Curacy, in whom it still remains.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

The Company of *Mercers*, as Impropriators of this Curacy, allowed the Incumbent thereof Forty Pounds *per Annum*, (till the Fire of *London*, Anno 1666) beside the *Easter Book*, of twenty Pounds: But the Church suffering in that fatal Catastrophe, and not since rebuilt, the Parish is united to the neighbouring Church of *St. Mildred*, which has greatly advanced the Incumbent's Profits; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, I shall insert in the Account of *St. Mildred's* Parish; and in the Interim shall subjoin the Parochial Disbursements in respect to the Church and Poor.

Ibid.

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.
James Snelling receiv'd	—	186	17 2
Paid on Account of the Church	97	13	9
Paid on that of the Poor	96	19	1
Balance to the Warden	—	7	15 8

Par. Acc.  
Book.

Donations, per Annum.

By John Edmunds	—	—	10 0 0
1713, By Richard Clarke, 50l. for a Purchase	—	—	2 10 0
1515, By Samuel Jackson, 30 l. for ditto	—	—	1 10 0
1726, By Jane Bennet, 100 l. for ditto	—	—	5 0 0

Ibid.

As there are none of the Sepulchral Inscriptions, which were in the late Church of this Parish, extant, I shall supply that Defect by inserting those which were in the adjoining Chapel of *St. Thomas of Acons*, or *Mercers Chapel*.

Here lyeth *John Riche*, the Sonne of *Richard Riche*, Sheriffe. Ob. 1469.

Weav.  
Fun. Mon.

Respice quid prodest presentis temporis evum;  
Omne quod est, nihil est, preter amare Deum.

Undyr this Ston lyeth in the holy Plas,  
*Ambrose Cressacre*, . . . he was  
Late of *Dedington* in *Huntingtonshyre*;  
Passyd fro this World worshopfull Esquyre,  
The Yere of our Lord God 1477 it is.  
*Jesu*, for his Mercy, grant his Sowl Blifs.

Ibid.

Clausula



Weav. Fun.Mon. Claufa sub hac Foffa pacis hic, *Yerford* pronus offa  
Prudens, Pacificus & in omnes pacis Amicus :  
Vixit Mercerus, in promiffis cuique verus :  
Mors properata nimis; dum floruit; impia, primis  
Annis vanefcit, & a nobis licq; receffit.  
Anno Milleno, quater & cccc. Octuageno;  
Migrat ab hac Vita. Sua Spes, fuccurre, *Maria*.

Ibid. *John Peris* and *Margaret*, his Wyf,  
The which late departyd fro this prefent Lyf,  
Here beryed, and ther Sonn, undyr this Ston,  
And ther Soulys to God ben paffyd and gon :  
To thee for Help of Mercy, thou bleffyd Saint *Jon*,  
And to Saint *Margarite* alfo, I make my Moan.

Ibid. Here lieth *Ralph Tilney*, Grocer, fometyme Al-  
derman and Sheriffe of this City, and *Joan* his  
Wyff; who dyed 1503, and *Joan* dyed 1500 ;  
on whos Soulys, &c.

Ibid. Sifte precorque legas, *Alleyneia* & ecce *Johannes*,  
*Londini* quondam, Pretor erat celebris.  
Confilio Regis, fumma probitate probatus,  
Inclytus & Miles, nobilitate valens.  
Quem Deus Omnipotens fecum dignetur *Olympo*,  
Et, precor, eternam donet ei requiem.  
Obit Ann. 1544.

Officers, &c. in this Parifh.  
The Veftry is general ; two Church-wardens ;  
fifty-five Houfes. Augmentation to the Parifh of  
*St. Botolph, Aldgate*, four Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parifh.  
Though I have not been able to trace the  
Foundation of this Church, yet, as it appears that  
Rec. Tur. Pat. 1. Hen. IV. p.7.m.29. God. de Praef. Angl. Stow Sur. Lond. *Thomas Becket* (who was constituted Archbishop  
of *Canterbury*, Anno 1162) was baptized therein,  
it probably owed its Original to the Saxons. But  
the late Church having been built over an  
arched Vault, 'twas afcended by Steps ; therefore  
it muft have been erected fince the *Norman*  
Conqueft.

Ibid. Contiguous to this Church, on the Weft, was  
fituat the Hofpital of *St. Thomas of Acons*. See  
*Cheap Ward*.

St. M A R Y at Hill.  
This Church, which is a Rectory, fituat on the  
Weft Side of *St. Mary Hill*, in the Ward of *Bil-  
lingfgate*, owes its Name, like the abovement-  
tioned, to its Dedication to the aforefaid Virgin,  
and its Situation upon a pleafant Eminence.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch. The Advowfon of this Rectory appears to have  
been in private Hands till about the Year 1638,  
when the Parifh purchafed the fame; and by Vir-  
tue thereof, on the 13th of *June*, collated *Samuel*  
*Baker*, S. T. P. thereto; which they continue al-  
ternately to do, with that of *St. Andrew Hubbard*;  
for fince the annexing of that Parifh to this Church,  
the Duke of *Somerfet*, who is Patron thereof,  
presents in his Turn.

Though this Church was not deftroyed in the  
fatal Cataftrophe of 1666, yet it was very much  
damaged, all that was combuftible therein being  
confumed by that dreadful Conflagration ; how-  
ever, it was foon after repaired, and ne Parifh  
of *St. Andrew Hubbard*, as above hinted, united  
thereunto, whereby the Rectorial Profits are very  
much augmented ; which, together with the Dif-  
burfements of the Cure, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	200	0 0
By Glebe, Anno 16_6	—	24	0 0

	l.	s.	d.	
By Casualties in ditto	—	—	42	0 0
By Sermons in ditto	—	—	3	0 0
By two Parfonage Houfes	—	—	28	0 0

Disburfements on Account of the Cure.				
To First-fruits	—	—	52	13 4
To Tenths	—	—	5	5 4
To the Bifhop's Procuration	—	—	0	16 6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	—	0	6 8

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.				
<i>John Fullager</i> receiv'd	—	—	434	18 0 3
Paid on Account of the Church	—	—	126	8 5
Paid on that of the Poor	—	—	394	16 0 1
Balance to the Warden	—	—	86	6 4 3

Donations, per Annum.				
By Mr. <i>Mongham</i>	—	—	0	3 0
By <i>Jane Rewell</i>	—	—	5	0 0
By <i>Thomas Maulby</i>	—	—	2	0 0
By Dr. <i>Stallard</i>	—	—	2	12 0
By Mr. <i>Maddox</i>	—	—	1	6 0
By Sir <i>John Lemon</i>	—	—	2	12 0
By ditto for a <i>Thursday's</i> Lecture	—	—	40	0 0
By <i>Benjamin Jofeph</i>	—	—	1	6 0
By <i>Barnard Hyde</i>	—	—	0	9 0
By Mr. <i>Webb</i>	—	—	2	4 0
By <i>Cornelius Devon</i>	—	—	1	10 0
By <i>Mary Green</i>	—	—	0	6 8

Monumental Inſcriptions.  
Here lye the Bodies of *Richard Hackney*, Fiſh-  
monger, and *Alice* his Wife; the which *Richard*  
was Sheriffe in the Fifteenth of *Edward* the Se-  
cond, A. D. 1322.

Ibid. Here lyeth a Knight, in *London* borne,  
*Sir Thomas Blanke* by Name,  
Of honeſt Birth, of Merchants Trade;  
A Man of worthy Fame:  
Religious was his Life to God,  
To Men his Dealing juſt ;  
The Poor and Hofpitals can tell  
That Wealth was not his Truſt.  
With gentle Heart and Spirit milde,  
And Nature full of Pitie,  
Both Sheriffe, Lord Maior and Alderman;  
He ruled in this Citie.  
The good Knight was his common Name;  
So cal'd of many Men :  
He lived long, and dyed of Yeeres  
Twice Seven and Six Times Ten.  
Obiit 28 Octob. Ann. Dom. 1588.

Ibid. Death was deceiv'd, which thought theſe Two to  
part ;  
For though this Knight firſt left this mortall Life,  
Yet, till ſhe dyed, he ſtill liv'd in her Heart.  
What happier Huſband, or more kinder Wife ?  
Whom Foure and Forty Changes of the Spring,  
In ſacred Wedlocke, mutuall Love had link't :  
The deare Remembrance of ſo deare a Thing,  
Was not by Death in her chaſte Breſt exting.  
Building this Tombe, not long before ſhe dy'd,  
Her laſteſt Duty to his Funerall Rite,  
Crown'd with her Vertues, like an honeſt Bride;  
Here lyes at reſt by her beloved Knight.  
Thou worthy *Blancke*, her Name it ſtill endures,  
Yet, *Traves*, boaſt, her Birth was only yours.  
Obiit 2 of February, Anno Dom. 1596.  
Beati qui moriuntur in Domino.

Ibid. Here lye intombed the Bodies of *Sir Robert*  
*Hampſon*, Knight and Alderman of *London*, who  
deceaſed the 2 Day of *May* 1607, in the 70th  
Yeere of his Age ; and of Dame *Katharine*, his  
Wife, at whoſe Charge this Monument is  
erected. They had Iſſue Nine Children, whereof  
four



Four are living. The said Dame *Katharine* deceased, &c.

NewView  
Lond.

Near this Place, in the Vault of his Ancestors, lyeth the Body of *John Harvey*, Esq; Son of *Stephen Harvey*, Esq; by *Elizabeth*, his Wife, Daughter of *Martin Freeman*, Esq; all ancient Inhabitants of this Parish, and Benefactors to the same. Having passed this Life with Integrity and Honour, he changed it for Eternity, *October* the 12th, 1700, in the 82d Year of his Age; *Elizabeth*, his Wife, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *John Bernard*, Esq; surviving, by whom he had Five Sons and Seven Daughters.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is select, consisting of nineteen Members; two Church-wardens; one hundred and thirty-six Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Giles, Cripplegate*, four Pounds per Annum.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.  
Fab.  
Chron.

I can come no nearer to the Origin of this Church, than that *Rose de Wrytell* founded a Chantry in the said Church, about the Year 1336.

In the Year 1497, in digging in this Church for the Foundation of a Wall, the Corps of the abovenamed *Alice Hackney* was discovered in a very rotten Coffin, the Skin whereof was found and flexible, and the Joints pliable, without Dillocation, after being buried about one hundred and seventy Years. The Body was kept above Ground three or four Days, without a nauseous Smell; but the same beginning to taint, it was again deposited.

Annually on the Sunday after *Midsummer*, according to ancient Custom, the Fraternity of Fellowship Porters of this City, repair to the Church of this Parish in the Morning, where, during the Reading of Prayers, they reverently approach the Altar, two and two; on the Rails of which are placed two Basons, into which they put their respective Offerings; and being generally followed therein by the whole Congregation, the Money offered is distributed among the aged Poor and indigent Members of the Fraternity. See *Billingsgate Ward*.

*St. MARY MAGDALE N's, Milkstreet.*

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood where the West End of *Honey-lane Market* is situate, in *Milk-street*, and the Ward of *Cripplegate within*. The late Church was denominated from its dedication to *Mary Magdalen* (whom Christ dispossessed of seven Devils) and the Street wherein it was situate.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Eccl.  
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory, which appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, is subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

At Parl.  
22 & 23.  
Car. II.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the dreadful Catastrophe of 1666, and the same not to be rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of *St. Laurence Jewry*, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are greatly increased; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, I have inserted in the Account of the said Parish of *St. Laurence Jewry*, as I have also the Church-wardens Account for both, they being the only united

Parishes in this City that keep their Accounts jointly, as they do likewise their charitable Benefactions.

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Hic jacet *Johannes Olney*, quondam Civis & Mercerus, Aldermannus & Maior Civitatis London, qui obiit die *Martis* 24 1454. Cujus Anime propitiatur Deus.

Weav.  
Fun. Mon.

Prey for the Soul of *Henry Cantlow*, Mercer, Merchant of the Staple at *Callays*, the Builder of this Chapell, wherein he lyeth buried, 1495.

Ibid.

Of your Cherite prey for the Souls of *William Campion*, Citizen and Grocer of London, some time One of the Masters of the *Bridghouse*, and *Alys* and *Anne*, his Wyffes.

Ibid

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *Edward Murell*, and *Martha* his Wyff, which *Edward* deceasyd the Day of . . .

Ibid.

Here lieth the Corps of *Thomas Skinner*, late Citizen and Alderman of London, borne at *Safron Walden* in *Essex*, who in the 63d Yeere of his Age, and on the 5th Day of *December*, Anno Dom. 1596, being then Lord Maior of this City, departed this Life; leaving behind him Three Sonnes, *John*, *Thomas* and *Richard*; and Three Daughters, *Anne*, *Julian* and *Elizabeth*.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here lie the Bodies of *Gerard Gore*, Citizen, Merchant Taylor and Alderman of London; and of *Helen*, his Wife, who lived together married 57 Yeeres. The said *Gerard* died the 11th Day of *December* 1607, in the 91st Yeere of his Age. And he departed this Life the 13th Day of *February*, in the foresaid Yeere, being 75 Yeeres old.

Ibid.

Here lieth the Body of *Sir William Stone*, Knight, free of the Clothworkers and *Turkie* Companies, some time Alderman of this City. He was the Sonne of *Reynold Stone*, Citizen and Fishmonger of London. The said *Sir William* departed this Life the 14th of *September* 1609, aged 63 Yeeres, &c.

Ibid.

As the Earth the Earth doth cover,  
So under this Stone lyes another,  
Sir *William Stone*, who long deceased,  
Ere the World's Love him released,  
So much it loved him. For they say,  
He answered Death before his Day;  
But 'tis not so: For he was sought  
Of one that both him made and bought.  
He remain'd the great Lord's Treasure,  
Who called for him at his Pleasure,  
And receiv'd him. Yet be it said,  
Earth griev'd that Heaven so soone was paid.

Here likewise lyes inhumed in one Bed,  
Dame *Barbara*, the well-beloved Wife  
Of this remembred Knight; whose Soules are fied,  
From this dimme Vale, to everlasting Life:  
Where no more Change, nor no more Separation  
Shall make them fly from their blest Habitation.

Grasse of *Levitie*, Span in Brevity,  
Flowers Felicity, Fire of Misery,  
Winds Stability, is Mortality.

Their Riches were like Corne lent to the Field;  
What it receiv'd, it manifold did yeeld.  
Their Bodies have a Grave, their Vertues none;  
But shall with Time grow greene, when they are gone.

Stone Walls, Brasse Towers, decay as Flowers;  
Once gone, their Good is, Lo, here they stood.  
So transitory is our Glory.

This Stone, this Verse, two *Mountford's* doe present,  
The Corps of one, the others Monument;

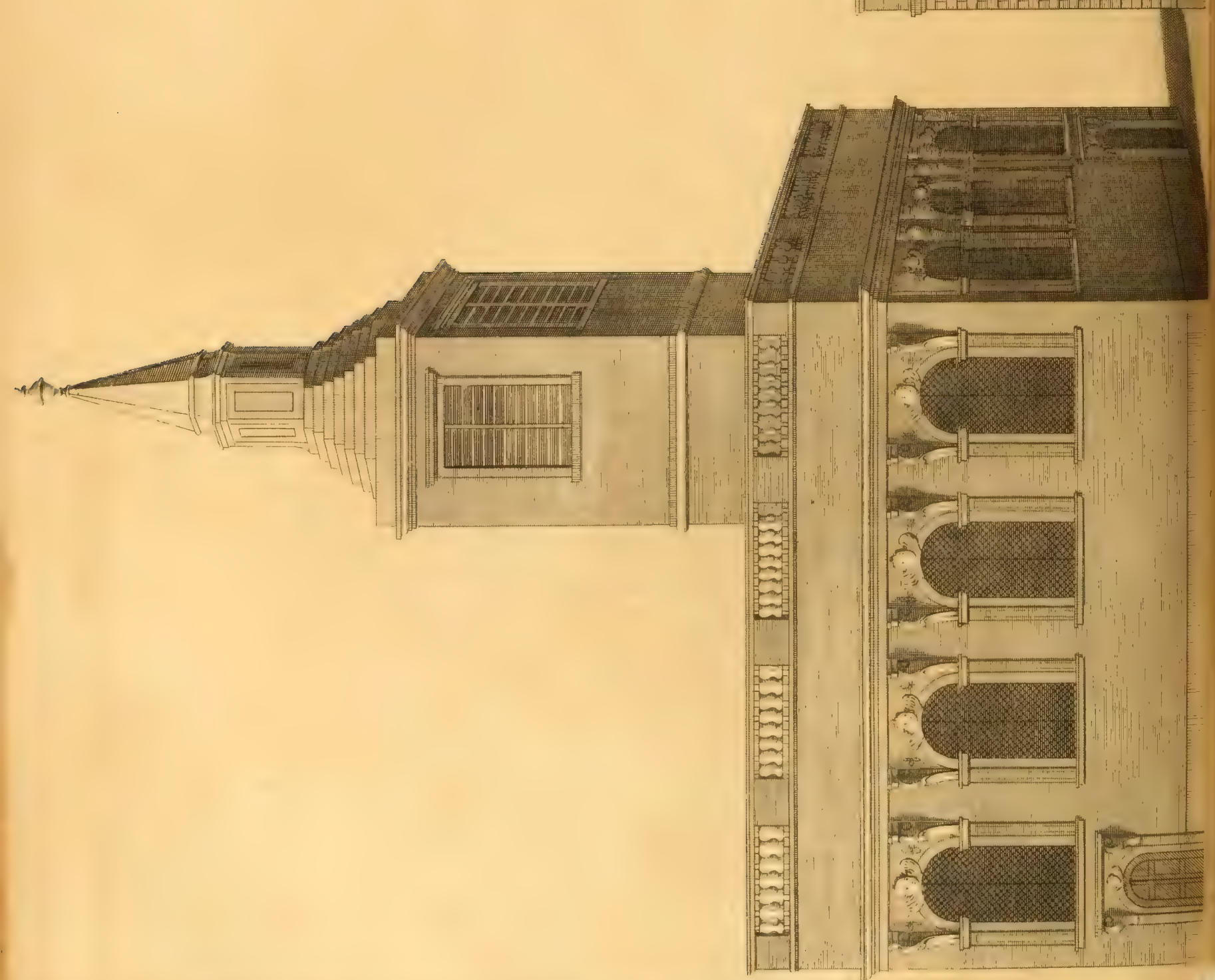
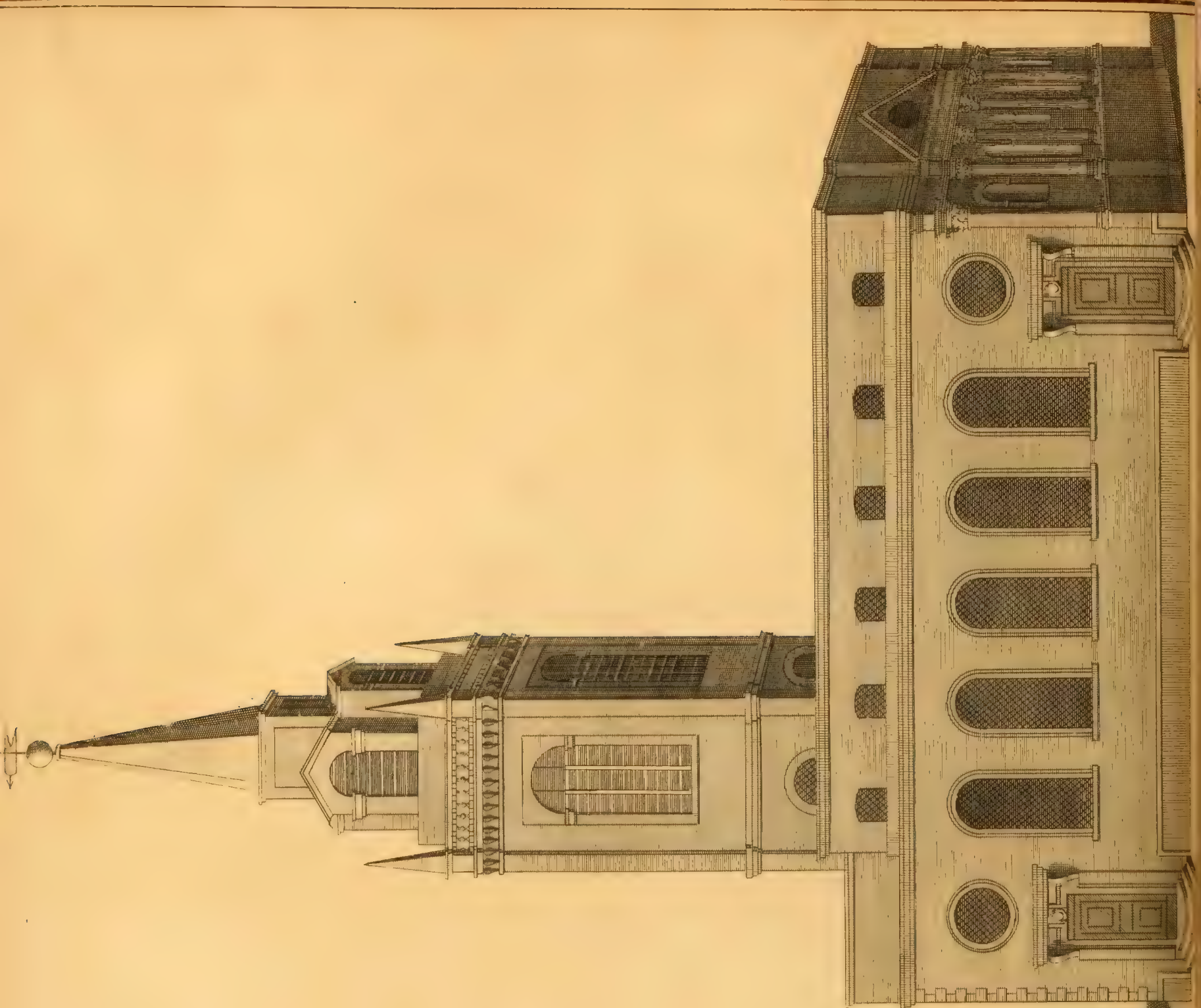
Ibid.

Two











Two lovely Brethren, by their Vertues knowne,  
Whom *Cambridge* and *King's Colledge* call'd their  
owne :

*Osbert*; and *Richard*; of which worthy Paire  
Made Heaven his Haven; the first employed  
By Sea in great Affaire, and at that Port, the other  
(By Land) did overtake his elder Brother.  
So now the Bones of both are laid asleepe,  
These in the Church; those in the Easterne Deepe,  
Till all the Dead shall awake from Sea and Land,  
Before the Judge of Quick and Dead to stand.

Amen.

We sonneles Parents; yet not childlesse left,  
Bewaile (as Men) our Seed untimely reft:  
As Christians we hope, and joy and say,  
Heaven is our Home, and thither Death the Way.  
By Sea, or Land, it skills not, so we minde  
The faithful Pilgrims narrow Path to finde.

Mort. *Osbert*, Menſe Decemb. 1614; *Richard*,  
Menſe Jan. 1615.

This Marble witneſſe; dew-dropt with the Eies  
Of grived *Niobe*; tels thee that here lies  
Her Second Husband's Joy, her first Content;  
Her Parents Comfort, her Friends Ornament,  
Her Neighbours Welcome, her dear Kenrid's Loſſe,  
Her own Health's Foe, deeming all Pleaſure Droſſe.  
The World's a Jayle, whence through much Pain  
we ſee

Her Soule at Length hath purchaſt Liberty;  
And ſoar'd on high, where her Redeemer lives:  
Who (for her Torment) Reſt and Glory gives.  
*Mary Collet*, ob. 22 Decemb. An. Dom. 1613.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is united to that of *St. Laurence Jewry*; one Church-warden; eighty-two Houſes.  
Augmentation to the Pariſh of *St. Giles, Cripple-gate*, three Pounds per Ann.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

Though the ſometime Church of this Pariſh  
appears to have been all along a very ſmall one;  
yet it ſhew'd itſelf to be of great Antiquity, by  
a Letter of King *Henry* the Firſt's, about the  
Year 1162, to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*,  
the Patrons thereof, not to diſturb or moleſt the  
ſame in its Peace, Rights nor Privileges. See  
*Cripplegate Ward*.

St. MARY MAGDALEN's,  
Old Fiſh-ſtreet.

This Church, which is a Rectory, ſeated on the  
North Side of *Knight Riders-ſtreet*, in the Ward of  
*Baynard's Caſtle*, is denominated from its Dedic-  
ation to the Saint aforeſaid, and its Vicinity to *Old-  
Fiſh-ſtreet*.

The Patronage of this Rectory, which appears  
to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter  
of *St. Paul's*, is ſubject to the Archdeacon.

This Church being deſtroyed in the dreadful  
Conflagration of 1666, it is handſomely rebuilt;  
and the Pariſh of *St. Gregory* being thereunto an-  
nexed, the Rectorial Profits are thereby conſidera-  
bly increaſed; which, together with the Diſburſe-  
ments of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
Ibid. Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch. By Money in lieu of Tithes	120	0	0
By Casualties Anno 1636	—	5	0

Diſburſements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.		l.	s.	d.
To Firſt-fruits	—	19	5	0
To Tenths	—	1	18	6
To the Biſhop's Procuration	—	0	5	0

Nº. 96.

	l.	s.	d.
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4
To the Dean and Chapter's Penſion	1	0	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

<i>John Brown</i> received	—	118	8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Paid on Account of the Church	—	56	17	11
Paid on that of the Poor	—	146	11	8
Balance to the Warden	—	15	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

Par. Acc; Book.

Donations; per Annum.

1418; By <i>John Inwarby</i> , a Burial Ground	—	0	0	0
1558, By <i>William Kendall</i>	—	4	0	0
1572, By <i>Thomas Jennings</i>	—	0	13	4
1582, By <i>Bernard Randolph</i>	—	3	6	8
1601, By <i>Thomas Berrey</i>	—	28	0	0
1633, By <i>John Halse</i>	—	3	0	0
1673, By <i>Mr. Backroffe</i>	—	3	4	0
1676, By <i>Edmund Arnald</i>	—	5	0	0
1716; By <i>Thomas Lockington</i>	—	5	0	0

Ibid;

Monumental Inſcriptions.

*Jeanes Sugar*, Civis & Piſcenarius *London*.  
Qui obiit 29 die Decemb. An. Dom. 1455; &  
*Margareta*, Uxor ejus, quæ obiit 13 die Novemb.  
Ann. Dom. 1485. Quorum Animarum, &c.

Mund. Ed; Stow. Sur.

Orate pro Animabus *Thomæ Pigot*, Armigeri,  
& *Richardi Sutton*, Piſcenarii, & *Johanne*, Uxoris  
eorundem: Qui quidem *Thomas* obiit 13 die De-  
cembris, Anno Dom. 1485; & prædict. *Richard*.  
obiit 9 die Maii, Ann. Dom. 1481. Quorum  
Animabus propitiatur Deus.

Weav. Fun. Mon;

Of your Cherite pray for the Souls of *William  
Holland*, Citifon and Goldſmith of *London*, and  
*Margaret*, his Wyff; which *William* deceſſyd the  
5th of May, in the Yere of ovr Salvacion, 1525;  
on whos Souls, &c.

Ibid;

Here lieth buried the Body of *Bernard Randolph*,  
Eſquire, while hee lived, Common Sergeant of  
the City of *London*. He died the Seventh Day  
of Auguſt, Ann. Dom. 1583; and of his Liberality  
hath been beneficiall to the City, as formerly hath  
been declared.

Mund. Ed; Stow. Sur.

In God the Lord put all your Truſt,  
Repent your former wicked Wayes.  
*Elizabeth*, our Queen moſt juſt,  
Bleſs her, O Lord, in all her Wayes,  
So Lord encreaſe good Counſellours,  
And Preachers of his holy Word;  
Myſlike of all Papiſts Deſires.  
O Lord, cut them off with thy Sword.  
How ſmall ſoever the Gift ſhall bee,  
Thank God for him that gave it thee.  
Twelve Penie Loaves to Twelve poor Foulkes;  
Geve every Sabbath Day for aye.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

*George Coleman*, Gent. a Freeman of this City  
of *London*, was borne in *Richmondſhire*, and after-  
ward inhabited at *Callis*, in the Time of the firſt  
Surprize thereof by the *French*, Ann. Dom. 1558,  
where he loſt all his Lands and Subſtance; and  
at the Age of 95 Yeeres he died the 16th of Sep-  
tember 1600, and lyeth interred on the North  
Side of the Communion Table. By him is buried  
*Alice*, his Wife, the only Daughter of *George Gains-  
ford*, Eſquire, a younger Sonne of Sir *John Gains-  
ford*, of *Croburſt*, in the County of *Surrey*, Knight,  
and Brother to the laſt Sir *John Gainsford*, of the  
ſame Place, Knight; which *Alice* was ſole Heire  
to her Mother *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheire  
to *John Alphew*, of *Boare Place*, in the County of  
*Kent*, Eſquire. She dyed the Fourth of March,  
Anno Domini 1581.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.

In obitum Lectiſſimæ Feminæ, *Margaretæ  
Serle*, nuper Uxoris *Alexandri Serle*, Reg. Majeſt.  
13 K Procuratoris,

Ibid.



Procuratoris, &c. Quæ obiit 8 die. Mens. Martii, Anno Salutis Humanæ, (qua nunc beatissima fruitur) juxta Stylum Angliæ, 1605.

Virgo, decem & septem vixi intaminata per Annos;  
Deme duos totidem, tum pia nupta fui.

Funera gnatorum vidi lugubria quinque,

Deque novem, reliqui bis duo, nostra vident.

Casti domi vixi, invigilans proliquo laticæ;

Sara Viro; Mundo Martha; Maria Deo.

Ibid.

Memoriæ Sacrum Selectissimæ Feminæ, Joannæ, Uxoris Gilberti Detbick, Mris, Filiæ Alexandri Serle, Regiæ Majestatis Procuratoris Genti & Margaretæ, Uxoris suæ. Quæ quidem Joanna 10 Martii, Ann. 1607, Stylo Angliæ, sub certa spe Venturæ in Christo Resurrectionis, Spiritum Deo, Corpus Terræ commendavit.

Ut semel partu geminas eodem

Tristis enixa est tacitas Sorores,

Languido tandem placidè quievit.

Quindecim Virgo pia vixit Annos,

Quindecim Menses, pia nupta facis,

Tum pia cedens, pia mens fit alti

Tabida incola Coeli

Virgo dum, Spes hæc & Amor Parentum,

Nupta dum, Lux hæc & Honor Mariti.

Uxor & Virgo decor hæc propinquis,

Et decus omnes.

Epitaphium 1622.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Clarissimi Viri, Gulielmi Druræi, ex antiqua & illustri Druræorum Familiâ oriundi, Juris Cæsarii Doctoris, & amplissimæ Curie Prærogativæ in Angliâ Dignissimi Judicis, jam olim defuncti; recenter vero, Mariæ, Uxoris ejus, Fæminæ laudatissimæ, ex splendidissimo Southwellorum genere prognatæ.

Hac Gulielmus humo Terdenis dormiit Annis,

Nunc subiit Tumulum juncta Maria Viro.

Justitiæ fuit hic cultor, jurisque Magister;

Hæc quoque Magnanima Nobilitate, Fide,

Sena prole ferax; Virtutum exempla futuris

Æternanda Ævis liquit uterque Parens.

Felices nimium vitæque & Funere Sponsos,

Dant quibus hæc unum Cor humus, astra Locum.

Charissimis suis Patri & Matri, hoc Carmine

Parentavit Gulielmus Druræus.

Hoc Monumentum in Memoriam defunctorum

Amicorum poni curavit Tho. Cotton, A. R.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and eleven Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

This Church about the Year 1181, appears to have paid to the Canons of St. Paul's a Pension of twenty Sol. Synodales, four Pence, and to the Archdeacon one Sol. It must therefore be of great Antiquity, as well as the Fish-market wherein it stood, though we know not the Founder. See Baynard's Castle Ward.

St. MARY Mountbaw.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof was seated on the West Side of Old Fishstreet-hill, in the Ward of Queenhithe; and its Name it owed to its Dedication to the Virgin Mary, and the Family of Montalto, or Mountbawts, in the County of Norfolk.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been all along in the Bishop of Hereford, in whom it still remains, but subject to the Archdeacon.

The Church of this Parish sharing the common Fate in the dreadful Catastrophe of 1666, and the same not being rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to

the Church of St. Mary Somerset, whereby the Rectorial Profits are greatly increased; which, together with the Disbursements in respect of the Cure, I shall insert in the Account of the Parish of the said St. Mary Somerset, immediately following; and in the mean Time shall subjoin an Account of the Parish Receipts and Disbursements in respect to the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account; A. D. 1726.

	l.	s.	d.	
William Salter received	—	40	5	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ Par. Acc.
Paid on the Church Account	—	20	14	9 Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	40	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balance to the Warden	—	20	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Donations, per Annum.

By Justice Randall	—	0	8	0 Ibid.
By Mr. Warner	—	2	0	0

The Sepulchal Inscriptions that were in this late Church not being handed down to us, I cannot insert them.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; forty-seven Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

On the West Side of Old Fishstreet-hill was anciently situate the City Mansion of the Montalto's or Mountbawts, in the County of Norfolk, wherein was a Chapel (the Original of the late Church;) the which House and Chapel were purchased by Ralph de Maydestone, Bishop of Hereford, about the Year 1234. Both of which he settled upon the Bishops his Successors; whereby they not only became possessed of the House, which they used as their City Residence, but likewise of the Patronage of the Chapel or Church.

There was likewise in this Parish the City Mansion of Robert Belknap, a Judge; who being expelled the Kingdom upon some Misdemeanor, Richard the Second conferred the same upon the Bishop of Winchester. See Queenhithe Ward.

St. MARY Somerset.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate opposite Broken Wharf in Thames-street, in the Ward of Queenhithe, owes its Name to its Dedication to the often-mentioned Virgin; and the additional Epithet of Somerset, to its Vicinity to Summer's Het or Hithe, a small Port or Haven, (according to the Conjecture of my Author) resembling that of Queen-hithe.

The Patronage of this Church was anciently in a Family of the Peytons; since which Time it having had divers Masters, it is at present in the Possession of but subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church having suffered in the dreadful Calamity Anno 1666, it is rebuilt with a handsome Bell-Tower, and the Parish of St. Mary Mountbaw thereunto annexed; the Incumbent's Profits are thereby considerably advanced; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow:

	l.	s.	d.	
Receipts on Account of the Cure.				
By Money in lieu of Tithes	110	0	0	Ibid.
By Glebe Anno 1636	—	29	0	0 Newc.
				Rep. Ecc.
				Paroch.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Newc.  
Rep. Ecc.  
Paroch.

Ast. Parl.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.



			l.	s.	d.
	By Casualties in ditto	—	10	10	0
	By two Parfonage Houses	—	20	0	0
	Disbursements on Account of the Cure.				
Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	17	0	0
	To Tenths	—	1	14	0
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	7	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	2	10
	Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.				
Par. Acc. Book.	Thomas Funge received		116	8	1
	Paid on Account of the Church		29	3	5
	Paid on that of the Poor		84	8	4
	Balance to the Parish	—	2	16	4
	Donations, per Annum.				
Ibid.	By Justice Randall	—	3	10	0
	1630, By Bernard Hide	—	0	9	0
	1644, By Samuel North	—	4	0	0
	1696, By Mary Cox	—	0	15	0
	By Mr. Jennings	—	0	13	0
	Monumental Inscriptions.				
Stryp. Ed. Stow. Ser.	Hic jacet Johannes, Episc' Dormorensis, & Rector istius Ecclesie. Qui ob. 12, Jun. 1433.				
Ibid.	Orate pro Anima Johannis Denham, quondam Rector. istius Ecclesie. Qui obiit 1511.				
Ibid.	Pray for the Soul of Bennet Brocas, Gentleman; who died the 11th of Feurvier, An. Dom. 1511. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.				
Ibid.	Of your Charity pray for the Soul of Peter Ballell, Feyleon and Surgeon of London; and for the good Estate of Annis, his Wife. The which Peter departed to God the Second Day of October 1516.				
Ibid.	Pray for the Soul of Thomas Hottby, Citizen and Grocer of London; Alice, Joan, and Margaret, his Wives. Which Thomas died the 22d of March, An. Dom. 1528.				
Mund. Ed. Stow. Snr.	Here lieth buried the Body of Master Richard Randall, of this Parish; who had Issue by Margaret, his First Wife, Foure Sons and Seven Daughters; One only Daughter surviving, named Joyce. He was by Freedome a Pewterer, by Trade a Brewer, and one of the Governours of Christs Hospital. He departed this Life the 7th Day of June, Anno Domini 1616, being aged 75 Yeeres.				
	No Cause to mourne, though here he lye That gave to many Cause to cry; For though his Body turn to Dust, His Soule doth live among the Just.				
New View Lond.	H. S. E. Reverendus admodum in Christo Pater, Gilbertus Ironside, S. T. P. Col. Wadhamenfis in Acad. Oxon. Guardianus, ejusdem Acad. Vice-Cancellarius. Primo consecratus Bristol. Episcop. postea translatus ad Episcopat. Hereford. Obiit 27 August 1701, Ætat suæ 69.				
	Officers, &c. in this Parish.				
	The Vestry is select, consisting of eighteen Members; two Church-wardens; one hundred and ten Houses.				
	Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.				
	William Swansey was Rector of this Parish before the Year 1335.				
	Near to Broken Wharf, in Thames-street, was anciently situated the City Residence of the Duke of Norfolk. See Queenhithe Ward.				
	St. MARY Staining.				
Newc. Rep. Eccl. Paroch. Stow. Ser. Lond.	This Parish is a Rectory; the small Church whereof was seated on the North Side of Oat-lane, in the Ward of Aldersgate within. And though it				

is certain, that the said Church was denominated from its being dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; yet the additional Epithet of *Staining* is as uncertain, as the Time of its Foundation; some imagining it to be derived from Painters-Stainers, who probably lived near it: And others, from its being built with Stone; to distinguish it from those in the City that were built with Wood.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

The Advowson of this Rectory was anciently in the Priores and Convent of *Clerkenwell*, in whom it continued till their Suppression by *Henry* the Eighth; when coming to the Crown, it therein still continues; but subject to the Archdeacon.

Newc.  
Rep Eccl.  
Paroch.

This Church being consumed in the Fire of *London*, and not rebuilt, the Parish is united to *St. Michael's, Wood-street*, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are considerably increased; which, together with the Disbursements on Account of the Cure, I shall insert in the Account of *St. Michael's* Parish; and now proceed to the Parochial Charge of Church and Poor.

Act Parl.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.

*Church-wardens Accounts, A. D. 1728.*    *l.*    *s.*    *d.*

<i>John Ruffin</i> received	—	84	15	5½	Par. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church		3	17	8	Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	85	8	2	
Balance to the Warden	—	4	10	4½	

*Donations, per Annum.*

By <i>Katherine * * *</i>	—	2	0	0	Ibid.
By the Lady <i>Read</i> and Mr. <i>Hills</i>		0	15	6	
By Mr. <i>Lawne</i>	—	1	4	0	
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	0	1	8	

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Here lieth the Body of *George Smithes*, Goldsmith and Alderman of *London*; who tooke to Wife *Sarah*, the Daughter of *Anthony Woolhouse*, Citizen and Haberdather of *London*: By whom he had Issue Foure Sonnes and Five Daughters. He departed this Life the Eleventh of *July*, Anno Domini 1615; being 52 Yeeres of Age.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

To whole Memory, *Sarah*, his Wife, being sole Executrix of his Last Will and Testament, at her own proper Cost and Charges, caused this Monument to be erected.

In the Vault underneath lyeth the Body of the honourable Sir *Arthur Savage*, knighted at *Cadiz* in *Spain* 1596. General of her Majesties Forces in the Kingdom of *France*, at the Siege of *Amiens*, the 39th of Queen *Elizabeth*: Collonel, Vice-treasure, Receiver-general and Counsellour of Estate in *Ireland*. He had Issue by his Second Wife, *Sarah*, Daughter of *Anthony Woolhouse* of *Chapwell* in the County of *Darby*, (Widow of *George Smithes*, Sheriff and Alderman of *London*, 1611) One only Daughter, named *Jane*. He dyed the 13th of *March* 1632.

Stryp. Ec.  
Stow. Sur.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; forty-three Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

That this Church is not of a modern Foundation, is manifest, from *John de Lakenore's* being Rector thereof before the Year 1328. See *Aldersgate* Ward.

Newc.  
Rep Eccl.  
Paroch.

*St. MARY Woolchurch-baw.*

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church of which stood on the East Side of *Stocks Market*, in the Ward of *Walbrook*. This Church, like the above-specified, received its Name from its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*; and the additional Appellation from a Trone, Beam, or Balance in the Cemetery



Stow. Sur. Cemetery thereof, for the weighing of Wool; wherefore it was denominated *Woolchurch-baw*.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch. The Patronage of this Rectory was anciently in *Hubert de Ria*, and *Eudo*, his Son; who gave the same to the Abbot and Canons of *St. John's Abbey at Colchester*, in whom it continued till their Suppression by *Henry the Eighth* in the Year 1539, when coming to the Crown, it still remains therein: But in Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Act. Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church being destroyed in the great Conflagration of 1666, and the same not rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of *St. Mary Woolnoth*, whereby the Rectorial Profits are much augmented; which, with the Disbursements in respect to the Cure, I shall insert in the Account of the Parish of the said *St. Mary Woolnoth*. In the Interim, I shall subjoin the Parochial Charges in regard to the Church and Poor.

*Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1728.*

		l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc. Book.	<i>Richard Manwaring</i> received	298	19	10
	Paid on Account of the Church	188	9	4
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	133	4 5½
	Balance to the Warden	—	22	13 11½

*Donations, per Annum.*

Ibid.	By Mr <i>Renter</i>	—	1	6	0
	By Mr. <i>Pelier</i>	—	5	0	0
	1717, By <i>John West</i>	—	15	0	0

*A Monumental Inscription.*

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. In *Sevenoke*, into the World my Mother brought me;  
*Hawlden House*, in *Kent*, with Armes ever honour'd me;  
*Westminster-hall* (Thirty-six Yeeres) knew me;  
 Then, seeking Heaven, Heaven from the World took me:  
 Whilome alive, *Thomas Scott*, Men called me;  
 Now laid in Grave, Oblivion covereth me.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; Sixty-eight Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Botolph, Bishopsgate*, seven Pounds per Annum.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch. The late Church of this Parish seems to have been founded soon after the *Norman Conquest*, by *Hubert de Ria*, the Father of *Eudo*, who was Steward of the Household to *William the Conqueror*, and Founder of the Abbey of *St. John at Colchester*; to which the said *Eudo*, by his Charter of Foundation, gave this Church, by the Name of *St. Mary de Westcheping*, otherwise called *New Church*; which had been granted to *Ailward*, a Priest, by *Hubert*, his Father. And by its being then called *New Church*, my Author is of Opinion, that it owed its Foundation to the said *Hubert*.

The Cemetery, which belonged to this Church, being anciently the *Woolstaple*, there was on the North Side thereof a void Piece of Ground, which *Edward the First*, in the Year 1282, granted to *Henry le Walleys*, the Mayor, and the Commonalty of *London*, for the Support of *London Bridge*. Which Spot of Ground, together with that whereon

the publick Stocks stood, the Citizens converted into a Market-place. See *Walbrook Ward*.

*St. MARY Woolnoth.*

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate at the Corner of *Sherbourn-lane*, in *Lombard-street*, and Ward of *Langbourn*, is, like the several above-mentioned, denominated from its being dedicated to the aforesaid Virgin; but the additional Epithet of *Woolnoth* being unaccounted for, it might probably be added from its almost contiguous Situation to *Woolchurch-baw*, abovementioned; wherefore it might justly be called *Wool-neah*, or nigh, which, by an easy Transition, might pass into *Woolnoth*.

The Advowson of this Church was in the Priorefs and Convent of *St. Helen's* in *Bishopsgate-street*, till their Dissolution; when coming to the Crown, it was by *Henry the Eighth*, in the Year 1540, granted to *Sir Martin Bowes*, in whose Family it has ever since continued; but subject to the Archdeacon.

Though this Church was not quite destroyed by the fatal Catastrophe of the Year 1666, yet it became so great a Sufferer, that nothing escaped but the Walls; which being soon after repaired, or rather patched together, it continued in a very crazy Condition, till the Year 1711, when an Act of Parliament was made for erecting fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality; this being appointed one thereof, it was finished in the Year 1719, as it at present appears. And the Parish of *St. Mary Woolchurch* being thereunto annexed, the Incumbent's Profits are thereby much augmented; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow:

*Receipts on Account of the Cure.*

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	160	0	0	
By Glebe Anno 1636	—	22	13	4
By Casualties in ditto	—	16	5	4
By a Parsonage House	—	15	0	0

*Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

To First-fruits	—	43	13	4	
To Tenths	—	4	7	4	
To the Bishop's Procuration		0	17	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	7	4	

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.*

<i>William Lawe</i> received	—	352	16	0	
Paid on Account of the Church		212	12	1½	
Paid on that of the Poor		111	19	5	
Balance to the Parish	—	28	4	5½	

*Donations, per Annum.*

1492, By <i>Sir Hugh Brice</i>	—	1	6	8	
1498, By <i>Dame Elizabeth Brice</i>	—	1	0	0	
1502, By <i>Sir John Percivall</i>		13	6	8	
1508, By <i>Dame Thomasine Percivall</i>		6	10	4	
1557, By <i>Sir Martin Bowes</i>		5	0	0	
1596, By <i>Dame Elizabeth Ramsey</i>		3	0	0	
1625, By <i>Richard Cheney</i>		13	0	0	
1638, By <i>George Humble</i>	—	6	10	0	
1665, By <i>Sir Thomas Viner</i> , 100 l. for a Purchase	—	5	0	0	

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Here lieth *Sir John Arundel*, Knight of the Bath, and Knight Banneret, Receiver of the Duchy . . . . *Grey*, Daughter to the Lord Mar-quesse



queſe Dorſet; who died 8 Febr. the 36th of the Reigne of King Hen. the 8.

Quid caro lætatur cum vermibus eſca paratur,  
Terre terra datur; caro naſcitur & moriatur.

Orate pro Anima Simonis Eyre.

Weav. Fun.Mon. . . . . under this defaced Monument Simon Eyre, the Son of John Eyre, of Brandon in Suffolke, lieth interred. He was Lord Maior in the Yeare 1445. He built *Leadn-hall*, for a common Granary for the Citie; and a fair large Chappell on the Eaſt Side of the Quadrant, over the Porch whereof was painted, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*. And on the North Wall, *Honorandus, famoſus Mercator* Simon Eyre, *hujus Operis Fundator*. He gave Five thouſand Pounds and above to poore Maids Marriages; and did many other Works of Charitie. He died the 18 Day of September 1459.

Mend.Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth buried the Body of Sir Martin Bowes, Knight, Alderman, and Lord Maior of London; and alſo free of the Goldſmiths Company: With *Cecilie*, Dame *Anne*, and Dame *Elizabeth*, his Wives. The which Sir Martin Bowes deceaſed the 4 Day of Auguſt, An. Dom. 1566.

Ibid. Here lyeth interred the Body of Sir Thomas Ramſey, Knight, a moſt worthy Citizen, and lately Lord Maior of London; being free of the Grocers Company, with whom (by Will) he hath left a perpetual Rente for poore young Men, Retaylours of the ſaid Company; which he ſaw performed in his Lifetime. He was a moſt careful Magiſtrate, walked in the Fear of God, and loved Peace. Hee lived 79 Yeeres, and dyed (without Iſſue) in the Faith of Jeſus Chriſt, the 19 Day of May, Anno Dom. 1590; whole godly End was a true Teſtimony of his virtuous Life.

Here lyeth buried alſo, Dame *Alice*, the Firſt Wife of the ſaid Sir Thomas Ramſey; ſhe being eldeſt Daughter to *Bevis Lea*, of Endſhall in the County of Stafford, Gent. unto whom he was married 37 Yeeres; and having lived 85 Yeeres, ſhe departed this Life the 18 Day of January, Anno Dom. 1577.

Dame *Mary*, the Second Wife to the ſaid Sir Thomas Ramſey, was eldeſt Daughter to *William Dale*, of Briſtoll, Merchant; unto whom he was married 12 Yeeres. In Regard therefore of ſo worthy a Knight, and his Two virtuous Ladies, this Monument is here placed by the Executors to the ſaid Sir Thomas Ramſey, the 18 Day of November, Anno Dom. 1596.

NewView Lond. Qui olim Civitatis hujus inclytiſſime inclytus erat Aurifaber, & Aldermanni, Vicecomitis Prætoris, ad Munera, Honores & Curas evectus, hic prope jacet.

*Thomas Vyner*, Miles & Baronetus, *Cernyeniſibus Aquilonis* in Agro *Gloceſtrienſi* oriundus; cujus Laudes non jaſtabit hoc Marmor. Adi, Lector, Fraternitatem Aurifabrorum, Hoſpitium & Chriſti celeberrimum; utrobique ſpectatam Hominis Charitatem, Donis ejus opulentis ſat probatam videas.

Placide vixit, omnium Bonorum, quorum per plurimos Juſticia ſua celeberrimâ ſibi conciliavit, Inimicos (ſi habuiſſet ullos) Charitate devinctos eſſe quærebat. Publico, privato, ſecreto, affiduus erat Numinis Divini Cultor. Mortalis Vitæ tandem pertæſus, anno Ætatis ſuæ Septuageſimo ſeptimo, quod ei mortale erat, immortale ſuum læte in Manus Redemptoris exhalavit, Maii 11 A. S. 1665.

Hinc, Lector, bene vivendi & feliciter moriendi Vias condiſce & Præmia.

At the Inſtance of *Thomas Vyner*, Eſq; Clerk of the Patents, piously deſiring to preſerve the Memory of his dear Father, Sir *Thomas Vyner*, deceaſed; his Executor, Sir *Robert Vyner*, Knight,

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and Baronet, cauſed this Monument to be ſet up, Anno Dom. 1672.

Ibid.

To the Memory of *Thomas Vyner*, Eſq; Second Son of Sir *Thomas Vyner*, Knight and Baronet, by Dame *Honour*, Daughter of *George Humble*, Eſq; of this Pariſh, his ſecond Wife, This Monument was erected at the Charge of Sir *Robert Vyner*, Knight and Baronet, ſole Executor of his Laſt Will and Teſtament, An. Dom. 1673.

Flos Juventutis, Corporis pariter & Animi fulgore pluribus non parum præluſens, Urbis, & hujus pulcherrimæ Spes ornata, *Thomas Vyner*, Armiger, Militis & Baronetti ejusdem Nominis. Hic jacet Filiorum alter, qui poſt varios Annos exteris Nationes luſtrando exactos ad natale ſolum rediit Patri chariſſimus. Aſt, heu! Patriſ mox defuncti citius premens ipſe veſtigia à ſuis tribus plurimum deſideratus, ad Cœlites Anima cœlebs migravit.

Quam partem chariſſimam Corpus ejus inſequendo deſeſſum ad hujus Lapidis metam moratur, hoc ipſo in Templo novis cum ea expectans Nuptias, quod è Cineribus ſuis inter primos Inſtauratores, ipſe Sumptibus non exiguis pie reſuſcitavit. Abi, Viator, utile fit tibi hoc Exemplar; & ſi potes, parilem te habe moriturum. Obiit Feb. 5 1666.

*Jacobus Humble*, *Londinenſis*, Patri Filius, ob Fidem *Hollandiæ* exultantis; ex C. Nepotibus habuit LXX. Superſtites: Filios V. videns Mercatores ſorentiſſimos; ipſe *Londinenſis* Burſæ Pater; Piſſimè oblit Nonagenarius, An. Dom. 1682.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.

Near this Place is interred the Body of Sir *William Phipps*, Knight; who, in the Year 1687, by his great Induſtry, diſcover'd among the Rocks near the Banks of *Bahama*, on the North Side of *Hiſpaniola*, a ſpaniſh Plate Ship which had been under Water Forty-four Years; out of which he took, in Gold and Silver, to the Value of Three hundred thouſand Pounds Sterling; and with a Fidelity equal to his Conduſt, brought it all to London, where it was divided between himſelf and the reſt of the Adventurers: For which great Service he was knighted by his then Maſteſty, King *James II.* and afterward by the Command of his preſent Maſteſty, and at the Requeſt of the principal Inhabitants of *New England*, he accepted the Government of the *Maſachuſets*; in which he continued to the Time of his Death, and diſcharged his Truſt with that Zeal for the Interreſt of his Country, and with ſo little Regard to his own private Advantage, that he juſtly gained the good Eſteem and Affections of the greateſt and beſt Part of the Inhabitants of that Colony. He died the 18th of February 1694; and his Lady, to perpetuate his Memory, hath cauſed this Monument to be erected.

NewView Lond.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens; eighty-eight Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

*John de Norton* was Rector of this Church in the Year 1355.

In digging a Foundation for the preſent Church, in the Year 1716, at the Depth of fifteen and twenty-two Feet, were diſcovered a great Variety of Roman Earthen Veſſels, both for ſacred and prophane Uſes, (but all broken) together with a Number of Tuſks and Bones of Boars and Goats, with divers Medals and Pieces of Metal, ſome teſſelated Works, a Piece of an Aqueduct, and, at the Bottom of all, a Well full of Dirt, which was no ſooner removed, than a fine Spring aroſe, wherein is placed a Pump, by which, it is ſaid, is drawn the beſt and moſt ſalubrious Water

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Paroch.



ter in or about the City. By the great Quantity of Pottheards, &c. found in this Place, I am of Opinion, that here must have been a Roman Pottery: And by the Tusks and Bones, I imagine, that in this Neighbourhood stood the Temple of Concord, mentioned by the Romans. See Langbourn Ward.

St. MATTHEW's, Friday-street.

Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch. This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the West Side of Friday-street, in the Ward of Faringdon within, owes its Name to its Dedication to St. Matthew, the Evangelist, and its Situation in the Street of that Name.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Rectory being antiently in the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, it continued in them till their Suppression; when the Coventual Church being converted into a Cathedral, Henry VIII. conferred the same upon the Bishop: But the new Bishoprick being soon after dissolved, Edward VI. in the Year 1551, granted the same to the Bishop of London, and his Successors, in whom the Advowson still continues.

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church being destroyed by the Fire of London in the Year 1666, 'tis handsomely rebuilt; and the Parish of St. Peter, Cheap, being thereunto united, by Act of Parliament, the Incumbent's Profits are thereby greatly increased; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	150	0 0
Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.	By Casualties Anno 1636	—	10	0 0
	By a Parsonage House	—	15	0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	—	— 47 14 9
	To Tenths	—	—	— 4 15 5
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	15 0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	5 0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Parish Ac. Book.	George Bryan receiv'd	—	—	97 19 9
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	29	4 8
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	79	18 1
	Balance to the Warden	—	11	3 0

Donations, per Annum.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur.	By Sir Nicholas Twisford	—	10	0 0
	By Mrs. Cole	—	5	0 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur. Anthony Cage entombed here doth rest ; Whose Wisdome still prevail'd the Commonweale :

A Man with God's good Gifts so amply blest,  
That few, or none his Doings may impale.  
A Man unto the Widow and the Poore  
A Comfort, and a Succour evermore.  
Three Wives he had of Credit and of Fame;  
The First of them, Elizabeth that hight,  
Who buried here, brought to this Cage, by Name,  
Seventeene young Plants, to give his Table  
Light;

The Second Wife (for her part) brought him none;  
The Third and last, no more but only One.

He deceased the 24th Day of June, Anno Domini 1583.

Ibid. As Man liveth, so he dyeth;  
As Tree falleth, so it iyeth.  
Anne Middleton, thy Life well past,  
Doth argue restfull Blifs at last.

Obiit Anno à partu Virginis Mariæ, 1596, Mens. Januar. die 11 Anno Reg. Reginae Elizabethæ 39, Ætatis suæ 54.

In the midst of this Quire lyeth the Body of Gaius Newman, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, of the Age of Sixty-six Yeeres. Hee had Issue by his Wife Anne, the Daughter of Nicholas Cullum, of London, Merchant-Taylor, Seven Sonnes and Five Daughters, Gabriel, Gaius, Robert, Nicholas, Francis, Thomas and Hugh; Elizabeth, Mary, Anne, Sarah and Judith. Hee deceased the Third Day of March, 1613.

Here lyes the Body of Sir Edward Clark, Kt. Lord Maior of this City of London, Anno Dom. 1696. Dyed Sept. 1. 1703, in the 76th Year of his Age. By his first Wife, Elizabeth, Daughter of the Reverend Mr. Thomas Gouge, he had Issue Anne and Thomas, that dyed before him. By his second, Jane, Daughter of Richard Clotterbuck, Esq; he had Two Children that survived him. Jane married to Maynard Colchester, of Westbury in Gloucestershire, Esq; And Sir Thomas Clark, of Brickendonbury in Hertfordshire, Kt. in pious Memory of his dear Parents buried underneath, erected this Monument.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; forty-eight Houses and a Half. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Andrew Wardrobe, seven Pounds per annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Roger de South Croxton was Rector of this Church in the Year 1322. See Farringdon within.

St. MICHAEL Bassishaw.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the West Side of Basinghall-street, in the Ward of Bassishaw, is denominated from its Dedication to St. Michael the Arch-angel, and the Place of its Situation near Basing's-Haw, or Hall.

The Patronage of this Rectory seems to have been antiently in the Bishop of London; but the same falling into Lay Hands for some Time, it at last came to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, where it has ever since continued, but subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the great Conflagration of 1666, 'tis handsomely rebuilt, and in all Respects remains upon the antient Foot, other than the settling a certain improved Stipend upon the Incumbent, in lieu of Tithes; which, together with the other Profits and Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	132	11	0
By Casualties in the Year 1636	10	0	0
By Sir Woolstan Dixie's Gift	10	0	0
By a Parsonage House	7	0	0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	17	0	0
To Tenths	1	14	0
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	5	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Richard Long received	43	0	11½
Paid on Account of the Church	260	2	11
Paid on that of the Poor	213	3	7¾
Balance to the Parish	9	14	4¾

Donations,









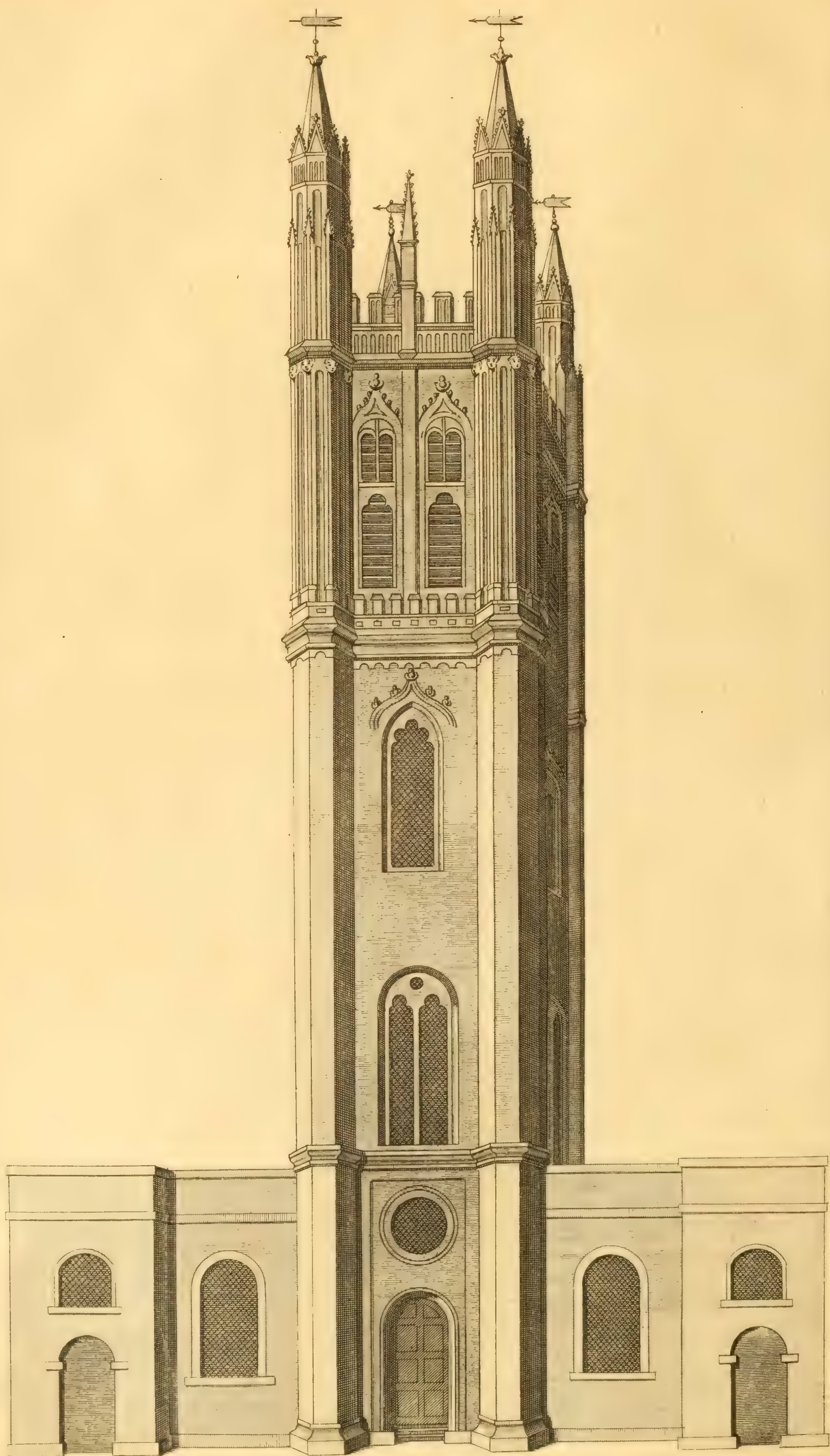
*The North West Prospect of the Danes Church in Helleclose Square.*











*The West Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Michael Cornhill.*



Donations, per Annum.

Don.Reg.	1496, By John Baker	—	—	1	0	0
	1575, By the Lady Anne Bacon		14	0	0	
	1582, By Richard Adams	—	0	10	0	
	1583, By John Storey	—	2	0	0	
	1587, By Thomas Rose	—	5	4	0	
	1592, By Sir Woolstan Dixie		10	0	0	
	1608, By Cicely Cyoll	—	3	0	0	
	1617, By Margaret Deane		1	0	0	
	1625, By Alderman Ellkyn		2	12	0	
	1630, By John Banks	—	2	0	0	
	1632, By John Lock, two Boys in Christ's Hospital	—	0	0	0	
	1633, By Alderman Baskersfield		2	10	0	
	1647, By Emanuel Bird	—	6	0	0	
	1653, By George Vaughan, 250 l. for a Purchase	—	—	12	10	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund.Ed. Hic jacet Dom. Richard. Sarich, quondam Rec-  
Stow.Sur. tor istius Ecclef. Qui obiit 13 Novemb. Ann.  
Dom. 1359. Cujus Anime propitiatur Deus.

Weav. John Burton lyeth under here,  
Fun Mon. Sometimes of London Citizen and Mercer;  
And Jenet, his Wife, with their Progeny,  
Been turned to Erth, as you may see.  
Friends free, what so yee bee,  
Pray for us, we you prey:  
As you see us in this Degree,  
So shall you be another Day.

Obiit Anno 460.

Ibid. Huc ades, atque tuis metire, Viator, ocellis,  
Quam brevis inclusos illigat Urna Duos.  
Ut modo tu, Vir fuit hic, hæc & femina quondam,  
Nunc gelidi Pars est hujus uterque Soli.  
Nomen Abel, More erat Cognomen, & Exoniensum  
Cæsarii Doctor Juris in Urbe fuit.  
Agnes alterius Nomen, conjuxque Johannis  
More fuit hujus Abel, qui modo Frater erat.  
Ut cupis ergo tibi faciant post funera Vivi,  
Has modo tute breves, quisquis es, ede preces!  
Hic Abel primo, hic Agnes relevetur ab agno,  
Qui prius agnino sanguine lavit oves.  
Obiit Abel, 1486; Agnes, 1499. Quorum ani-  
mabus.

Ibid. Here lyeth the Body of John Martyn, late Ci-  
tizen and Maior of the Cite of London, and Ka-  
therin, his Wyff, whos Children with them here  
bin fixed. The which John Martyn departed out  
of the present Life, the last Day of December,  
in the Yeare of our Lord 1471; and the said Ka-  
therine, the 20th Day of August, in the Yeare of  
our Lord God 1487; on whos Souls Jesus have  
mercy.

Ibid. Hic jacet Rogerus Ree, Miles, & Rosa, Uxor  
ejus; qui quidem Rogerus obiit 18 die Mensis  
Januarii, Anno Dom. 1479. Cujus Anime, &c.

Ibid. Hic jacet Andreas Chyett, quondam Sementa-  
rius istius Civitatis, qui obiit 14 die Julii, An.  
Dom. 1498. Cujus Anime propitiatur Altissi-  
mus. Amen.

Ibid. Here undyr lieth buried the Bodies of Sir James  
Yerford, Knight, Mercer, and sometym Maior of  
this Cite of London; and of Dame Elisabeth, his  
Wife. The which Sir James deceasyd the 22 Day  
of June, An. Dom. 1527; and the said Elisabeth  
deceasyd the 8th Day of August, An. Dom. 1548;  
on whos Souls, &c.

Mund.Ed. In Chirurgery brought up in Youth,  
Stow.Sur. A Knight here lieth dead;  
A Knight and eke a Surgeon such  
As England feld hath bred.

For which so soveraigne Gift of God,  
Wherein he did excell,  
King Henry 8th call'd him to Court,  
Who lov'd him dearly well.  
God gave the Gift, the King gave Goods,  
The Gift of God t'enhance;  
Where God and such a Prince do joyne,  
Such Man hath happy Chance.  
King Edward, for his Service fake,  
Bade him rise up a Knight,  
A Name of Praise, and ever since  
He Sir John Ailife hight.  
Right worshipful in Name and Charge,  
In London liv'd he than;  
In Blackwell-Hall, the Merchant Chiefe,  
First Sheriffe, then Alderman.  
The Hospitals bewaile his Death,  
The Orphan Children mone,  
Their chiefe Erector being dead,  
And Benefactor gone.  
Dame Isabell, who liv'd with him,  
His faithful Wife and Make,  
With him (as dearest after Death)  
Doth not her Knight forsake.  
The Knight the 24th of October  
Yeelded up his Breath.  
And she soone after followed,  
To live with him in Death.

Here lyeth buried under this Tombe the Body  
of Sir John Gresham, Knight, sometime Alder-  
man and Lord Maior of this City of London, who  
had Two Wives, Dame Mary, his first Wife, by  
whom hee had Issue Five Sonnes and Sixe Daugh-  
ters: By Dame Katharine, his last Wife, no Issue.  
Which Sir John deceased the 23d Day of October,  
Anno Domini 1566; and Dame Mary died the 21  
Day of September 1538; Dame Katharine died . . .

Ibid.

Siste pedem, Viator, quisquis es, ac venerare,  
Thomæ Wharton, M. D. C. L. M. S. quod fuit  
mortale heic Juxta Situm est: Qui Winstonie,  
apud Dunelmenses, natus; Cantabrigia, apud Pem-  
brochianos, educatus, non ipsius natalis Soli, non  
Academiae, sed in Commune Humani Generis  
commodum natum se, educatumq; factis com-  
probavit.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

Vir Justus, Probus, Pius, omnimodo eruditi-  
one, cæteris hominibus hac solummodo conditione  
impar, quod omnes sui Seculi Medicos facile ante-  
celluit. Grassante infami illa Londiniis Peste,  
Hoste infensissimâ, Anno 1666. Rebus ad Triarios  
jam planè perductis, Receptusq; aliis canentibus,  
Fixis Aquilis, adhæsit immotus, Saluti publicæ  
velle asserens prospicere, Alienæ apparentem, suæ  
profusum. Natus Anno 1614. Obiit 1673.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;  
one hundred and forty-eight Houses. Augmen-  
tation to the Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, six  
Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Though I cannot ascertain the Time when the  
first Church of this Parish was founded, yet that  
it is of great Antiquity, is manifest, by its having  
been given by G. Bishop of London, to the Prior  
and Canons of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, be-  
fore the Year 1246, when the Donation was con-  
firmed by Henry III. which Benefaction was pro-  
bably the Gift of Gilbert Universalis, about the  
Year 1140. See Bassishaw Ward.

Newe.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch

St. MICHAEL, Cornhill.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate in  
St. Michael's-alley in Cornhill, and Ward of that  
Name, owes its Name to its Dedication to St.

Michael



*Michael* above mentioned, and its antient Situation in the Street called *Cornhill*.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

The Patronage of this Church appears to have been antiently in *Alnotbus*, a Priest, who gave the same to the Abbot and Convent of *Covefham* (mistaken for *Evesham*) before the Year 1133; for in that Year *Reynold*, the Abbot, and Canons, granted the same to *Sparling*, a Priest, with all the Lands thereunto belonging, except those held by *Orgar le Proud*, at the Rent of two Shillings *per Annum*; in Consideration of which Grant, the said *Sparling* covenanted and agreed, not only to pay annually to the said Abbot and Canons the Sum of thirteen Shillings and four Pence, but likewise to supply the House of the said Abbot (when in *London*) with Fire, Water and Salt.

Ibid.

Some Time after, this Rectory reverting to the Abbot and Convent aforesaid, they continued Patrons thereof till the Year 1503, when, by a proper Instrument, dated 3 *December*, they conveyed the Advowson thereof to the Company of Drapers of this City; who, in Consideration of which, settled a perpetual Annuity of five Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence upon the said Abbot and Canons, and their Successors; besides an antient Pension of six Shillings and eight Pence annually paid them out of the said Church. By Virtue of which Contract, the said Company of Drapers have been Patrons thereof ever since. But in Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church being destroyed in the dreadful Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, it is beautifully rebuilt, and in all Respects remains as formerly; other than, in lieu of uncertain Tithes, a certain Stipend is settled upon the Rector, which, together with his other Profits and Disbursements on account of the Cure, are as follow:

Aft Parl.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.

*Receipts on Account of the Cure.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ibid. By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0
Newc. By Casualties <i>Anno</i> 1636	7	6	8
Rep. Eccl. By nine yearly Sermons	4	10	0
Paroch.			

*Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ibid. To First-fruits	35	1	8
To Tenths	3	10	2
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	10	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	6	8

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1723.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Par. Acc. Samuel Welfshman receiv'd	1088	14	8
Book. Paid on account of the Church	818	8	11
Paid on that of the Poor	309	7	9
Balance to the Warden	39	2	0

*Donations, per Annum.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ibid. By Mrs. Daynes	1	0	0
By John Vernon, Esq;	2	8	0
By Martha Huitson	5	0	0
By Robert Abbot, Esq;	5	0	0
By Mr. Caldwell	0	10	0
1678, By Spencer Cowper, Esq;	5	0	0

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Weav.  
Fun. Mon.

Hic jacet in Tumulo, Doctor Venerabilis *Hugo*  
*Dauset* olim Rector, vere fideique Protector.  
MC quater. X. ter IX. fit & I. sex  
*Aprilisque* die ter I: V. femel I. migrat ille.

Here undyr was beryed *Robart Barnes* by Name, Ibid.  
Citizon of *London*, and Mercer of the same:  
And this is written that others may remembyr,  
How godly he departed the Twentyth on of *Novembyr*.

Here lyth the Body of *John Boot's* Wiff, Ibid.  
Dissolvdy by Deth to her fyrst Matter Dust;  
Who from the Cares of this World departyd her  
Liff,  
The Twenty-third Day of the Monyth of *August*,  
One thousand Fyve hundryd and Seven, beyng  
Threescore Yeerys old just.

Here lyeth *Robert Fabian*, Alderman and She- Ibid.  
riffie of *London*, who composed a laborious Chro-  
nicle of *England* and *France*, with the Monuments  
and the Succession of the Lord Maiors of *London*;  
and died *Anno Dom.* 1511.

Like as the Day his Course doth consume,  
And the new Morrow springeth againe as fast,  
So Man and Woman by Natures Custome,  
This Life to passe, at last in Earth are cast:  
In Joy and Sorrow, which here their Time doe  
waste,  
Never in one State, but in Course transitorie;  
So full of Change is of this World the Glory.

Here lyeth *Francis Bennison*, a Citizen was hee, Mund. Ed.  
A Merchant Adventurer also, and of the Mystery Stow. Sur.  
Of Haberdashers Company. A Man of honest  
Name,  
Who here on Earth to Feare of God his vitall  
Dayes did frame.  
Two Wives hee had, the first of them in *Antwerpe*  
born she was;  
The other hee a Widdow left, so God brought it  
passe.

His Soule (no doubt) doth now remaine with God  
among the rest  
Of other worthy Christians, who evermore are  
blest.

*Philip Gunter*, Skinner, sometime Alderman of Ibid.  
this City, departed this Life the 15 Day of *Fe-*  
*bruary*, 1582, and lyeth buried in the Cloyster of  
this Church; who married *Anne* Daughter of  
*Henry Barley*, in the County of *Hereford*, Esq; and  
had Issue by her Eleven Sonnes and Foure Daugh-  
ters. He left good Maintenance for Two Ser-  
mons yeerly for ever in this Church: The one  
on the 15th Day of *March*, the other the 25th of  
*December*.

In *March* 1583 was buried in this Place, Ibid.  
*Alexander Every*, Merchant, but Forty Yeeres  
of Age;  
Whose godly Gifts, by Will, are Warrants of  
God's Grace  
In him. By whom, thinke on thy selfe, and on  
the Stage  
Thou stand'st, and measure it and other Worldly  
Things  
As Streames that swiftly slide down from their  
Springs.

*An. Dom.* 1570, primo *Feb.*

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Peter Houghton*, Ibid.  
of *London*, Alderman: He was free of the Gro-  
cers Company, a Merchant of the Staple in *Eng-*  
*land*, and a Merchant Adventurer. Hee was one  
of the Sheriffes of this City, in *Ann.* 1593, and  
died the last Day of *December* 1596. Hee gave  
to the Foure Hospitals, (that is to say) *St. Bar-*  
*tholomew's*, *Christ Church*, *St. Thomas* and *Bride-*  
*well*, 600 *l.* equally to be divided between them.  
Hee gave also to the Grocers Company, 400 *l.* to  
be lent to Eight young Men of the same Com-  
pany (Gratis) from Two Yeeres to Two Yeeres,  
for ever; which 1000 *l.* was paid by *John Vernon*,  
Merchant-Taylor, accordingly. He had to Wife  
*Mary*



May Houghton, who sithence married with Sir Thomas Vavasor, Knight Marshall. Hee had Children by her Two Sonnes, named Halton and Peter, who dyed young; and Two Daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. Mary was married to Sir James Scudamore, Knight; and Elizabeth to Sir Henry Bedingsfield, Knight.

NewView Lond. To the pious Memory of Mr. John Vernon, late a worthy Member of the worshipful Company of Merchant-Taylors, who by his Will, 1615, gave many large Legacies to the annual Relief of several Poor of that and other Companies of this City, amounting yearly to Two hundred Pounds. All which Charities are duly paid, as his Will directs, by the said Company; who, in Gratitude to the great Benefactor, erected this Monument at their Charge, in the Place where one was ruined by the Fire Anno 1666.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. Memorizæ Sacrum. Laurentio & Mariæ Chaldwell, conjugibus, sacro fœdere junctis, & duodenæ Proles Parentibus. Quorum Uxor & Mater, Maria, obiit Octobris 20; Anno Dom. 1621, Maritus & Pater, Laurentius, Novemb. 21, 1625; Septuagenarius utriq; Liberalibus & suis & de suis. Hoc Sepulchrum posuere Parentalis heredes Bonitatis, Filii eorum observantissimi: Quos defunctos & Deus habet, & Pauperes carendo ludent. Omnia Offa Justi Custodit Dominus.

Here is lodg'd a loving Pair,  
Sleeping rest they free from Care.  
Though their Journey from their Birth  
Had been tedious long on Earth,  
He that freed them from their Sin  
Sent them to this holy Inne,  
Joyful Requiems, for to sing  
Hallelujahs to their King;  
Til the Summons, til the Day,  
Til the Trump sound, Rise, away.

NewView Lond. Sir William Cowper, of Ratling Court, in the County of Kent, Knight and Baronet, born the 7th of March 1582, married Mrs. Martha Master, of E. Langden, in the said County, and died the 20th of December 1664; both lye buried in this Cloyster. In the pious Memory of whom Spencer Cowper, Esq; Fourth Son of the said Sir William and Martha, erected this Monument, and died a Batchelour, Nov. 6, 1676, in the 57 Year of his Age.

Ibid. Near this Place lyes the Body of Sir Edward Cowper, Knight, Second Son of Sir William Cowper, of Ratling Court, in the County of Kent, Knight and Baronet; born the 5th of August 1614, and died a Batchelor on Thursday the 10th of November, 1685, in the 71st Year and about Three Months of his Age; who, having left many living Monuments of a most just and charitable Life, order'd this Tomb to be erected by his Nephew and sole Executor, Edward Cowper, in Remembrance of his much-lamented Death.

Officers, &c. this Parish.

The Vestry is general; three Church-wardens; one hundred and twenty-one Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, ten Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Though I have not been able to discover the Time when this Church was at first founded, yet by Alnothus's having given the same to the Abbot and Convent of Evesham, in the Year 1133, I am of opinion that it owes its Foundation to the Saxons. Be that as it will, it was situate in the Street denominated Cornhill, till the Reign of Edward VI. when 'twas excluded the same, by

No. 97.

the Erection of four Houses in the Cemetery, on the North Side thereof.

Contiguous to this Church, on the South, was antiently situate a handsome Cloister, and a beautiful Church-yard, wherein was a Pulpit Cross (resembling that of St. Paul's) erected by Sir John Rudstone, some Time Mayor of this City; who purchasing Ground in this Neighbourhood, not only enlarged the said Church-yard, but likewise erected convenient Apartments for the Choiristers, who daily officiated in the Church; but the Choir being soon after dissolved, the Apartments were converted into Habitations for decayed Parishioners. See Cornhill Ward.

St. MICHAEL's, Crooked-Lane.

This Parish-Church is not of a modern Date, as is evident by John de Barham's being Rector thereof before the Year 1304. It is a Rectory, situate on the East Side of St. Michael's-lane, in the Ward of Candlewick-street, and denominated from its Dedication to the above-named St. Michael, and its Vicinity to Crooked-lane. The Patronage thereof appears to have been antiently in the Prior and Convent of Canterbury, in whom it continued till about the Year 1408. Since which Time it has been in the Archbishops of that See, and is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to Canterbury.

This Church suffering in the great Conflagration Anno 1666, 'tis, with its Steeple, rebuilt in a beautiful Manner; and remains, in all Respects, as formerly, except as to the Parliamentary Addition made to the Rectorial Revenues, which, with the other Profits and Disbursements respecting the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.				
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	100	0	0
By Casualties Anno 1636	—	6	14	4
By a Parsonage House	—	25	0	0
Disbursements on Account of the Cure.				
To First-fruits	—	26	8	4
To Tenths	—	2	12	10
To the Bishop's Procuration		0	7	7½
To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	0	0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.			
Thomas Walker receiv'd	—	444	9 4
Paid on Account of the Church		201	2 4
Paid on that of the Poor	—	227	7 4
Balance to the Parish	—	15	19 8

Donations, per Annum.			
By Thomas Ware	—	2	12 0
By Owen Waller	—	2	12 0
By Mr. Atwood	—	0	3 4
By Mr. Jennings	—	0	13 4
By Mr. Mouse, every Fifth Year		2	11 0
By Robert Hilson	—	2	12 0
By William Cotton	—	2	10 0
By John Burnell	—	2	12 0
By Mr. Wilham	—	20	0 0
By John Lemon	—	2	12 0
By Mr. Harris	—	2	12 0

Monumental Inscriptions.  
On John Lovekin, An. 1368.  
Worthy John Lovekin, Stockfish-monger, of London, here is leyd,  
Four Times of this City Lord-Mayor hee was, if Truth be feyd,



Twife he was by Election of Citizens then being,  
And Twife by the Commandment of his good  
Lord the King.  
Cheef Founder of this Church in his Life-time  
was he ;  
Such Lovers of the Commonwelth too few ther be.  
Of *August* the Fourth, Thirteene hundryth Sixty  
and Eyght,  
His Flesh to Erth, his Soul to God went Streight.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

Here under lyth a Man of Fame,  
*William Walworth* callyd by Name;  
Fishmonger he was in Life-time here,  
And twife Lord Mayor, as in Bookes appere;  
Who with Courage stout, and manly Might,  
Slew *Wat Tyler*, in King *Richard's* Sight;  
For which Act done, and trew Intent,  
The King made him Knight incontinent:  
And gave him Armes, as here may see,  
To declare his Fact and Chivalrie.  
He left this Life, the Yere of our God  
Thirteene hundryd Fourscore and Three od.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Farewell, my Friends, the Tide abideth no Man,  
I am departed hence, and so shall ye.  
But in this Passage the best Song that I can,  
Is *Requiem æternam*; now, *Jesu*, grant it me;  
When I have ended all mine Adversitie,  
Grant me in Paradise to have a Mansion,  
That shedst thy Blood for my Redemption.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

Here lyeth, wrapt in Clay,  
The Body of *William Wray*.  
I have no more to say.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here under lyeth the Bodies of Sir *Henry Amcotes*, Knight, Alderman and Lord Maior of London; and Dame *Joane* his Wife; which Sir *Henry Amcotes* deceased the 5th Day of *September*, Anno 1554, and the said Dame *Joane* deceased the 4th Day of *September*, Anno Dom. 1573.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Queene *Elizabeth* both was and is alive, what then  
can more be said?

In Heaven a Saint, in Earth a blessed Maid.  
She ruled *England* Yeeres 44 and more, and then  
returned to God,  
At the Age of Seventy Yeeres, and somewhat od.

Ibid.

S. S. Necnon piæ Memorix *Johannis Lemmani*,  
Viri clariss. Civis, ac Senatoris integerrimi, Equi-  
tis Aurat. olim hujus Urbis Prætoris; qui se, in  
suo munere, laudatissime gessit, Pietatis Cultor,  
Justitiæ vindex. Suis in Cœlibatu perpetuo vixit  
Parens, et suis plusquam Pater munifice mor-  
tuus. Hic Resurrectionem expectat.

*Salinghamiæ* ex Agro *Norfolciensi* oriundus,  
Probitate Simplicitate nixus. Anno Salut. Hu.  
c1510c.xxxii. et suo Octogesimo octavo, Die  
*Mart.* 26 Reg. cœleste certa Fide præstolatur.

Ibid.

Sub hoc Marmore requiescit, in Spe Resurre-  
ctionis ad Gloriam, *Maria*, fidelis Uxor *Johan-  
nis More*, Mercatoris, Filia *Edwardi Worwood*,  
Grocer. Obiit 10 Decemb. Anno Christi 1632.

*Memento Mori.*

Hic  
Mitis, amans, humilis, pia; pulchra, pudica, mo-  
desta,  
Grata Deo, Sponso chara, *Maria* jacet.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;  
one hundred and nineteen Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

This Rectory Church was antiently a very  
small and piteous Building, adjoining to the Mar-  
ket of *Eastcheap*, wherein dwelt divers slaugh-  
tering Butchers; who laying the Ordure and Ex-  
crements of the Beasts they killed near unto the  
Church, the same was almost surrounded with a

noisome Lay-stall: But *John Lovekin*, some Time  
Mayor of this City, having removed that Nui-  
sance, in the Year 1317, he erected a handsome  
Church on the Site thereof; which being some  
Time after enlarged with a Choir and Side-Isles,  
by the famous Sir *William Walworth*, he by Li-  
cence from *Richard II.* Anno 1380, united eight  
several Chantries therein; and by an Addition  
to the annual Revenues thereof, converted the  
same into a College in the said Church, consist-  
ing of a Master and nine Priests, to celebrate the  
Divine Offices, for the good State of the King,  
himself, and *Margaret*, his Wife, whilst living,  
and their Souls when dead, together with those of  
the Founders of the said Chantries, and the Souls  
of all Benefactors and Faithful deceased.

By the early Account we have of the Market,  
which was antiently held in this Neighbourhood,  
denominated *Eastcheap*, and its Vicinity to the  
*Roman Trajeetus*, or Ferry, I take it to have been  
one of the first Markets of this City.

#### *St. MICHAEL's, Queenhithe.*

This Church is a Rectory, situate on the North  
Side of *Thames-street*, in the Ward of *Queenhithe*;  
about the Year 1181, it was denominated *St.  
Michael de Cornhithe*; which seems to shew the  
modern Appellation of *Queenhithe* to be only a  
Corruption.

Newt.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

This Rectory, which is denominated from the  
above-named *St. Michael* and its Neighbourhood  
to *Queenhithe*, has all along been in the Collation  
of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, in Sub-  
jection to the Archdeacon.

The Church of this Parish which was destroy-  
ed by the great Fire in the Year 1666, was rebuilt  
in the present handsome Manner, and the Parish  
of the Trinity thereunto united; whereby the In-  
cumbent's Fees are considerably augmented, which,  
with the other Profits and Disbursements of the  
Cure, are as follow:

#### *Receipts on Account of the Cure.*

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	160	0	0	Act Parl.
By Casualties Anno 1636	21	0	0	22 & 23
By Glebe in ditto	10	0	0	Car II.
By a Parsonage House	8	0	0	Newt.
				Rep Eccle.
				Paroch.

#### *Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

	l.	s.	d.	
To First-fruits	24	7	6	Ibid.
To Tenths	2	8	9	
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	11	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	0	
To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	0	0	0	

#### *Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.*

<i>William Woodcock</i> receiv'd	276	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Par. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	144	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	129	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Balance to the Parish	2	14	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	

#### *Donations, per Annum.*

	l.	s.	d.	
By King <i>James</i> the First	2	0	0	Ibid.
By <i>John Thompson</i>	17	0	0	
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	0	2	0	
By Justice <i>Randall</i>	12	10	0	
By <i>Bernard Hide</i>	0	9	0	
By Lady <i>Bridges</i>	1	13	0	

*Monumental*



Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav. Fun Mon. Orate pro Animabus Richardi Marloi, quondam venerabilis Majoris Civitatis London, & Agnetis, Confortis suæ; qui ob.

Ibid. Richardo Hill, potentissimi Regis Henrici Octavi, Celle Vinarie Prefectus. Elisabethæ, Conjux mœstissima facta jam Undecimorum Liberorum Mater, Marito optimo; immatura tandem Morte sublato. Quod solum potuit Posteritati Commendatum cupiens, hoc Monumentum posuit. Obiit An. Dom. 1539, die Mens. Maii 12.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general; all being admitted that have either served or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens; one hundred and forty-one Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch. Queen-bithe, antiently denominated Corn-bithe, (as I imagine, from its having been the Corn Market) appears to be of great Antiquity. See Queen-bithe Ward.

St. MICHAEL Querne.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof, which stood at the West End of of Cheapside, between Blowbladder-street, and Pater-noster-row, in the Ward of Farringdon within, had a narrow Passage at the West End; but it being burnt down in the late Fire of London, the Site thereof by Act of Parliament was laid into the Street to enlarge the same. See Faringdon Ward within.

Ibid. The earliest Account I find of this Church is in the Year 1181, when the State thereof was returned to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; at which Time it appears to have been only a Chapel, and as such it continued many Years after; for the first Parson or Rector thereof, we are told, was buried therein, Anno 1461. In Records it is called St. Michael ad Bladum; that is, at the Corn, at present corruptly, Querne. It was likewise at some times denominated, St. Michael de Macello, from its Neighbourhood to the Shambles, or Flesh-Market.

Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch. This Church, which was all along in the Collocation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and under the Subjection of the Archdeacon, was consumed in the great Conflagration in the Year 1666, and not being rebuilt, the Parish is united to the Church of St. Vedast, in Foster-lane; in the Account whereof, I shall insert that of the Profits and Disbursements of the Cure; and shall now proceed to give an Account of the Parochial Charge, relating to the Church and Poor :

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc. Book.	Charles Schuckburg receiv'd	—	331	14 11½
	Paid on Account of the Church		128	2 1
	Paid on that of the Poor		203	5 9
	Balance to the Parish	—	0	7 1½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	1550, By Thomas Walker, three Houses	—	—	—	0	0	0
	1570, By Thomazine Leland, one ditto	—	—	—	0	0	0
	1679, By John Davenport, 60 l. for a Purchase	—	—	—	3	0	0
	By the Lady Barnardiston	—	—	—	4	0	0
	By Richard Barnes	—	—	—	4	0	0

		l.	s.	d.
	By William Brown	—	—	2 0 0
	By Mr. Buckland	—	—	1 0 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Piæ Memoræ sanum: Gilberto Erington de Welfington, Armigero, ex antiqua Eringtoncrum Familia, de Denton in Comitatu Northumbriæ orto. Qui ex Dorothea, Uxore charissima, una Filiarum Johannis de Lavale, de Senton de Lavale, in dicto Com. Militis, Tres Filias, Marcum, Robertum, & Cuthbertum; & Sex Filias, Annam, Margaretam, Katharinam, Elisabetham, Dorotheam, & Græciam suscepit. Ex Agro nativo huc in hanc Civitatem profectus, Morboque correptus; obiit 18 die Junii, Anno Domini 1578, Ætatis sue 63. Patri optimo & charissimo, officiosæ Pietatis & Memoræ perpetuum Testem, novissimum hoc parentale Monumentum percipit, posuit, præstitit, Marcus Erington, Filius mœrens, 20 Die Feb. 1618. In te, Domine, speravi; non confundar in æternum. Ps. 31.

Vita bonos, sed Pœna malos, æterna capefeit.  
Vita bonis, sed Pœna malis, per secula crescit.  
His Mors, his Vita, perpetuatur ita.

Ibid. John Bankes, Mercer and Esquire, whose Body lyeth here interred, the Sonne of Thomas Bankes, free of the Barber Surgeons; this John was aged 59, and expired the 9th of September, Anno 1630. His First Wife was Martha, a Widow; by whom he had One only Sonne, deceased. His Second Wife was Anne Hasell; who left unto him One Daughter and Heir called Anna, since married unto Edmund Waller, of Berkensfield in Buckinghamshire, Esquire. He gave by his Last Will and Testament (written with his owne Hand) to unbeneficed Ministers; to decayed House-keepers; to the Poore of many Parishes; to all (or the most) of the Prisons, Bridewells, and Hospitals, in and about London; to young Beginners, to set up their Trades; to the Artillery Garden, and towards the Maintenance thereof for ever, very bountifully; to his own Company, both in Lands and Money; to his Friends, in Tokens of Remembrance; to divers of his Kindred; and to other charitable and pious Uses, the Summe of Six thousand Pounds: Notwithstanding the noble and sufficient Dower to his Daughter reserved. And all these severall Legacies, by his carefull Executor, Robert Tichbourne, and his Overseers, punctually observed, and fully discharged.

Imbalm'd in pious Arts, wrapt in a Shroud  
Of white, innocuous Charity, who vow'd,  
Having enough, the World should understand,  
No Need of Money might escape his Hand:  
Bankes here is laid asleepe, this Place did breed him,

A Precedent to all that shall succeed him.  
Note both his Life and immitable End,  
Not he th' unrighteous Mammon made his Friend;  
Expressing by his Talent's rich Increase,  
Service, that gain'd him Praise, and lasting Peace.  
Much was to him committed, much he gave,  
Entring his Treasure there, whence all shall have  
Returne with Use; what to the Poore is given  
Claimes a just Promise of Reward in Heaven:  
Even such a Bankes, Bankes left behind at last,  
Riches stor'd up, which Age nor Time can waste.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; seventy-six Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, five Pounds ten Shillings per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

At the West End of Cheapside, and North-East Door of St. Paul's Church-yard, was situate an antient



Ran. antient Stone Crofs, denominated the *Old Crofs* ;  
Higd. which, by a certain Author, appears to have been  
Polychr. the Standard where *Walter Stapleton*, Bifhop of  
Poly. *Exeter*, and *Treasurer to Edward II.* was be-  
Virg. Hift. headed by the Populace in the Year 1326. This  
Angl. Standard continued till the Year 1390, when it  
was obliged to make way for the Inlargement of  
Stow. Sur. the Church of *St. Michael at Querne*, and Erektion  
Lnd. of the little Conduit at *St. Paul's Gate* aforefaid ;  
which, with the Jufts held in the Reign of *Ed-  
ward III.* between the great Crofs and *Soper-lane*,  
are fufficient to fhew, that this was the old  
Standard ; and that the other at the End of *Honey-  
lane*, called the *Old Standard*, muft have been  
erected fince the Year 1331, otherwife the faid  
Jufts could not have been conveniently held in  
*Cheapside*.

On part of the Site of the Church of this Pa-  
rifh, after the Fire of *London* in the Year 1666,  
was erected a Conduit, for fupplying the Neigh-  
bourhood with Water. But the fame being found  
unnecessary, it was, with others, pulled down  
*Anno 1727.* See *Larringdon Ward* within.

St. MICHAEL Royal.

This Church, which is a Rectory, fuate on  
the Eaft Side of *College-hill*, in the Ward of *Vin-  
try*, is, like the preceding, denominated from *St.  
Michael*, and its Neighbourhood antiently to the  
*Tower Royal*.

Newc. The firft Mention I find of this Parifh-Church  
Rep. Eccl. is, that *Hugh de Derby* was collated thereto in the  
Paroch. Year 1285, by the Prior and Canons of *Canter-  
bury*, in whom it continued till it was converted  
into a College ; and even then the faid Monks fo  
far continued Patrons thereof, as to prefent a  
Person nominated by the Mafter and Wardens of  
the *Mercers Company*.

Ibid. This Church, which is one of the thirteen Pe-  
culiars in this City belonging to the Archbishop  
of *Canterbury*, was confumed in the destructive  
Fire of 1666 : But it being rebuilt in a hand-  
fome Manner, the Parifh of *St. Martin Vintry* is  
thereunto united ; whereby the Rectorial Profits  
are greatly augmented ; which, together with the  
Disburfements on account of the Cure, are as fol-  
low :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
Ibid. By Money in lieu of Tithes —	140	0	0
Newc. By Glebe Anno 1636 —	1	0	0
Rep. Eccl. By Casualties in ditto —	21	0	0
Paroch. By Bequest Sermons —	13	0	0

Disburfements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid. To Firft-fruits —	28	0	8½
To Tenths —	2	16	6¾
To the Archbishop's Procuration	0	7	7½
To the Bifhop's Procuration —	0	10	0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

Parish Ac. <i>Thomas Sheppard</i> received	144	13	1½
Book. Paid on Account of the Church	32	3	5
Paid on that of the Poor —	102	19	6
Balance to the Parifh —	9	10	2½

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid. 1508, By <i>James Finch</i> , for a Lecture	10	0	0
1575, By <i>John Heydon</i> , Alderman, for ditto — — —	13	6	8

1575, By <i>John Heydon</i> , Alderman,	l.	s.	d.
for the Poor — —	5	12	0
1620, By <i>Thomas Juxon</i> — —	2	13	4
By <i>Elizabeth Juxon</i> — —	15	0	0
By <i>Martha Barrat</i> — —	0	16	8
By the Lady <i>Bayley</i> — —	4	6	8
1706, By <i>Humphrey Hody</i> — —	5	0	0

Monumental Inſcriptions.

For Sir *Richard Whittington*.

Ut fragans Nardus, famâ fuit iſte Ricardus,  
Albificans Villam, qui juſtâ rexerat illam.  
Flos Mercatorum, Fundator Prefbiterorum,  
Sic & egenorum teſtis ſit certus eorum.  
Omnibus Exemplum Barathrum vincendo moro-  
fum.  
ondidit hoc Templum Michaelis, quam ſpecio-  
fum.  
Regia Spes & Pres, Divinis Res rata turbis.  
Pauperibus Pater extiterat, Major quater Urbis.  
Martius hunc vicit, en Annos Gens tibi dicit.  
Finiit ipſa Dies ; ſis ſibi Chriſte, Quies.  
Ejus Sponſa pia, generoſa, probata, Sophia  
Jungitur, &c.

Hic jacet Edwardus Lupton, cognomine dictus ;  
Occidit, heu ! Juvenis, cum Spes foret omnibus  
una.

Pauperibus fuerat ſtudioſis ille Patronus,  
Mille & quingentos ter ſævos vidit ademptos.  
Moribus & Studiis, qui vivens claruit olim ;  
Spiritus iſte, Jeſus, meus, a te ſuſcipiatur.

Quisquis ades, plora Fata dolenda Viri,  
Hujus Collegii quique Magiſter erat ;  
Doctor, & in Sacro Dogmate clarus erat ;  
Qui obiit Oſobris, & quoque Nona fuit.  
Credere nunc fas eſt, Spiritus Aſtra tenet :  
Spes me tua, Jeſus, es, Gratia non Opera.

Officers, &c. in this Parifh.

The Veſtry is general ; two Church-wardens ;  
fifty-nine Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parifh.

This Church was rebuilt by the famous Sir *Ri-  
chard Whittington*, (four times Mayor of this  
City.) See *Vintry Ward*.

St. MICHAEL's, Woodſtreet.

This Church is a Rectory, ſeated on the Weſt  
Side of *Woodſtreet*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*  
within : *John de Eppewell* was Rector thereof be-  
fore the Year 1328. Its Name it owes to its  
Dedication to the often-named *St. Michael*, and  
the Place of its Situation.

The Patronage of this Rectory was antiently  
in the Abbot and Convent of *St. Alban's*, in whom  
it continued till the Suppreſſion of their Mo-  
naſtery ; when coming to the Crown, it was, with  
the Appurtenances, in the Year 1544, fold by  
King *Henry VIII.* to *William Barwell* ; who, in the  
Year 1588, conveyed the ſame to *John Marſh*,  
and others, in Truſt for the Parifh ; in which it  
ſtill continues. But in Affairs Eccleſiaſtical 'tis  
ſubject to the Archdeacon, except what relates to  
Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the  
Commiſſary.

This Church being deſtroyed in the great Con-  
flagration in the Year 1666, 'tis handſomely re-  
built, and the Parifh of *St. Mary Staining* there-  
unto united, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are  
greatly increaſed ; which, together with the Diſ-  
burfements of the Cure, are as follow :

Receipts

Weav.  
Fun. Mon.  
Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

Ibid.



Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Newc. Repert Ecclef. Paroch.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	100	0 0
	By Glebe Anno 1636	—	8	10 0
	By Casualties in ditto	—	15	0 0
	By two Parsonage Houses	—	0	0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	24	0 0
	To Tenths	—	2	8 0
	To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	11 6
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	5 4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

Par. Acc. Book.	Richard Savage received	—	163	15 6
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	65	2 5
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	157	8 9
	Balance to the Warden	—	53	15 8

Donations, per Annum.

1393, By John Eve, John Foster, and Peter Fikeldon, two Mesfuages in Lad-lane	—	0	0	0
By the Lady Read	—	0	8	0
By Mr. Hill	—	0	5	0
By John Cassey and Thomas Bowrman	—	1	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav. Fun.Mon. John Cassey, of this Parish, whose Dwelling was in the North Corner House, as to Lad-lane you pas ; For better Knowledge, the Name it hath now Is called and knowne by the Name of the Plow ; Out of that House yeerly did geeve Twenty Shillings to the Poore, their Neede to releeve. Which Money the Tenant must yeerlie pay To the Parson and Church-Wardens on St. Thomas Day. The Heire of that House, Thomas Bowrman, by Name, Hath since, by his Deed, confirmed the same. Whose Love to the Poore doth hereby appear, And after his Death shall live many a Yeare. Therefore, in your Life do Good, while yee may. That meagre Death shall take yee away, You may live like form'd as Cassey and Bowrman : For he that doth well shall never be a poore Man.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur. The Body of William Harvie, Citizen and Grocer of London, and Deputy to the Alderman of this Ward of Cripplegate within, was buried the Twentieth Day of March, Anno Domini 1597, of the Age of Sixty-eight Yeeres. Maudlin, his First Wife, by whom he had Issue Four Sonnes and One Daughter, was buried the 16th Day of November 1581. Margaret, his Second Wife, by whom he had Issue One Son, was buried the 14th of January 1593. Joane, his Third Wife, survived.

Ibid. Here lyeth John Blount, Citizen and Clothworker of London, Eldest Son of W. Blount of Manggareffield in the County of Gloucester, Esq; who had to Wife Anne Layton ; of whom he had Issue Six Sonnes and Eight Daughters, and lived together Man and Wife Nine and Twenty Yeeres, in worshipful and good Reputation, and dyed at the Age of Threescore and Three Yeeres, the first Day of May 1599.

Ibid. Robert Harvie, his Eldest Sonne, Citizen and Grocer of London, was buried in his Father's Grave, the Ninth of Novembor 1608, out of his House in the Old Jewry, being of the Age of 47 Yeeres, 5 Moneths and 10 Days ; when he had served his Prince, Comptroller of the Customehouse, and Warden of the Grocers. Hee had to No. 97.

Wife Sara Audley, of whom hee had Issue Three Sonnes and Three Daughters, &c.

Here lyeth the Body of Nicholas Wren, Citizen and Grocer of London, borne at Whitby in Yorkshire ; who had to Wife Margaret Crome ; who lived together married Two and Twenty Yeeres and Eleven Moneths. He dyed in Joy and Peace on a faithful Confession, the Tenth Day of April 1614, being about the Age of Two and Fifty Years.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general ; two Church-wardens ; eighty-nine Houses. Augmentation paid to the Parish of St. Sepulchre, two Pounds per Annum.

St. MILDRED's, Bread-street.

This Church is a Rectory, situate on the East Side of Bread street, in the Ward of that Name ; but when, or by whom the first Church was founded, I cannot learn ; however, Nicholas de Iford was collated thereto in the Year 1333 ; and it is denominated from its Dedication to St. Mildred, a Saxon Lady, and Daughter of Merwaldus, a West-Mercian Prince, and Brother to Penda, King of the Mercians ; who, despising the Pomp and Vanities of this World, retired to a Convent at Hale, in France ; whence returning to England, accompanied by seventy Virgins, she was consecrated Abbess of a new Monastery in the Isle of Thanet, by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury ; where she dyed Abbess, Anno 676.

The Advowson of this Church was antiently in the Prior and Canons of St. Mary Overie's, till Bartholomew, the Prior, and Convent, in the Year 1533, granted the Patronage thereof to John Iment, John Oliver, and others, for a certain Term of Years ; after the Expiration of which, it came to Sir Nicholas Crispe, in whose Family it still (1710) remains. In Ecclesiastical Matters 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church suffering in the great Calamity in the Year 1666, 'tis since rebuilt, and the Parish of St. Margaret Moses thereunto united ; by which the Rectorial Revenues are considerably advanced ; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	130	0 0
By Casualties Anno 1636	—	24	0 0
By a Parsonage House	—	20	0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	21	15 0
To Tenths	—	2	3 6
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	15 0
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	5 0

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1725.

Joseph Palmer received	—	186	3 2
Paid on Account of the Church	—	56	11 5
Paid on that of the Poor	—	144	4 4
Balance to the Warden	—	14	12 7

Donations, per Annum.

1430, By Sir John Chadworth, the Parsonage House, Vestry, and Church-yard	—	0	0 0
1575, By Thomas Langham, three Houses	—	15	0 0
13 N			By



	l.	s.	d.
By David Gittins	1	0	0
By Thomas Cpynger	0	3	10
By the Lady Nicholas	1	0	0
By Mr. Alderman Thwaite	1	0	0
By Thomazine Symonds	5	18	4
By John Ireland	4	0	0
By Ellis Crispe, Alderman	1	0	0
By Thomas Brightwell	1	10	0
By Thomas Hawes	5	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

An Obite, consecrated to the happy Memorial of Sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth, Knight, some time Mercer and Lord Maior of this City of London, who gave a Vestry to this Church; an House for the Pastor to dwell in; and a Church-yard to the Parishioners, wherein to bury their Dead. He deceased the 7th Day of May, An. Dom. 1401.

Here lieth a Man, that Faith and Works did even,  
Like fiery Chariots, mount him up to Heaven :  
He did adorne this Church, when Words were weake,  
And Men forgot, the living Stones will speake.  
He left us Land; this little Earth him keepes,  
These blacke Words Mourners, and the Marble weepes.

Ibid. Here lieth Roger Forde, Vintner of London, with Joane and Margaret, his Wives; the which Joane deceased the 8th Day of August, An. Dom. 1467; and Margaret deceased the 11th Day of June, An. Dom. 1492. And the foresaid Roger deceased, &c.

Ibid. Here lieth the Body of Thomas Cpynger, the which deceased the 14th Day of November, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1513; on whose Soule, &c.

Ibid. Here lieth Sir Cuthbert Barne, Knight; who deceased the 16th Day of October, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1521; on whose Soule, &c.

Ibid. Here lieth buried Thomas Clivelod, of Warmosfer in the County of Wiltshire, Clothier, who deceased the 24th Day of June, An. Dom. 1558.

Ibid. Th' admired Empreffe, through the World applauded,  
For supreme Vertues rarest Imitation;  
Whose Scepter's Rule Fame's loud-voyc'd Trumpet lauded,

Unto the Eares of every foreign Nation.  
Canopied under powerfull Angels Wings,  
To her immortal Praise sweet Science sings.  
Queen Elizabeth dy'd 24 March 1602.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here lye buried the Bodies of John Ireland, Citizen and Salter of London, and Elizabeth his Wife, who were married together about Nine and Forty or Fifty Yeeres: And hee had Issue by her Sixe Sonnes and Sixe Daughters; and he lived in this Parish Sixty Yeeres: He was Deputy of this Ward Fifteen Years; and was the first Master of the Company of Salters. She deceased the Second Day of April, 1613, being of the Age of 75 Yeeres; and hee deceased the 25th Day of June, being aged 83 Yeeres. So rest they both here in the Bed of Death, in Hope of a joyful Resurrection.

Respice & prospice Finem.

Ibid. This Stone openeth upon the Stairs of a Vault, made by Captain Nicholas Crispe, anno 1628, wherein lieth buried his Grandfather, Master John Ireland, late Deputy of this Ward: He was buried the 29th of June 1641. And Mistresse Elizabeth Ireland, his Wife, buried the 13th Day of April, 1613. And his Father, Ellis Crispe, late Alderman, and died Sheriff; he was buried the 10th Day of November 1625. And his Son Nicholas Crispe,

who was buried the 23d Day of January 1626. Nicholas, Elizabeth and John, Children of Captain Nic. Crispe, buried An. Dom. 1632.

Ere his Worth was fully known,  
London lost him, once her own.  
Let that Year ly buried here,  
In which London Two did gain,  
Sheriffs good, and lost again.  
City, Church, Wife, Children weep,  
Reason good, though he but sleep.  
Ill can London not lament,  
Spoil'd of one chief Ornament.  
Pity Death had him ore grown,  
Ere his Worth was fully known.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; Fifty-six Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, five Pounds per Annum.

St. MILDRED's, Poultry.

This Church is a Rectory, situate at the Corner of Scalding-alley, in the Poultry, and Ward of Cheap. John de Affwell was collated thereto in the Year 1325. Its Name it owes to its Dedication to the above-named St. Mildred, and the Place of its Situation.

To this Church antiently belonged the Chapel of Corpus Christi and St. Mary, at the End of Conyhop-lane, or Grocer's-alley, in the Poultry; wherefore in ancient Records 'tis denominated, Ecclesie S. Mildredæ, super Walbroke, vel in Pulteria una cum Capella Beatæ Mariæ de Conyhop, eidem annexæ.

Newc.  
Rep.  
E. clef.  
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Church was in the Prior and Canons of St. Mary Overie's in Southwark, till their Suppression; when coming to the Crown, it has ever since been in the Gift of the King. But in Affairs Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church being consumed in the great Fire Anno 1666, it is rebuilt in a beautiful manner; and the Parish of St. Mary Cole being thereunto annexed, the Incumbent's Profits are thereby considerably increased; which, together with his Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow;

Ast. Parl.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	170	0	0	Ibid.
By Casualties Anno 1636	6	13	4	Newc. Repert Ecclef. Paroch.
By a Parsonage House in ditto	0	0	0	

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
To First-fruits	18	13	4	Ibid.
To Tenths	1	17	4	
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	9	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	5	4	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	
John Hodges received	250	2	7	Parish Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	76	11	1	
Paid on that of the Poor	165	5	8	
Balance to the Parish	8	5	10	

Donations, per Annum.

	l.	s.	d.	
1529, By William Butler	0	12	0	Don. Reg.
1571, By Thomas Thomlynson	1	12	0	
1529, By Thomas Lane, his House	0	0	0	
1628, By John Hodgson, 20 Chaldron of Coals	0	0	0	
1628, By Will. Watson, 65 l. 13 s. 4 d. for a Purchase	3	5	0	
1631, By Sibille Winch	1	12	0	By



	l.	s.	d.
By Richard Croshaw, 50 l. for a Purchase	2	10	0
1630, By Lambert and Stiles	0	1	0
1633, By Thomas Hawes	5	0	0
1642, By Richard Hale, 200 Faggots	0	0	0
By Margaret Deane	0	5	0
1657, By William Tudman	12	0	0
1663, By Sarah Tudman	3	0	0
1693, By Henry Dixon	32	0	0
1713, By Richard Clarke	32	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed. Hanc subter speciem Corpus jacet ecce *Johannis*  
Stow. Sur. *Saxton*, qui fuerat vocitatus ejus in Annis.  
Hunc qui plasnavit de Terra, suppeditavit.  
Nunc Pater & Flamen, sibi dent cum prole locamen.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Here *Thomas Tuffer*, clad in Earth, doth lie,  
That some time made the Poynts of Husbandry.  
By him then learne thou maist, here learne we muist,  
When all is done, we sleepe and turn to Dust.  
And yet through *Christ* to Heaven we hope to goe,  
Who reades his Bookes shall find his Faith was so.

Mund. Ed. In this Chancell lyeth the Body of *Thomas Iken*,  
Stow. Sur. Citizen and Skinner of *London*, who was borne in  
*Hodnet*, in the County of *Salope*, and had to  
Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Roger Smith*, of  
*Newport Pagnell*, in the County of *Buckingham*, by  
whom he had Six Sonnes and Eight Daughters;  
which *Thomas* departed this Life the 10th Day of  
*March*, Anno Dom. 1590.

Stow. Sur. In *Hodnet* and *London*, God blessed my Life,  
Till Forty and Six Yeares, with Children and Wife;  
And God will raise me up to Life againe,  
Therefore have I thought my Death no Paine.

NewView Lond. Under the Communion Table, in the Vault,  
is deposited the Body of *John Lorymer*, late of  
*London*, Esq; with Two of his Children. Also  
the Body of *Frances Lorymer*, the Relict of the  
said *John Lorymer*, who died September 9th, 1674.

Here also is buried the Body of Dr. *Cronne*, one  
of the Fellows of the *Royal Society* and of the Col-  
lege of Physicians in *London*, who died the 12th  
of *October* 1684, and left behind him his sorrow-  
ful Widow, *Mary Cronne*, Daughter of the said  
*John* and *Frances Lorymer*.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all  
being admitted that have either served or fined  
for Offices; two Church-wardens; seventy-eight  
Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Sepulchre*, six Pounds per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow. Sur. Lond. The Rivulet or running Water, denominated  
*Walbrook*, ran thro' the Middle of the City above  
Ground, till about the Middle of the fourteenth  
Century, when it was arched over: Since which  
Time it has served as a Common Sewer, wherein,  
at the Depth of sixteen Feet, under this Church  
Steeple, runs a great and rapid Stream.

Ibid. At the South-East Corner of *Grocers-alley*, in  
the *Poultry*, stood a beautiful Chapel, called *Cor-  
pus Christi & Sancta Maria*, which was founded  
in the Reign of *Edward III.* by *Jonirunnes*, for a  
Master and Brethren, for whose Support he en-  
dowed the same with Lands, to the Amount of  
twenty Pounds per Ann. See *Cheap Ward*.

St. NICHOLAS Acons.

In the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, Anno  
1084, *Godwin*, and *Thurund* his Wife, for the

Redemption of their Souls and the Remission of  
their Sins, and those of all Christians, gave this  
Church, together with all their Messuages and  
Appurtenances, to *St. Mary* and *St. Adelme the  
Confessor*, and the Church of *Malmsbury*, for ever.  
This Gift was confirmed by the Bull of Pope  
*Innocent* the Fourth, at *Lyons*, on the third of  
*October*, in the sixth Year of his Pontificate.

This Church, which stood on the West Side of  
*Nicholas-lane*, in the Ward of *Langbourne*, owed its  
Name to its Dedication to *St. Nicholas*, a Citizen  
of *Lycia*, in *Asia Minor*; who being only a private  
House-keeper, was, out of a Caprice of the Elec-  
tors, casually chosen Bishop of *Myrae*; for the  
Bishops and Priests interested in the Election,  
came to an unanimous (but very ridiculous) Re-  
solution, that whatever Person should first enter  
the Church the next Day, should be elected  
Bishop. *Nicholas*, according to Custom, repairing  
early next Morning, to perform his Mattin De-  
votions, being the first that entered, was chosen  
Bishop, pursuant to the said Resolution; in which  
Office his Department was such, as to procure  
him a Seat in the Class of Saints.

From the Time of the aforesaid *Godwin* and  
*Thurund's* Gift, the Patronage of this Church  
continued in the Abbot and Convent of *Malmsbury*,  
till their Suppression; when coming to the Crown,  
it therein still continues. But as to Matters Ec-  
clesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, save  
as to Wills and Administrations, which belong  
to the Commissary.

The late Church of this Parish, being destroyed  
by the Fire of *London*, Anno 1666, and the same  
not rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church  
of *St. Edmund the King*, in *Lombard-street*; whereby  
the Rectorial Revenues are considerably increased;  
which, together with the Disbursements of the  
Cure, I have inserted in the Account of *St. Ed-  
mund's* Parish: Therefore shall proceed to the Pa-  
rochial Charge relating to the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.	l.	s.	d.
<i>John Thornell</i> received	—	298	6 6
Paid on Account of the Church	187	17	3
Paid on that of the Poor	129	10	1 1/2
Balance to the Warden	—	19	0 10 1/2

Parish  
Account  
Book.

Donations, per Annum.

By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	—	0	2	6
By <i>Sir John Allen</i>	—	0	9	0
By <i>Sir John Percival</i>	—	0	1	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

O ye dear Friends which fall hereafter be,  
Of your Devotion please ye to remembyr  
Me, *Richard Payne*, whych of this noble Cite,  
Somtyim, whylt I lived, was Citizen and  
Drapier:  
And now thro' *Goddys* Grace bury'd am I  
here,  
For Mercy to abyd after this Lif present,  
Trestyng by Preyer celestial Joy to be my Judg-  
ment.  
Wherefor, O my Frendys dere, my Soul yelike assist,  
And eke *Elizabeth*, my Wyf, and Chyldren, on  
by on;  
And I fall prey God fro *Peyne* your Souls to  
resist,  
The sooner by Mediation of bleffyd *Sant Albion*:  
On whose Day in *Jun* on M.CCCC.LX. and  
Thrice on,

Weav.  
Fun. Mon.



Then being the Yere of God, as hit did him  
pleafe,  
Out of this present World did I decefe.

Weav. Here lieth Sir *John Brug*, or *Bruges*, Knight,  
Fun.Mon. Lord Maior of this Citie, the Sonne of *Thomas Brug*, or *Bruges*, of *Dimmock* in *Glocestershire*, who executed that honourable and famous High Office the Yere 1520, the Twelfth of King *Henry* the Eight.

Mund.Ed. *Corpus Caroli Hawkins*, Civis & Aromatarii  
Stow.Sur. *Londinensis*, in hoc Tumulo depositum est. Erat Deo devotus, Charitatis plenus & Virtutis; adeo Studiosus, ut vitam laudabilem, finemque optimum peregerit. *Jana*, Uxor ejus, Filia *Jobannis Reeve*, Armigeri, natu minima, postea Nupta fuit *Jobanni Suckling*, Equiti Aurato, Regiæ Majestati à Supplicum libellis. Prædicti *Caroli* & *Janae* insignes Dotes tanti æstimavit, ut Monumentum hoc sumptibus propriis in honorem defuncti pie posuerit, An. Dom. 1621.

This Picture is for others, not for me,  
For in my Breast I weare thy Memory.  
It is here placed that Passengers may know,  
Within thy Ground, no Weeds, but Corne doth grow.

That there did flow within thy vitall Blood,  
All that could make one honest, just and good.  
Heere is no Elbow Roome to write of more,  
An Epitaph yeelds Taste, but seldom Store.  
Thy Troop of Vertues grac'd thee amongst Men,  
And now attend thee at the Court in Heaven.  
Thy Worth, sweet *Charles*, deserves the rarest Wit,  
Thy *Jane*, for such a Task, is most unfit.

Officers &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; fifty-one Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Andrew Wardrobe*, seven Pounds per Ann. See *Langbourne Ward*.

St. NICHOLAS Cole-Abbey.

Stow.Sur. This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on  
Lond. the South Side of *Old Fish-street*, in the Ward of *Queenhithe*, is denominated from its Dedication to the above-named Saint, and the additional Epithet of *Cole-Abby*, by some from *Golden-Abbey*, *Cold-Abbey* or *Coldbey*, from its cold or bleak Situation. *John Brand* was Rector thereof before the Year 1383.

Newc. The Advowson of this Rectory was antiently  
Rep. in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Martin's le Grand*; but upon the Grant of that Collegiate Church to the Abbot and Canons of *Westminster*, the Patronage devolved to that Convent, in whom it continued till the Dissolution of their Monastery; when coming to the Crown, it remained therein, till Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1560, granted the Patronage thereof to *Thomas Reeve* and *George Evelyn*, and their Heirs, in Soccage, who conveying it to others, it came at last to the Family of the *Hackers*; one whereof, was Colonel *Francis Hacker*, Commander of the Guard that guarded King *Charles I.* to and from his Trial, and at last to the Scaffold; for which, after the Restoration, he was executed as a Traytor, when the Advowson reverted to the Crown, wherein it still continues, subject nevertheless to the Archdeacon in Matters Ecclesiastical, except what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church being consumed in the great Conflagration Anno 1666, 'tis handsomely rebuilt, and the Parish of *St. Nicholas Olave* thereunto united, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are greatly augmented; which, with his Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	130	0	0	Stat.Larg.
By Casualties Anno 1636	—	14	0	Newc
By two Parsonage Houses	40	0	0	Rep.Eccl.
				Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	26	12	7	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	2	13	3½	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	16	6	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	4	6	
To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	—	0	6	8	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Arthur Ogle received	—	141	0	7	Ibid.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	35	16	1	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	117	15	2	
Balance to the Warden	—	12	10	8	

Donations, per Annum.

1641, By William Heflefoot	—	24	0	0
1643, By Thomas Jennings	—	0	13	4
1645, By Mr. Watson	—	0	6	8
1646, By Anne Broomsgrave	—	1	0	0
1651, By David Smith	—	0	8	4
1662, By John Haydon	—	5	0	0
1694, By John Hockley	—	5	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Hic jacet Humatus, *Walterus Turk*, vocitatus, famosus, pulcher, Civis animosus, Pauperibus . . . Piscinarius Vicecomes Maior Civitatis fuerat *Londoniarumque* Anno milleno tricesimo . . . pleno Octobris obiit tricesimoque Die.

Hic jacet *Nicolaus Wolbergh*, Civis & Piscenarius *London.* & *Margareta* Uxor ejus, cum Filiis & Filiabus suis; qui *Nicolaus* obiit 5 Die Mens. *Novembris*, An. Dom. 1407. Quorum animabus . .

Hic jacet *Willielmus Coggeshall*, nuper Civis & Piscenarius *London.* cum *Elisabetha*, Ux. ejus, & octo Liberis eorundem; qui *Willielmus* obiit 7 Die Mens. *Feb.* An. Dom. 1426. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet Magister *Will. Sandbill*, Canonicus Eccl.—*Magni London.* Et hujus Ecclesiæ quondam Rector. Qui obiit 26 Die Mens. *Augusti*, An. Dom. 1445. Cujus Animæ, &c.

Orate pro Anima *Thomæ Paynard*, alias dict. *Thomæ Alywood*, quondam Secretarii cum *Radolpho*, nuper Domino *Cromwell*, ac nuper Secretarii cum *Willielmo* Domino *Beaumont*, & postea Secretarii cum *Willielmo* Domino *Hastyns*; qui quidem *Thomas* obiit 27 Die *Novembris*, Anno Dom. 1473.

Pray for the Souls of *Thomas Padyngton*, some time Citifon and Fishmonger of *London*, *Margaret* and *Anne*, his Wives; which said *Thomas* deceased the 5 *March*, An. Dom. 1483.

Hic jacet *Joanna Coppinger*, Vidua, quondam Uxor *Willielmi Coppinger*, Armigeri, & postea Nupt. *Richardo Darland*, gen. qui quidem *Joanna* obiit 18 Die *Martii*, An. Dom. 1492.

Orate pro Animabus *Richardi Hunfber*, Civis & Piscenarii; ac etiam *Matilde*, nuper Consortis ejus. Qui quidem *Richardus* ob. ultimo *Aprilis*, An. Dom. 1500; & eadem *Matilda* migravit ad Deum 14 *Maii* 1493.



stry. Ed. Here ben buried the Bodies of *John Orenor*,  
Stow. Sur. Gent. and *Agnes* his Wife; which *John* deceased  
One thousand Five hundred . . . . And *Agnes*,  
his Wife, deceased the 3 Jan. 1504.

Ibid. Pray for the Soul of *William Clarke*, Citizen  
and Fishmonger, and Gager of *London*; and *Jane*  
and *Christian*, his Wives; which *William* obit  
June 23, 1505.

Weav. Here lieth *Rychard Fernesfold*, sometime Citifon  
Fun.Mon. and . . . *London*, Sonne of *Peter Fernesfold*, some-  
time of *Stenning*, in the County of *Suffex*, G ntyl-  
man, and *Margaret* his Wife; which *Rychard* de-  
ceasyd the 25 of *March*, An. Dom. 1525, and the  
said *Margaret* the 16 of *August*, 1500. On whos  
Souls, &c.

stry. Ed. Pray for the Soul of *Thomas Nicolls*, Citizen  
Stow. Sur. and Fishmonger of *London*, and of *Christian* his  
Wife; which *Thomas* deceased 27 Dec. 1527.

Weav. Pray for the Soul of *Roger Hunning*, some time  
Fun.Mon. Purveyor of Sea-Fish for our Sovereigne Lord  
King *Henry* the Eight, and *Margaret* his Wyf;  
the which *Roger* deceasyd the 3 Day of *May*, An.  
Dom. 1541, whose Soul *Jesu* pardon. Amen.

Ibid. Of your Cheritie pray for the Souls of *Richard*  
*Story*, Fishmonger of *London*, and *Jane* his Wife;  
which *Richard* deceasyd the 20th of *August*, 1532,  
and the said *Jane* . . . .

Mund. Ed. *Leonard Smith*, Fishmonger, ended his Days,  
Stow. Sur. He feared the Lord, and walkt in his Wayes.  
His Body here in Earth doth rest,  
His Soul with Christ in Heaven is blest.  
The 14th Day of *May*, Anno Dom. 1601.

Ibid. Here lye buried the Bodies of *Dorothy Hayle*,  
late Wife of *Robert Hayle*, of *Ipswich*, in the  
County of *Suffolk*, Merchant; and of *William*  
*Hymmer*, Son of *William Hymmer*, and *Mary* his  
Wife, Daughter of the said *Robert* and *Dorothy*;  
which *William* the Son deceased the 19th Day of  
*August*, and the said *Dorothy* the 20th Day of *Sep-*  
*tember* next following, Ann. Dom. 1601.

Ibid. Hic jacet in Fossa, putredo mortis, & ossa,  
Cum Mulieris quie in Coelis vivit amoenè.  
Ut puto per vitam, Morum signis redimitam.  
Anno Milleno qt. I. C. X. quæ feno.  
Bis que die dena, cum perit en *Elna*,  
Cum quarto pleno, requiem tenet hic in Ceno,  
Quo cujus *Jane* consternis Corpus inane.

#### Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;  
sixty-three Houses.

#### Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow. Sur. In the North Wall of the late Church was  
Lond. erected a large Stone Cistern, for the Reception  
of *Thames* Water, for the Use of the neighbour-  
ing Fishmongers. And the only Remarkable at  
present is the handsome Parish-Church.

#### St. NICOLAS Olave's

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof  
stood on the West Side of *Breadstreet-hill*, in the  
Ward of *Queenhithe*; but when or by whom the  
same was founded, is unknown. However, that  
it is of great Antiquity, is evident by *Gilbert*  
*Foliot's*, Bishop of *London*, having given the same  
to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* about the  
Year 1172; and its Name, like those above-  
mentioned, is owing to the aforefaid *Nicholas*, and  
is supposed to be derived from *Olave*, or *Olaus*,  
King of *Norway*.

Ibid. Since *Foliot's* Gift of this Church, the Advow-  
son thereof has ever since continued in the Dean

and Chapter of *St. Paul's*: But as to Matters Ec-  
clesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, save  
as to Wills and Administrations, which belong  
to the Consistory.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the  
devouring Flames of 1666, it has not been re-  
built; wherefore the Parish is annexed to the  
Church of *St. Nicholas Cole-abbey*, where I have  
inserted the Profits and Disbursements of the  
Cure; therefore shall proceed to give an Account  
of the Receipts and Disbursements in respect to  
the Church and Poor.

#### Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.	
<i>Thomas Ratcliffe</i> received	—	133	12	6 Par. Ac
paid on Account of the Church	43	0	0	Book
Paid on that of the Poor	—	73	19	2½
Balance to the Parish	—	16	13	3½

#### Donations, per Annum.

1557, By <i>Alice Leonard</i>	—	—	2	0	0	Ibid.
1632, By <i>Anne Tewyn</i>	—	—	0	10	0	

#### Monumental Inscriptions.

Ici gift *William Newport*, jadis Citizen & pes-  
samere de *Londre*, & *Messie* sa Femme, & leur  
Enfens de eus engendre: Dieu de leur alnes eit  
pitye. Amen, Amen.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

Hic jacet Dominus *Henricus Walleus*; quondam  
Rector istius Ecclesiæ, qui obiit 4 die *Maii*, An.  
Domini 1391. Cujus Animæ, &c.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

Hic jacet *Willielmus Read*, Civis & Piscenarius  
*London*. qui obiit . . . . & *Margeria* Uxor ejus,  
que obiit Sexto die *Junii*, Anno Domini Millesimo  
quardringentesimo quadragesimo septimo.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

Who that passyth by this Way,  
For Mercy of God, behold and pray  
For all Souls Christen, and for us,  
On *Pater-noster* and an *Ave*,  
To the bleffyd Saynts, and ovr bleffyd Lady  
Saynt *Mary*, to pray for us.

Qui pro aliis orat, pro se laborat.

Orate pro Animabus *Johannis Westcliff*, &  
*Joanne* Uxoris sue, qui quidem *Johannes* quon-  
dam fuit Maior *Ville Sandwici*, & obiit 19 *De-*  
*cemb.* 1473. Quorum Animabus propitiatur Deus.  
Amen.

Ibid.

Hic jacet *Richardus Sturges*, Civis & Piscena-  
rius *London*. & *Katharina* Uxor ejus. Qui qui-  
dem *Richard*. obiit 3 die *Menis Julii*, An. Dom.  
1479.

Mund Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth the Body of *William Fyloll*, Sonn  
and Heyr Apparaunt to *William Fyloll*, of *Wood-*  
*land*, in the County of *Dorset*, Knyght; and to  
Dame *Dorothy*, hys Wyff, Dawter and Heyr to  
*John Fyld*, of *Stendon*, in the Shyre of *Hertford*,  
Esquyr; which *William* the Sonn dyed in the  
Lyff of his Fader, wythowt Yssue, the 4th Day  
of *Septemiy*, in the Yere of ovr Redemption  
2509, and in the Yere of his Age the Syxteenth;  
whos Soul God pardon. Amen.

Weav.  
Fun Mon.

Here lie the Bodies of *Thomas Lewen*, Ironmon-  
ger, and some time Alderman of this City of *Lon-*  
*don*, and *Agnes* his Wife; which *Thomas* deceased  
the 29th Day of *June*, Anno Domini 1555, and  
the said *Agnes* deceased 26 Day of *October*, An.  
Dom. 1562.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

Here *Blithman* lies, a worthy Knight,  
Who feared God above;  
A Friend to all, a Foe to none,  
Whom Rich and Poore did love,

Ibid.



Of Prince's Chappell, Gentleman,  
Unto his dying Day,  
Whom all tooke great Delight to heare  
Him on the Organs play.  
Whose passing Skill in Musickes Art,  
A Scholar left behinde,  
*John Bull*, (by Name) his Master's Veine  
Expressing in each Kind.  
But nothing here continues long,  
Nor resting Place can have;  
His Soul departed hence to Heaven,  
His Body here in Grave.  
He died on *Whitsunday*, *Anno Domini* 1521.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here before this Place lieth buried the Bodie  
of *John Widnell*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor  
of *London*, some time Master of that Company,  
and Deputy of this Ward; who deceased the 15th  
of *February*, 1601, being of the Age of Seventy.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens;  
forty-five Houses. Augmentation to the Parish  
of *St. Giles, Cripplegate*, two Pounds per An.

*St. OLAVE's, Hart-street.*

Newc.  
Report.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

This Church is a Rectory, situate on the  
South Side of *Hart-street*, in *Tower-street* Ward;  
*William de Samford* was Rector thereof before the  
Year 1319; and it is denominated from its Dedi-  
cation to *St. Olave*, or *Olaus*, King of *Norway*,  
who was a great Friend to the *English* in Opposi-  
tion to the *Danes*; who not only invaded his  
Country on Account of his sincere Attachment  
to the Christian Religion, but likewise prevailed  
upon his Pagan Subjects to rebel against and de-  
stroy him in Battle; wherefore he was deemed  
worthy to be ranged among the Saints, and to  
have a Place assigned him in the *Roman Rubrick*.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have  
been antiently in a Family of the *Nevils*, from  
which it came to others; whereby is shewn its  
having been all along in private Hands.

This Church having fortunately escaped the  
devouring Flames *Anno* 1666, it remains in all re-  
spects upon the antient Foot; wherefore the Profits  
and Disbursements of the Cure are as follow:

*Receipts on Account of the Cure.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By Tithes	120	0	0
By Casualties in ditto	10	0	0
By a Parsonage House	25	0	0

*Disbursements on Account of the Cure.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To First-fruits	17	14	2
To Tenths	1	15	5
To the Bishop's Procuration	0	6	6
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	2	6

*Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.*

<i>John Vanderwell</i> received	609	16	4
Paid on Account of the Church	109	15	2
Paid on that of the Poor	350	8	2
Balance to the Parish	149	15	0

*Donations, per Annum.*

By <i>Mary Baynham</i>	5	4	0
By <i>Richard Cheney</i>	2	0	0
By <i>Andrew Windsor</i>	6	13	4
By <i>John Highlord</i>	2	0	0
By <i>Sir James Deane</i>	5	4	0
By <i>Sir John Wolstonbelme</i>	6	0	0
By <i>Margaret Deane</i>	0	3	6
By <i>Dr. John Lewen</i>	2	12	0
By <i>John Beer</i>	3	5	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By <i>William Jackson</i>	3	0	0
By <i>Benjamin Smith</i>	5	0	0
By <i>Stiles and Lambert</i> , every 14th Year	1	0	0
By <i>Henry Leak</i>	0	6	0
By <i>Walter Hulls</i>	12	10	0
By <i>Walter Hulls</i> , for a Weekly Lecture	24	0	0
By <i>Anne Hope</i> , for a Monthly Lecture	12	0	0
By <i>John Highlord</i> , for four Quarterly Sermons	2	13	4
By <i>William Cooling</i>	17	13	4

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

In the middle Isle of *St. Olave's, Hart-street*, upon  
a flat Stone, inlaid with Brass, the Figure of a  
King of Arms in his Coat and Crown, and un-  
derneath was formerly this Inscription, of which  
the Date of the Year was lately remaining in the  
old black Letter: Orate pro anima Johannis  
Clarenfeux Regis Armorum, qui obiit vjto die  
Mensis Februarii An. Dom. mccccxxvij. It  
is not mentioned by *Stow* what was the Sirname  
of this Clarenceux; but it is supposed to have  
been *Arundell*; for there is this Entry in the Of-  
fice of the Chamberlain of *London*, 16 *Henry VI.*  
*viz.* Richardus Arundell, filius Johannis Claren-  
feux Regis Armorum, venit hic coram Camerario,  
et cognovit se esse Apprenticium Robert Ashely,  
Civis & Aurifabri, &c.

Stephen-  
Martin  
Leake,  
Garter  
King at  
Arms.

Orate pro Anima Roberti Byrche, Woolpacker:  
Qui obiit Vicesimo Septimo die Julii, Anno  
Dom. 1433. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Burnell*, late  
Citizen and Mercer of *London*, and Merchant of  
the Staple at *Callis*. He deceased the 26th Day  
*February*, An. Dom. 1448.

Ibid.

Here lyeth *Thomas Penthoit*, Citizen and Up-  
holder of *London*, and Joane his Wife. He de-  
ceased the 7th Day of *April*, An. Dom. 1521.

Ibid.

Here under lyeth buried the Body of *Philip*  
*Van Wellynder*, Esquire, Musician and One of the  
Privie Chamber to King *Henry* the Eight of most  
famous Memory, and to King *Edward* the Sixth;  
who dyed the 24th Day of *February*, An. Dom.  
1553, and had Issue by *Frances*, his Wife, Foure  
Sonnets and Two Daughters, &c.

Ibid.

D. O. M. *Matthæo Babalio*, Nobili *Regusino*,  
pietate ac probitate insigni, immaturaq; Morte  
vita defuncto, Anno Ætatis suæ 27, Domino  
vero, 1567. Mens. *Junio*.

Ibid.

*Gulielmo Turnero*, Medico, ac Theologo peri-  
tissimo, Decano *Wellens.* per Annos Trigenta, in  
utraq; Scientia exercitissimus, Ecclesiæ & Rei-  
publicæ profuit, & contra utriusq; perniciosissimos  
hostes, & maximè vero *Romanum* Antichristum  
fortissimus, *Jesu Christi* Miles acerrimè dimicavit;  
ac tandem, Corpus Senio & Laboribus confectum,  
in Spem beatissimæ Resurrectionis hic deposuit,  
devictis *Christi* Virtute Mundi, Carnisq; Civibus  
cap. triumphat in æternum.

Ibid.

*Magnus Apollinea*, quondam *Turnerus* in Arte,  
*Magnus* & in vera Religione fuit.  
Mors tamen obrepens, majorem reddidit illum,  
Civis enim Cœli Regna superna tenet.

Ibid.

Obiit 7 Die *Julii*, An. Dom. 1568.

Here lyeth buried (in the Mercie of God) the  
Bodies of *Thomas Beckingham*, Esq; Merchant of  
the Staple at *Callis*, and *Anne*, his Wife. He de-  
ceased the 4 Day of *December*, Anno Dom. 1576;  
Shee the 22 *May* 1565.

Ibid.

D. O. M. Hic situs est *Petrus Caponius Florenti-  
nus*, in Vita Nobilitate clarus, Morum Integri-  
tate, summis Principibus, gratissimus, exilium  
quod

Ibid.



quod iniquiore fato subierat constanter tulit. Obiit An. *Ætatis* 32. Sal. 1582. 6 Cal. *Novembris*.  
Mortuum *Britannia*, quem vivum in Sinu tulerat, in Sinu nec dum desincto conservat.  
*Petrus Landus*, ex Parentibus *Florentinis*, apud *Lugdunum Gallia* natus, hoc Amoris & Mœroris Monumentum posuit.

Mund.Ed. Hic jacet *Johannes Radcliffe*, Miles, Filius *Roberti*, Comitis *Suffexiæ*; qui obiit (nullis susceptis Liberis) Nono Die *Novembris*, Anno Domini 1585.

Here lyeth Dame *Anne*, the Wife of Sir *John Radcliffe*, Knight; who dyed the 10th Day of *Decemb. An. Dom.* 1568.

Weav. Qu A D T D P  
Fun.Mon. : : : : :  
os nguis irus rifti ulcedine avit.  
: : : : :  
H Sa M Ch M L

Mund.Ed. As I was, so be ye; as I am, you shall be.  
Stow.Sur. What I gave, that I have; what I spent, that I had:  
Thus I count all my Cost; what I left, that I lost.  
*John Organ* obiit An. Dom. 1591.

Ibid. *Georgius Schraderus*, *Brunswigæ*, Ann. 1580, Mens. *Februarii*, nobili Familia, Patre Autore *Schradero*, à Consiliis secretissimis illustrissimorum Duc. *Brunswig.* & *Luneb.* Matre *Catharina a Fechtelt*, natus, in vera Dei Notitia educatus, postquam maximam *Germaniæ* Partem, totam *Galliam*, *Brabant.* *Fland.* vidisset, in *Angliam* se recepit, inde domum ut rediret, Febri verè correptus, placidè in Domino obdormivit, 3 *Octob.* An. Salutis 1605, *Ætatis* suæ 24, & in hoc Tumulo requiescit.

Stryp.Ed. Orta præclarus curans illustrior Arte  
Stow.Sur. Efficier, Patriam deserit iste suam;  
Discendi studio varias transiverat oras,  
Heu! tandem febrius, *Anglia* finit Iter.  
Nobilitas, Virtus, Pietas, Doctrina bearunt,  
*Schraderum*, si vis pergere, plura scies.

Mund.Ed. Hic juxta in Choro situs est *Jacobus Deane*,  
Stow.Sur. Eques Auratus, Vir bonus & in operibus Charitatis; qui primo *Susannam*, Filiam *Christoperi Bumsted*, generos. Uxorem habuit, ex qua unicum suscepit Filiolum; Postea, *Elizab.* Filiam, *Hugon. Offley*, Armigeri, Alderm. *Lond.* Deinde, *Elizab.* Filiam *Richardi Thornhill*, Armig. & Viduam *Christophori Web*, Arm. duxit Conjugem; ex qua duas genuit Filiolas, nullum tamen relinquens Prolem, se moriente, superstitem, An *Ætatis* 63, 15 *Maii*, 1608 in Domino.

Ibid. M. S. *Petro Turnero*, *Gulielmi Turneri* Patris inclyto Filio, Probitatis ac Eruditionis fama, illustrique Medicinæ Doctori peritissimo; quem *Cantabrigia* aluit, *Heidelbrigia* Doctoris insignibus honoravit, *Oxonium* cohonestavit; *Pascha Turnero*, Conjux mœstissima, æternum Pietatis, Amoris, ac Doloris sui Monumentum L. M. P.  
*Henricus Parreus*, Episc. *Wigorniensis*, *Paschæ Turner*i, Frater, Mœroris Consors. Piis defuncti Manibus hoc Epicedium parentavit. Obiit *Maii* 27, Anno Dom. 1614, *Ætatis* suæ 72.

Stryp.Ed. *Andrew Bayning*, some time Alderman of *London*, lived to the Age of sixty-seven Years, and died the 21st of *December*, An. Dom. 1610.

*Paul Bayning*, Esq; some time Sheriff and Alderman of *London*, lived to the Age of Seventy-seven Years, and died *September* 3, Anno Dom. 1616.

If all great Cities prosperously confess,  
That he by whom their Traffick doth increase,  
Deserves well of them; then th' Adventure's Worth  
Of these Two, who were Brothers, both by Birth

And Office, prove, that they have thankful bin  
For th' Honours which this City plac'd them in.  
And dying old, they by a blest Consent,  
This Legacy bequeath'd, their Monument,  
The happy Summ and End of their Affairs,  
Provided well, both for their Souls and Heirs.

D. O. M. S. Viator, commorare, rimare, mirare. Ibid.

*Christopherus Jacobus Elsenbaimer*, ab *Elsenbaim*, in *Preprunn.* junior, *Welsens* *Austrius*, Generis Splendore, vera in Deum Religione, Pietate in Parentes, Observantia in Superiores, Charitate & Comitatus in quosvis, vere nobilissimus Juvenis, nobile Familiae Column, Juventutis Exemplar Artium & Linguarum Cognitionem insignem, pro divinis Ingenii sui Dotibus in *Ratisponensium* Gymnasio poetico, *Alterfianæ*, *Argentinenfi*, *Basiliensi*, *Leidenfi* Academiis acquisitam Peregrinationibus adaucturus, hic in *Anglia*, ad Angelorum sanctorum Cœlum avocatus, Animam suam, Christo Redemptori reddidit, Corpus vero huic solo commisit, Desiderium sui tristissimum omnibus Bonis relinquens, imprimis Parentibus, *Christophoro Jacobo Elsenbaimero*, ab *Elsenbaim* in *Perprunn.* seniori, & *Dorotheæ* ex nobili *Hendeliorum* Familia profatæ, qui Filio unicè unifoli Senectutis portui extremum hoc quod sibi ab illo desiderare animus Amoris Monumentum inter candidissima Lacrymas statuerunt.

Obiit anno *Ætatis* 21, Men. 9, Die 28, Anno *Christi* 1618, Die 6. *August.*

Cave sis Gradum pergas Viator, priusquam hoc perlegeris. In certam beatæ Resurrectionis Spem, Terræ sequestratum, hic est exanime Corpus, præclaræ quondam Mentis Hospitium, Viri juvenis Domini *Ludolphi de Warder*, *Anhaltini*, prænobili ac antiquâ *Wardorum* Familiâ orti: Cujus summam in Deum Pietatem, inclyti Generis Seriem, amplas eruditi Pectoris Dotes, cum tam angusto Marmoris non comprehendantur, sacro Silentio merito obsignamus. Ibid.

Generosus hic Vir maximam partem primum *Germaniam* lustravit, in qua Famigerabilium aliquot Academiarum, puta *Lipsien.* *Jenev.* *Gissen.* non degenerem Incolam, diu egit, magnis Literarum Nominibus mirum quantum carus. Deinde in *Belgiam* concessit, ubi veram Nobilitatem, decentibus Studiis, quadrien. *Leidæ* combussit. Tandem in *Angliam* perveniens, hic *Londini* Sesquiannum Phthisi solito vehementius laboravit; cujus maligna obstinatione etiam factum est, ut die 26 *Decemb.* anno 1628, natus anno 29. Rebus humanis valere, suis vero plangere, dixerit Anima sua Creatori suo, unde tam nobile depositum acceperat, magna in *Christum* Fide redonata. Monumentum hocce agnati, quibus acerbum sui desiderium reliquit, pio ducti effectu erigi curarunt.

Lectori,  
Quisquis adhuc Vitam vivis, sic vivito Vitam,  
Linquere eam quovis tempore ritè queas.

*Elizabetha Pepys*, *Samuelis Pepys*, clariss. Regiæ ab Actis, Uxor; quæ in Cœnobio primum, Aula dein. educata *Gallica*, utrisque una claruit Virtutibus; Forma, Artibus, Linguis, cultissima Prolem enixa, quia parem non potuit nullam huic demum placida cum valedixerat (confecto pro amœniora fere *Europæ* itinere) potiozem redux abiit lustratura mundum. Obiit 10 *Novemb.* An *Ætatis* 29, Conjugii 15, Domini 1669. NewView Lond.

Heic situs est, *Johannes Mennesius*, Eq. Aurat. *Sandovisi Cantianus*, *Andræ Mennes.* Ar. (*Matthæi* Filii) Filius ex *Jana*, *Johannis Bleckenden*, Ar. Filia; Vir probus, fortis, benignus, pius, Rei Medicæ, Chymicæ, Poeticæ gnarus; omnium quibus notus deliciæ. Ibid.

Vix adultus orbis omnes ferè oras appulit situs  
Regiminis Comercii, Morum Explorator Terra  
Marique



Marique perducit, Jacobo, Carolo Primo & Secundo Regibus Hipparchus, Strategus, Hippo-Thalassiarcha Rei Clamariæ Inspector humanus; variis & arduis connectus; clare Prosapie Decus, Nominis ultimus. Natus 1 Martii 1598, Denatus 18 Feb. 1670.

New View  
Lond.

En Andream Riccardum, Ep. Auratum, Civem Londinensem, & Mercatorem Splendidissimum; virum Pietatis in Deum insignis; Probitatis erga Homines eximiae; Existimationis apud omnes summæ in Negotiis maxime publicis agendis Sedulitatis indefessæ; in Muneribus quibuscvis obeundis Prudentiæ, simul & Integritatis maximæ; Societatis Indiciæ Præsidentem sæpius invitum; Societatis vero (uti vulgo dicitur) Turciæ per Octodecim simul Annos Dictatoremque perpetuum; ad illius itaque Memoriam Societati illi presertim pergratam Monumentum hoc ei honorifice extruendum impensis suis illa ipsa curavit Societas.

Corpus ejus superiori Ædis parte intra Cancellor, ab australi latere Mensæ sacræ inscripto sub Marmore depositum est, ubi Monumentum hoc propter loci angustias statui non possit. Obiit 6 Septembris, Anno Salutis 1672, Ætatis 68.

Ibid.

In Christian Hope of a blessed Immortality, near this Place lyes interred the Body of Jane, late Wife of Matthew Hunter, of London, Esq; (the Second Daughter of James Host, of Sandringham in Norfolk, Esq;) who being a Person of singular Accomplishments, and many excellent Virtues, her endeared Husband thinks this Monument a most just Debt, to her fragrant Memory. She died July the 17th 1694, in her 35 Year.

Her noble Soul and lovely Body join'd,  
Were once the Joy and Wonder of Mankind.  
They who have known her, thus, with Sighs, confess,  
They wish they'd known her still, or known her less.

Her Race was short, the longer is her Rest;  
God only-wise disposes all things best.

#### Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select, nor general, all being admitted that have either served, or fined for Church-warden; two Church-wardens; two hundred and seven Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, three Pounds per Ann.

#### Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

On the West Side of Woodroffe-lane, in the Place called Surge Garden, was situate the Priory of Cressed, vulgarly, Crouched-friars. See Tower Ward.

#### St. OLAVE's Jewry.

Newc.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

This Parish, tho' antiently a Rectory, is at present a Vicarage; the Church whereof is situate on the West Side of the Old Jewry, in the Ward of Coleman-street. It is of great Antiquity, as is manifest, from the State thereof, presented to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in the Year 1181.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

This Church was antiently denominated St. Olave's Upwell; the former from its Dedication to the Saint of that Name; and the latter, probably, from a Well under the East End thereof, wherein at present a Pump is placed; but that giving way to the modern Epithet of Jewry, 'twas owing to this Neighbourhood's becoming the common Residence of all the Jews in this City.

The Patronage of this Church was in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, till about the Year

1181, when they granted the same, together with two Parts of St. Stephen's Chapel, (now the Parish Church) in Coleman street, as an Appendage thereof, to the Prior and Convent of Lutley, in Suffolk, to be held of them as Vicars of the Parsonage of St. Olave, paying unto them annually for the same the Sum of four Shillings. And, that the said Prior and Canons of Butley do, by themselves, or their Vicars in the said Churches, answer to the Bishop of London, and his Officials, in all things belonging to them.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

The above-named Priory having sustained great Losses by Inundations; Stephen, Bishop of London, in Consideration thereof, did, in the Year 1322, appropriate this Church and its Appendage, the Chapel aforesaid, to the said Convent. But on this Condition, that the said Bishop and his Successors should, in all Futurity, have the Power of instituting and admitting the Vicars, and of assigning them a Competency for their Support, out of the Profits of the said Church: Whereupon the Prior and Convent aforesaid became Proprietors and Patrons of this Church and Vicarage, with the Chapel of St. Stephen, thereto annexed till the Year 1456, when the said Chapel was converted into a parish Church; which I shall give an Account of, when I come to treat of that Parish.

Ibid.

The Advowson of this Church, tho' separated from St. Stephen's Chapel, continued in the aforesaid Prior and Convent till their Dissolution, when coming to the Crown, it therein still remains. But in Matters Ecclesiastical 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, save what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church being consumed in the great Fire of 1666, 'tis rebuilt in a handsome Manner, and the Parish of St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane, is thereunto united; whereby the Incumbent's Profits are considerably increased; which, together with the Disbursements on account of the Cure, are as follow:

A& Parl.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.

#### Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	120	0	0	Ibid.
By Casualties Anno 1636	—	6	13	Newc.
By Glebe in ditto	—	21	0	Repert.
By two Parsonage Houses	—	0	0	Ecclef.
				Paroch.

#### Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	23	6	0½	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	2	6	7½	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	9	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	5	4	

#### Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

John Smith received	—	297	10	0½	Par. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	—	113	11	7	Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	131	2	4½	
Balance to the Parish	—	52	16	4	

#### Donations, per Annum.

1607, By James Stoddard, a Load of Charcoal	—	0	0	0	Ibid.
By Sir Thomas Cambell, five Chal-dron of Coals	—	0	0	0	
1616, By Margaret Deane	—	0	5	0	
1622, By Mary Weld, 300 l. for a Purchase	—	15	0	0	
1623, By					



		l.	s.	d.
1623,	By Sir Thomas Huet	—	5	4 0
1627,	By Richard Bennet	—	1	0 0
1641,	By Sir James Gamble, 50 <i>l.</i> for a Purchase	—	2	10 0
1642,	By Henry Smith	—	10	0 0
1653,	By George Vaughan, a House	—	10	8 0
1676,	By Sir John Frederick, for a Lecture	—	12	0 0
1678,	By Thomas Crookby	—	2	0 0
1680,	By Thomas Foot	—	8	0 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund.Ed. Hic requiescit in Grátia & in Misericordia Dei  
Stow. Sur. Robertus Large, quondam Mercerus & Maior istius Civitatis; qui obiit 24 die Aprilis 1441; & Elizabeth, Uxor ejus; ac Pueri eorundem: Cujus, &c.

Weav. Thomas Morsted gift ici,  
Fun.Mon. Dieu de Salme eit Merci. Amen.  
Obiit An. Dom. 1450.

Ibid. Here lieth Giles Dawes; who some time was Servant to King Henry the Seventh and King Henry the Eighth, Clerk of their Libraries, and Schoolmaster for the French Tongue to Prince Arthur, and to the Lady Mary: Who died 1535.

Mund.Ed. Here lyeth under this Tombe the Body of  
Stow. Sur. Richard Chamberlaine, Ironmonger, Alderman, and late Sheriff of London, Merchant Adventurer, and free of Russia; who had Two Wives, Anne, the first, of whom he had Issue Eight Sonnes and Five Daughters; of Margaret, his last Wife, he had no Issue; which Richard dyed the 19th Day of November, An. Dom. 1566.  
To the Poore he was liberall, and gave for God's Sake:  
But now his Fame is plentiful, and he an heavenly Make.  
He was like one of us, according to our Mould:  
But now he is unlike us, in Heaven, where he would.  
His Time was short, in Sicknes rare, as to all is known:  
But now his Time shall long endure, and never be cast downe.

Ibid. Edwinus Smith, Filius Roberti Smith, Civis & Aromatarii Londinensis, apud Cantabrigensis in Artibus Magister, ibidemque Collegii Jesus Socius prædilectus propter summam Ingenii Ubertatem, Memoriam, Noticiam, Pietatem, modestamque Festivitatem, omnibus gratus: Singulare sui Generis Ornamentum & par Decus Collegii (non dicam Academiæ) futurus, Diem obiit, horum omnium cum incredibili Luctu, nono Calend. Septembris, qui Festus D. Bartholomæo fuit, Anno Salutis 1598, Ætatis suæ 23.

Ibid. Humfrido Weld, Militi, & nuper Maiori Civitatis London, Viro integerrimo, sanctissimo, summa in Deum Pietate, in Homines Fide ac Comitate prædito: Joannes Weld, unicus Filius & Heres, hoc Monumentum Pietatis ergo mœrens posuit. Habuit ex Anna, Uxore, prima Filia Nicolai Wheler, Armigeri, Filios Duos, Humfridum, olim defunctum; & Joannem, Maritum Franciscæ, Filix Gulielmi Whitmore, Armiger; & Quinque Filias, Joannam, nuptam Roberto Brooke, de Cockfield in Com. Suff. Militi; Annam, nuptam Richardo Corbet, de Stoke, super Terne, in Com. Salop. Armigero; Mariam, Saram & Elizabetham, olim defunctas. Post cujus Obitum, duxit Uxorem Secundam, Mariam, Filiam Stephani Slani, Militis, adhuc Superstitem.  
Obiit 29 die Novembris, An. Dom. 1610, Ætatis suæ 64.  
No. 98.

Quem tegit hoc Marmor, quem cassum lumine  
flemus,  
Abstulit una dies, quantum si forte requiris,  
Weldus erat Nomen, Maior celeberrimus Urbis;  
Justitiæ Splendor, veræ Pietatis Imago.  
Religionis amans, ævi Prudentia nostri,  
Mens humilis, purusque Animus patiensque Laborum.  
Frons hilaris, faciles Aures, Pectusque fidele,  
Os verax, mites Oculi, Gravitate refulgens  
Vultus, Cor placidum studiosis, dextra benigna.  
Quos non intiment nobis reticentibus ipsi.  
Incipient Scopuli, vivis Sermonibus uti;  
Iuste Welde, minor, si Spes, si Fama fuisset,  
De te, Welde, minor nostra Querela foret.

Thomas Campbell, Eques, Secundo Regis Jacobi, Civis London. ejusdem Urbis Patricius & Prætor æquissimus & prudentissimus; Domicilium sibi hoc in perpetuam Memoriam dicatum habet. Feliciter bis nuptus erat, & ex 1 Conjugio Filii nati sunt 6, Filix 7, ex inde vero Nepotes 39, quem Cives privatim & publice, honorifice omnes colebant. Annos autem 78 cum adimpleretur, suorum & omnium Honestorum cum luctu fato concessit, 13 die Februarii, An. Dom. 1613.

Transit ad Vivos e Vivis Pacis Alumnus  
Justitiæ columnen; qui decus inde suum  
Extulit egregie: Pietatem cætera præter  
Dilexit: Cultu, Religione, Fide.  
Non Patrem tantum proles, sine murmure luctus  
Percipit; at vetuit Mors superare modum.  
Vulnus opemq; ferens, æque. Quid plangitur ultra?  
Angelus en factus! nec minor ante fuit.  
Quæ potuit cuiquam, optari Mors, vitaq; honore  
Fulta: & amicitis inclita, prole, fide.  
Obtigit hæc, Campbelle, tibi, utraq; scilicet Annis  
Maturis, meriti & plenus amoris obis.  
Digna Viro tibi vita fuit, qui viveret ultra,  
Digna; Mors vita sed Meliore frui.  
Terminus incertæ Mors vitæ, & certa Salutis,  
Spes promissa rapit, non colit ima fides.

Memoriæ Sacrum Roberti Bowyer, Mercatoris London, ex antiqua Familia Bowyer de Knipperslay, in Com. Staffordiæ Oriundi; secundi Filii Francisci Bowyer, Arm. quondam Aldermanni hujus Civitatis, honorabilis Societatis Grocerorum, London. olim pro tempore Præfecti, Margaretam, unam Filiarum Thomæ Cordell, quondam etiam Mercatoris London. ac honorabilis Societatis Mercatorum, ejusdem Societatis Præfecti, in Uxorem duxit. Ab ea amplissimam suscepit prolem, quinque Filios, viz. Thomam, Robertum, Willielmum, & Henricum, Modo Cœlibes, superstites existentes, & Johannem defunctum, & secundum Christi adventum hic expectantem.

Margareta Uxor, Thomas & Robertus, Filii ejus, ac ultimi Testamenti Executores, pietatis & observantiæ ergo, Mœrentes posuerunt.

Under this Tomb, the sacred Ashes hold,  
The droffie Part of more celestiall Gold;  
The Body of a Man, a Man of Men,  
Whose Worth to write at large, would loose my Pen.  
Then do thy worst, Death, glut thy self with Dust,  
The precious Soul is mounted to the Just.  
Yet Reader, when thou read'st, both read and weep,  
That Men so good, so grave, so wise, do sleep.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Ephraim Skinner, Merchant, some time his Majesty's Consul at Livorne, whose exemplary Piety towards God, Integrity towards Men, Charity to the Poor, and Humility towards all, made him live desired, and die lamented by all that knew him.

Ibid.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

NewView  
Lond.



He was born in the Town of *Barnstaple*, in *Devon*, on *St. Andrew's Day*, *An.* 1637. Died at *Islington*, *May* the 6th, 1678, in the 44th Year of his Age.

New View  
Lond.

Here lyeth in Hope of a glorious Resurrection, the Body of *Sir Nathaniel Herne*, Kt. late Sheriff, and at his Death Alderman of this famous City, and Governor of the *East-India Company*; Son to *Nickolas* and Grandfons to *Richard Herne*, some time Alderman also of this City. A Person of great Prudence, and indefatigable Industry in the Management of all Publick Affairs; of exemplary Piety, spotless Integrity, and diffusive Charity, having with his own Hand dispensed very considerable Sums to many charitable Uses, particularly to the Relief of poor Seamen, and educating of their Children.

He took to Wife *Judith*, eldest Daughter of *Sir John Frederick*, Knight, Alderman, and some time Lord Mayor of *London*, his now sorrowful Widow, by whom he had divers Children, and left Three hopeful Sons surviving, viz. *Frederick*, *Nathaniel* and *Thomas*; to whose, and this City's, and Nation's great Loss, as also the Grief of all them that knew him, he departed this Life the 10th of *August*, 1679, *Ætat.* 50.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; sixty-two Houses. Augmentation paid to the Parish of *St. Sepulchre's*, three Pounds, *per Annum*.

Antiquities, &c. in the Parish.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

The Street wherein this Church is situate, was antiently denominated *Colechurch-street*, from the Church of that Name at the South-West Corner thereof in the *Poultry*; but the *Jews* settling therein, the Appellation thereof was changed into that of *Jewry*; and afterwards, upon the *Jews* removing into another Part of the City, the additional Epithet of *Old* was conferr'd upon it. See *Coleman-street Ward*.

St. O L A V E's Silver-street.

This Parish is a Rectory, the small Church of which stood at the South West Corner of *Silver-street*, in the Ward of *Aldersgate*; its Antiquity, I can trace no higher than the Year 1593. It owes its Name to its Dedication and Place of its Situation, and the Patronage of this Church has been all along in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, but subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church being consumed in the great Fire *Anno* 1666, and not rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of *St. Alban's, Woodstreet*; in the Account of which I have inserted the Profits and Disbursements of the Cure. I shall now subjoin the Receipts and Disbursements on the Account of Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Par. Acc. Book.	David Dennis received	—	250	0	5
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	41	4	7
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	199	2	11
	Balance to the Parish	—	9	10	11

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By Mr. Merrill	—	—	—	2	12	0
	By Bernard Hide	—	—	—	0	9	0
	By Jerome Lambrose	—	—	—	2	10	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow Sur. Here under this Stone lieth buried the Body of *John Darcy*, Second Son to *John Lord Darcy of Ebberie*, who died in *An.* 1593, aged 33 Yeeres.

Here lieth *Griffeld Windfore*, Daughter of *Henry Lord Windfore*, and Lady *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and Heyre of *Sir Thomas Rivet*, Knight, who departed this Life the Seven and Twentieth Day of *June*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1600.

Ibid.

Great Men that ne're did good in all their Dayes,  
But at the very Instant of their Death,  
Finde yet no meane Commenders of their Praise,  
Although it lasts no longer than a Breath.  
Shall then good Men, though lesser in Degree,  
Finde none to give them Right and Equity?  
If one shall say, the great Man's Life was such,  
So good, so full of Hospitality;

Ibid.

When God doth know, he ne're did half so much,  
Though thus he must be grac'd with Flattery;  
Shall meane Men, who such Workes truly did,  
Be nothing spoken of? Oh, God forbid.

Not then, as equalling with any Great,  
My fatherly good Friend, *John Banister*,  
No more but Truth of thee, let me repeate,  
A Sonnes Love-Tears, thy Body to interre.  
That such as knew thee, better farre than I,  
May say thy Vertues did not with thee dye.

Thy Skill and Practice, that it self commends,  
Some of the best have truly found the same:  
Not partially employed, to wealthy Friends,  
But even the poorest Wretch, the Sick and Lame.  
Felt of the best; some Difference there might be,  
The Rich pay'd somewhat, poore Men had it free.  
Thy Care and Cost laid out, for common Good,  
In greater Measure than came in againe.

But that Heaven's Blessing, with thy Bounty stood,  
Hardly had stretcht so many to sustain.  
But it is true, the liberal Heart God loves,  
And from him ill all Cause of Lacke removes.  
Thy Weekly Charity given to the Poore,  
In Bread, beside, in Money from thy Purse:

Even in the hardest Yeeres dealt at the Doore,  
When some repin'd that every Day did worse;  
Makes poore Men say, our good Relief is gone,  
Let them goe to thy Find-faults, and have none.  
Poore maymed Souldiers, fore sick-hearted Men  
That under Miseries hard Crouch did bow,  
Were freely cured, methinkes they cry, Lord,  
when,

Where shall we find our good Physician now?  
I doubt not, but some others will as much:  
Yet (in these Dayes) we find not many such.  
Sleep then, thou happy Soule, in endlesse Rest,  
All good Men's Groanes, be powred on the  
Grave;

Live thou in *Abraham's* Bosom with the Blest,  
Where Faith and Workes due Recompence shall  
have.

My Sight grows Dimme, sighing my Heart makes  
fore.

Tears blot my Paper, I can write no more.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and forty-seven Houses. See *Aldersgate Ward*.

OLD ARTILLERY GROUND.

Though this is an Extraparochial Royalty belonging to the Tower of *London*, yet as it is situate within the ancient Bounds of the City, I shall therefore insert it in this Place. The Disbursements whereof on Account of the Poor are as follow:

Overseers of the Poores Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.	
Peter Newhouse receiv'd	—	335	12	10
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	328	7	4
Balance to the Liberty	—	5	5	6

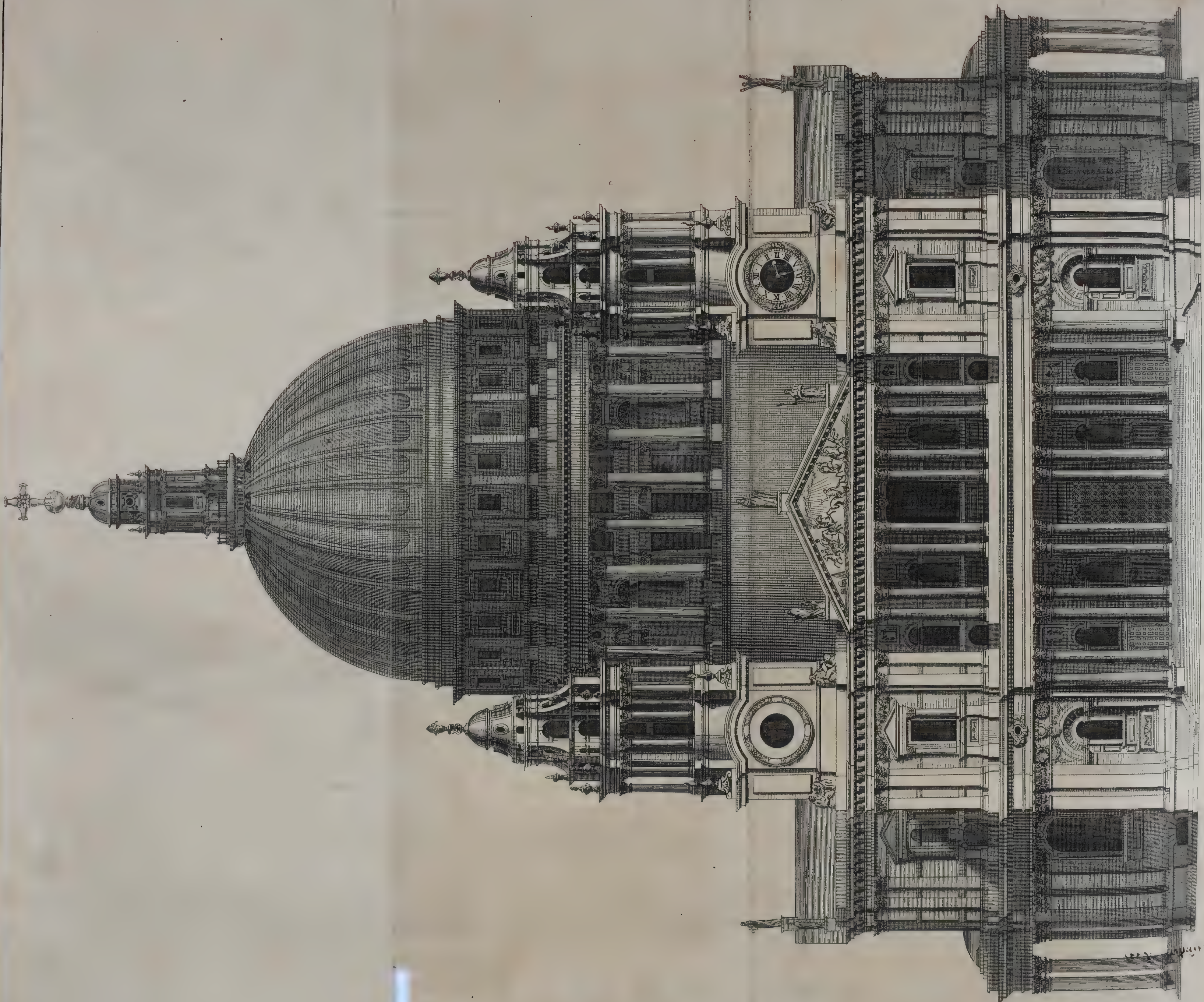
Lib. Ac  
Book.

Officers,



S  
alia  
..





The West-Point, N.Y. Family Cemetery

Tom Linds:



Officers, &c. belonging to this Liberty.

Here being neither Donation, Monumental Inscription or Vestry, the Officers of the Liberty are, two Overseers of the Poor; one Constable; two Headboroughs; one Scavenger, who paid the Raker for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of twenty-eight Pounds; one Beadle, and three Watchmen; two hundred and two Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.

This Liberty was antiently a large Field, denominated *Tassel-Close*. See *Bishopsgate Ward*.

St. P A N C R A S.

This Parish is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; the Church whereof stood on the North Side of *St. Pancras-lane*, near *Queen-street*, in the Ward of *Cheap*. *Robert de Sandwich* was Rector thereof in the Year 1319.

Its Name it owes to its Dedication to *St. Pancras*, a young *Phrygian* Nobleman, who for his strict Adherence to the Christian Faith suffered Martyrdom at *Rome*, under the Emperor *Dioclesian*.

The Patronage of this Rectory was in the Prior and Canons of *Canterbury*, till they granted the Advowson thereof to *Simon* the Archbishop in the Year 1365. Since which Time it has been in the Collation of the Archbishop of that See.

This Church being destroy'd in the great Conflagration *Anno* 1666, and not rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of *St. Mary le Bow*; wherefore having inserted the Profits and Disbursements of the Cure in that Parish, I shall now proceed to the Parochial Charge in respect to Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

	l.	s.	d.
Edward Walker receiv'd	121	6	4
Paid on Account of the Church	64	3	3
Paid on that of the Poor	94	1	0½
Balance to the Warden	36	17	11½

Donations, per Annum.

1615, By <i>Thomas Chapman</i> , Senior	3	10	0
1626, By <i>Thomas Chapman</i> , Junior	11	3	8
By ditto, 40 l. for a Purchase	2	0	0
1634, By <i>Edward Cotton</i>	3	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Here under lyeth buried *James Huych*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, Third Son of *John Huych*, of *Beuford* in the County of *Somerset*, Esquire: Which *James* had to his first Wife *Margaret Bourchier*, by whom he had Issue Eleven Children. And to his Second Wife *Mary Moffet*, by whom he had Issue Eighteen Children. He dyed the 20th Day of *August*, *An. Dom.* 1590.

Hac defunctus *Huych* tenui sub mole quiescit,  
Nec tamen hac totus mole quiescit *Huych*.  
Corpus inest Tumulo, colit aurea spiritus astra,  
Scilicet hunc Cœlum vendicat, illud humus.  
*Londinensis* erat Civis, dum fata sinebant;  
Jam cum Sydereo Milite Miles agit.  
Bis Thalami Sociam duxit, prior edidit illi  
Undenas proles, altera bisque novem.  
Municam persæpe Manum porrexit egenis;  
Virtutum fautor, Pieridumque fuit.  
Nil opus est plures illi contexere laudes,  
Sufficit in cœlo jam reperisse locum.  
Hoc quaecunque Monumentum, *Rowlandus*,  
dicti *Jacobi* Hæres, posuit pietatis ergo.

Here lies a *Mary*, Mirror of her Sexe,  
For all that best their Soules or Body decks.  
Faith, Forme or Fame, the Miracle of Youth;  
For Zeale and Knowledge of the Sacred Truth;  
For frequent reading the whole Holy Writ;  
For fervent Prayer, and for Practice fit;  
For Meditations full of Use and Art;  
For Humbleness in Habit and in Heart;  
For pious, prudent, peacefull, praisefull Life;  
For all the Duties of a Christian Wife;  
For patient bearing Seven dead-bearing Throwes,  
For one alive, which yet dead with her goes,  
From *Travers*, her deare Spouse, her Father *Hoyes*,  
Lord Maior, more honoured in her vertuous Praise.

Quæ pie obiit puerpera die Octavo Martii,  
Anno Ætatis 29. Anno Salutis 1614.

Officers, &c. in this Parish,

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; thirty-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Botolph, Bishopsgate*, four Pounds per Ann.

St. P A U L's Cathedral.

"The Christian Faith, without doubt, was very early received in *Britain*; and without having Recourse to the monkish Tale of *Joseph*, of *Arimathea*, and other legendary Fictions, there is authentick Testimony of a Christian Church planted here by the Apostles themselves, and, in particular, very probably by *St. Paul*.

"It is very certain this Apostle, from his first Imprisonment at *Rome*, to his Return to *Jerusalem*, had spent eight Years in preaching in divers Places, but more especially in the Western Countries. We know he designed for *Spain*, and it is not improbable, but his Earnestness to convert the *Britains* might have carried him to this Island.

"This Opinion may be strengthened by the Evidence of *Vanutius Fortunatus*, who says the same Thing, speaking of the Travels of *St. Paul*, in his Poem on the Life of *St. Martin*:

"*Transit et oceanum, vel qua facit insula portum,*  
"*Quasque Britannus habet terras ultima Thule.*

"Every Christian Church derived from the Apostles, had a Succession of Bishops from them too, and the Condition of the British Church was so early established, that some maintain there were Bishops of the Britains at the Council of *Nice*, assembled in 325: And 'tis certain, that twenty-two Years after, *Restitut*, Bishop of *London*, was one of the three British Bishops present at the Council of *Arles*.

"Some British Prelates were likewise at the Council of *Ariminum*, assembled in 359, and these were of such Dignity, that they refused the Emperor's Allowance, thinking it beneath them not to bear their own Expences.

"The first Cathedral of this Episcopal See of *London*, (built in the Area, where had been the Roman Prætorian Camp; the Situation of all the succeeding Fabricks to this Time) was demolished under the great and general Persecution by *Dioclesian*: But although, in Pursuance of the Strictness of his Edicts, the Christian Churches in all the Provinces of the Roman Government were ordered to be pulled down, yet possibly the Præfects might not take the Pains, when they had made them unfit for Use, to tear up the Foundations also. The Time  
" of

Ibid.

Wren's Parentalia p. 271.

Stow Sur. Lond.

Newc. Rep rt. Ecclef. Paroch.

Ibid.

A& Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

Parish Ac. Book.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur.



“ of the Persecution was short, for under *Constantine* the Church flourished again; the Churches in *Rome*, and other Parts of the Empire were soon rebuilt, and most likely ours among the first, after the Pattern of the *Roman Basilica* of *St. Peter*, and *St. Paul*, in the *Vatican*; and, as (*Sir Christopher Wren*) the *Surveyor* conceived, upon the old Foundations left by the Persecutors; for the *Christians* were zealous, and in haste to be settled again.

“ The Church thus re-edified under *Constantine*, was afterwards destroyed by the *Pagan Saxons*; and restored again, upon the old Foundations, when they embraced *Christianity*, in the seventh Century, (*viz.* in 608) by *Mellitus*, Bishop of *London*, under *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, the first *Saxon* King of the *Christian* Faith.”

Saxon.  
Chron.

This Church at first seems to have been but a small Wooden Building; for the same being burnt down *Anno* 961, it was in the same Year soon after re-edified, as may be presumed, with the like Materials, considering its being rebuilt in so short a Time.

Ibid.

In the Year 1086, this Cathedral was not only consumed a second Time by Fire, but likewise the greatest Part of the City. This fatal Catastrophe, thro' great Inadvertence, is by divers Authors placed in the Year 1088.

Malmf. de  
Geft.  
Pont.

*Maurice*, Bishop of *London*, having resolved to rebuild this his Church after a very sumptuous and magnificent Manner, “ obtained of the King, the old Stone of a spacious Castle in the Neighbourhood called the *Palatine Tower*, demolished by the same Fire; (this *Fort* stood at the Entrance of the *Fleet-river*, as if to defend the little Haven, then capable of Ships) and began the Building, upon the old Foundations, a fourth Time of that *Pile*; which after Additions, at several Times, to the East and West, continued till the last general Conflagration of the City, in 1666.

Wren's  
Parentalia  
p. 272.

“ The *Fabrick* thus began by *Mauritius*, had originally, as the *Surveyor* believed, a semicircular *Presbyterium* or Chancel, after the usual Mode of the *Primitive Churches*, and came near the Form of a *Cross*, short to the East; as he concluded, for this Reason; a *Quire* in after Times was added to give a greater Length Eastward than at first; this Building was apparently of a more modern *Gothick* Stile, not with *Round* (as in the old Church) but *sharp-headed Arches*; to make Way for which, the semicircular *Presbyterium* had been taken down. Upon demolishing the Ruins, after the last *Fire*, and searching the Foundations of this *Quire*, the *Surveyor* discovered nine *Wells* in a Row; which, no Doubt, had antiently belonged to a Street of Houses, that lay aslope from the High-street, (then *Walling-street*) to the *Roman Causeway*, (now *Cheapside*) and this Street, which was taken away to make room for the new *Quire*, came so near the old *Presbyterium*, that the Church could not extend farther that Way at first. He discovered also, there had been a considerable Addition, and a new Front to the West, but in what Age is not ascertained.

“ The Reason the *Surveyor* was of Opinion, that though several Times the *Fabrick* had

“ been ruined, yet that the Foundation might remain, as originally they were laid, was upon his observing, that they consisted of nothing but *Kentish Rubble-stone*, artfully worked, and consolidated with exceeding hard Mortar, in the *Roman* Manner, much excelling what he found in the Superstructure; the Outside of which was built chiefly with the Free-stone of the old *Palatine Tower*, and Free-stone, supposed from the Quarries of *Yorkshire*; and in every Part was apparently less skilfully performed, and with worse Mortar.

“ Tho' there be now no History or Record notifying directly the first Building of the first new *Quire*, yet it is probable it might have been executed by *Richard*, who was Bishop of *London* in the first Year of the Reign of King *Richard the First*, and had been Treasurer to King *Henry the Second*; who is said to have expended a vast Sum of Money on the Buildings of his Church, &c.

“ But the said *Quire* being, afterwards, not thought beautiful enough, and a Resolution taken for an Improvement, they began with the *Steeple*, which was finished in the Year 1221, (*5 Hen. III.*) And then *Roger Niger*, promoted to the See of *London* in 1229, having vigorously prosecuted the Work, finished the *Quire*, and solemnly consecrated the same in the Year 1240, in Presence of the King, the Pope's Legate, and many Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal.

Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.

The farther Enlargement of this Church, so long before intended, (being the whole Extent of the Church of *St. Faith*) was begun to be erected in the Year 1256, by *Fulco Basset*, Bishop of *London*, at the East End of the *Quire*, on a Spot of Ground formerly obtained from King *John*, for a Market-place; which magnificent and stately Edifice, called the *New Work*, was paved and finished about the Year 1312, which is two hundred and twenty-four Years after laying the Foundation by *Maurice*, *Anno* 1088.

Ibid.

The Charge of the *New-Work*, together with all those carried on since the Year 1228, appear to have been defrayed by Money arising from Indulgences. This very spacious and most magnificent Edifice being intirely finished, a Survey thereof was taken, whereby its several Dimensions appear to have been as follow:

Dugd.  
Hist. St.  
Paul.

The Dimensions of the Old Church of *St. Paul*.

	Feet.
Length of the Church	690
Ditto in Breadth	130
Height of the West Part within	102
Height of the <i>Quire</i> within	88
Height of the Body of the Church	150
Height of the Tower	260
Height of the Spire	274
Height of the Tower and Spire	534
The Ball on the Top could contain 10 Bushels of Grain	
Length of the <i>Cross</i> above the Ball	15
Length of the Traverse of the <i>Cross</i>	6

Ibid.

“ Antiquaries differ in their Accounts of its Altitude. By *Stow's* Measures, the *Stone-tower*, and *Spire*, were equally 260 Feet each in height, the whole 520 Feet. Mr. *Camden's* Dimensions

Wren's  
Parentalia  
p. 274.



“Dimensions rise to 534 Feet. *Dugdale* (seem-  
 “ly by good Authority, who took his Relation  
 “from a Brass Table heretofore hung on a Pillar  
 “on the North Part of the Quire) makes the  
 “Height of the Tower 260 Feet, and of the  
 “Spire 274 Feet, and yet the whole, *viz.* both  
 “of Tower and Spire did not exceed 520 Feet,  
 “as is testified by the Table, (whereof there is a  
 “MS. Copy also in the publick Library in *Cam-*  
 “*bridge*) which is 14 Feet short of the Height  
 “of the two Dimensions of the Tower and  
 “Spire added together: ‘This, (says the Right  
 “Rev. and Learned Editor of *Camden’s Britan-*  
 “*nia*) must indeed have been true, had the  
 “Spire risen from the *Summit* of the Battlements:  
 “Whereas, I suppose, it rose, (as the Spires of  
 “most Steeples do) much below them; the  
 “Battlements here rising 14 Feet above the Base  
 “of the Spire, must occasion the Difference.’

“All the Stone Tower was standing when the  
 “*Surveyor* measured it before the Fire, and,  
 “agreeable with the other Accounts, was in  
 “Height 260 Feet; the *Base* of the Spire he  
 “found was 40 Feet, therefore, according to the  
 “usual Proportion of Spires in *Gothick* Fabricks,  
 “which was 4 Diameters, or 5. at most, it  
 “could rise no higher than 200 Feet, and make  
 “the whole Altitude not to exceed 460 Feet to  
 “the *Ball*, of Copper gilt, and *Crofs*; upon which,  
 “after the first Fire by Lightning, was added a  
 “*Weathercock*, representing an *Eagle*, of Copper  
 “gilt likewise.

“The Proportions of these Copper *Ornaments*  
 “are thus recorded: The *Ball* was in Circumfe-  
 “rence 9 Feet one Inch. The Height of the *Crofs*,  
 “from the *Ball*, 15 Feet 6 Inches, and its Tra-  
 “verse 5 Feet 10 Inches. The *Eagle* from the  
 “Bill to the Tail, 4 Feet, the Breadth over the  
 “Wings, 3 Feet and a half.”

Stow. Sur.  
 Lond.

The first Casualty that happened to this stately  
 Edifice, after it was finished, was on the first of  
*February*, Anno 1444, when, about two o’Clock  
 in the Afternoon, its lofty Spire was fired by  
 Lightning, which, by the laudable Affiduity of  
 the Citizens, was soon seemingly extinguished;  
 but, to their great Surprise and Terror, it broke  
 out again, about nine o’Clock at Night, with  
 redoubled Fury; but by the indefatigable Pains  
 of the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, it was effectually  
 overcome. However, the Damage occasioned  
 thereby was not fully repaired till the Year 1462,  
 when the Spire was beautifully refitted, and a  
 stately Eagle Weathercock of gilt Copper placed  
 thereon.

Mund Ed.  
 Stow. Sur.

In the Year 1561, a much greater Misfortune  
 befel this noble Pile; for on the fourth of *June*,  
 about four o’Clock in the Afternoon, the Top  
 of this towering Spire was again set on Fire; by  
 Lightning, as we have informed our Readers in  
 our first Book, Page 255.

Heyl.  
 Eccl.  
 Reft.

But a modern Author gives us a different Ac-  
 count thereof, by acquainting us, that an antient  
 Plummer, at his Death, confessed, that the above-  
 named Spire was not fired by Lightning, but by  
 his Carelessness, in leaving a Pan of Coals and  
 other Fewel in the Steeple, while he went to  
 Dinner; which seizing the Spire, the Fire was  
 got to such a Head at his Return, that he judged  
 it impossible to quench the same; therefore con-

No. 98.

cluded it would be more consistent with his Safety  
 not to divulge it. In the mean Time the Fire  
 burning downwards, it soon consumed the whole  
 Spire; and continuing to rage furiously, it de-  
 stroyed all the Roof of the Church within the  
 Space of four Hours.

This melancholy Accident greatly affected  
 the Queen, insomuch that she forthwith sent Let-  
 ters to the Lord-Mayor, strictly enjoining him to  
 take some speedy Course for its Reparation: And  
 was graciously pleased not only to give a thou-  
 sand Marks in Money towards repairing the same,  
 but also a Warrant for a thousand Loads of Tim-  
 ber to be taken out of her Woods.

Mund. Ed.  
 Stow. Snr.

The Citizens made large Contributions for  
 the intended Work, and granted three Fifteenths  
 for the more effectual performing the same,  
 which amounting to 3247 *l.* 16 *s.* 2 *d.* this, toge-  
 ther with other Sums collected in the Province of  
*Canterbury*, and the Courts of Justice, amounted  
 to 6702 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* In the Interim, six Citizens  
 and two of the Petty Canons were appointed to  
 superintend the Work; which was carried on with  
 such an assiduous Application, that before the  
 Month of *April*, Anno 1566, all the Roofs were  
 leaved and perfectly finished: But the Steeple,  
 tho’ divers Models were prepared for its Recon-  
 struction, yet during the remaining Part of Queen  
*Elizabeth’s* Reign, there was not the least Attempt  
 made that Way.

Ibid.

Nothing having been done for many Years  
 towards finishing the Repairs of this Church, King  
*James I.* (at the earnest and pressing Solicitati-  
 ons of *Henry Farely*, a private Citizen) in the  
 Year 1620, began to think of renewing the Work;  
 and on the sixteenth of *November*, issued a Com-  
 mission under the great Seal, directed to Sir *Francis Jones*,  
 the Lord-Mayor, the Archbishop of  
*Canterbury*, great Officers of State, and a great  
 Number of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy;  
 who meeting some Time after, agreed to attempt  
 a general Subscription or Contribution, which  
 was begun by the King, and followed by many  
 of the Nobility and others; but the People be-  
 ing averse to such a Method, it was seemingly  
 laid aside; till Dr. *Laud*, advanced to the See of  
*London* some Time after, obtained of King *Charles I.*  
 in the Year 1631, a new Commission to re-  
 vive the Subscription; which he heartily set-  
 ting about, by his great Affiduity, the Sub-  
 scriptions went on so successfully, that he found  
 himself in a Condition to lay the first Stone  
 of the new Work; which the King willing to  
 encourage, erected the magnificent Western  
 Portico, of the *Corinthian* Order, at his own  
 Charge.

Dugd.  
 Hist. St.  
 Paul.

Ibid.

The Work was carried on with great Appli-  
 cation for the Space of nine Years, during which  
 Time, the Money received on that Account  
 amounted to the Sum of one hundred and one  
 thousand three hundred and thirty Pounds four  
 Shillings and eight Pence: But the Flames of  
 Civil War breaking out in the Year 1642, an in-  
 tire Stop was put to the Prosecution of that Un-  
 dertaking.

Ibid.

This magnificent Structure sharing the common  
 Calamity of Civil War, the West Part thereof  
 was converted into a Stable, and the stately new

Dugd.  
 Hist.  
 St. Paul.  
 2 Edit.

Portico



Portico into Shops for Milliners and others, with Rooms over them for the Convenience of Lodging; at the erecting of which, the magnificent Columns were pitiously mangled, being obliged to make way for the Ends of Beams, which penetrated their Centers.

Dugd.  
Hist.  
St. Paul.  
2 Edit.

After the Restoration of Monarchy, King Charles II. by his Letters Patent, constituted divers Persons of Quality and others, Commissioners, for perfecting the Repairs of this noble Piece of Antiquity: The said Commissioners, being zealous to promote so desirable a Work, met frequently to consult about the most proper Methods for raising Money; at last a voluntary Contribution being agreed on, Money came flowing in from all Quarters; and many Hands being set to work, the Houses adjoining to the Church were all pulled down, and the Work carried on till the great Conflagration in the Year 1666, when the Church was irreparably destroyed.

Having in this compendious Account brought the Church of St. Paul's from its Foundation to its Destruction by the Fire of London aforesaid; I shall now, for the Information of the Reader, subjoin an Account of the great Number of perpetual Chantries, which were founded and endowed in this Cathedral by superstitious Men, for a certain Number of Priests, to celebrate Divine Service for the Good of their Souls.

Ibid.

*The Founders of Chantries, with the Number of Priests belonging to each.*

John de London, 1; Richard Nigell, Bishop of London, 2; Eustace Fauconberg, Bp. L. 1; Geoffrey de Lucie, 1; Alice Marschal, 2; John Romaine, 1; Richard, Archd. Colchest. 1; Peter de S. Maria Eccles. 1; Martin de Patishul, 2; William de S. Maria Eccles. 1; Alexander Swerford, 1; Fouk Basset, B. L. 3; Robert de Draiton, 1; William de Harworth, 1; Reginald de Brandon, 1; Richard de Newport, 2; John de Munden, 1; Henry de Geldeford, 1; Richard de Gravesend, 1; Raphe Donion, 1; Walter de Thorpe, 1; Raphe de Baldok, B. L. 2; William de Caldesbunt, 1; Walter de Blockley, 1; Nicholas de Wokyndon, 1; Roger de Waltham, 2; William de Melford, 1; James Trisfell, 1; Godfrey de Arca, 1; Roger, Can. St. Paul, 1; William de Havirbulle, 1; John de Brainford, 1; Roger de Leye, 1; Isabell Bokerell, 2; Aveline de Basinges, 1; John de S. Maria, 1; Fouk Lovell, 1; John Lovell, 1; Richard de Gravesend, B. L. 1; Henry de Wingham, B. L. 2; Roger Holme, 4; John de Wingham, 1; Sir John de Beauchamp, 1; John, Duke of Lancaster, 2; Richard de Beaurley, 1; Thomas de Ewere, 1; King Henry the Fourth, 2; Thomas Stowe, 1; King Edward the Fourth, 1; Thomas Liseaux, 1; Richard de Fitz James, B. L. 1; John Dowman, 2; John Withers, 2; Henry de Edgme, 1; Roger Bevin, 1; Athelina de St. Olavo, 1; Geoffrey de Eyton, 1; Sir John Pulteney, L. M. 3; Gilbert de Bruera, 1; Stephen de Gravesend, B. L. 2; Michael de Northberg, B. L. 1; Walter Neel, 1; Nicholas de Farendon, 1; Walter Shirynton, 2; Walter Cakton, 1; Thomas Moore, 3; William de Maria, 1; Henry de Caddeford, 2; John Hiltoft, 1; Adam de Bury, L. M. 3.

Total of Founders 70, of Priests 96.

Besides these perpetual Chantries, there were in this Church no less than sixty endowed Anniversary Obits; which, together with the numerous Officers belonging to the Cathedral, great Numbers of Saints Chapels, Statues of the Virgin Mary, and St. Erkenwald's Shrine, where many Oblations were daily offered; it may be presumed, that the Number of Priests belonging to this Church could not amount to less than two hundred.

Ibid.

By an Inventory taken by Ralph Baudak, Dean of St. Paul's, at his Visitation in the Year 1295, the Treasury of this Church appears to have been very rich; but as the Particulars thereof take up thirteen Leaves in Folio, I shall content myself with inserting a Summary of the Articles therein particularly expressed, viz.

Dugd.  
Mon. Ang.

Three golden Morfes; fourteen of Silver; thirty of Copper, gilt; seven ditto of Wood, plated with Silver; all of which were richly embellished with Jewels: Four Pair of Silver Phials, or Cruets; three Ampuls of ditto; one Christmatory of ditto; two Pair of ditto Candlesticks; a gilt Silver Cup, with Cover and Pyx; two holy Water Vessels; nine Silver Censers; three Silver Globes, with a Plate and Ship for Frankincense; six Silver Basons; eleven Silver Croffes; five golden Chalices, or Cups; five ditto of Silver; eleven Books richly bound; five Silver Biers, with many Trunks, Boxes, and Caskets with Relicks, decorated with Jewels; six Silver Cups; four Horns, enriched with Silver; nine Mitres, partly adorned with Jewels, as were also the Bishop's Gloves; nine Pair of rich Sandals; eight Croffiers; ten rich Cushions; one hundred Copes of the richest Silks, many of Cloth of Gold, and others embroidered with curious Figures; eighteen Amices; one hundred Vestments, with proper Stoles, Manciples, Tunicks, Dalmaticks, Albes, Corporals, Canopies, &c. Besides the above, there was a great Variety of Particulars belonging to the Altars of sundry Chapels, which, for Brevity's Sake I shall omit, and refer the curious to Dugdale's *Monasticon* for the same.

Tho' this Church was irreparably destroyed by the Fire of London, as already observed, yet an Attempt was made to repair it. "The first Thing designed after this deplorable Fire, was "to fit some Part of the Church, thus ruined, "for a Quire; wherein the Dean and Prebends "might have divine Service, until the Repair "of the whole, or a new Structure could be accomplished: To which End, upon a View "thereof, it was resolved, that Part of the Body "of it, towards the West End, might, with the "least Charge, be made useful for that Purpose. "Whereupon Workmen were set upon it, and "Scaffolds raised for Search of the Walls, and "cutting the Remainder of the unmelted Lead "from the high Roof, and other Parts of the "Church.

Ibid.

Wren's  
Parentalia  
p. 278.

"In which Employment, as also in digging "up the melted Lead, clearing the Rubbish, "taking down the Remainder of the vaulted "Roof and Walls, with the greatest Part of the "Tower-steeple, digging up the Floors, sorting "the Stone, and carrying it to several Places, "repairing



“ repairing the Convocation-house, and building  
“ new Offices for the Work; no less than two  
“ Years, (*viz.* the rest of the Year 1666, the  
“ whole Year 1667, and Part of the Year 1668)  
“ were spent. Towards the latter End of which  
“ two Years, they fell to casing some of those great  
“ and massy Pillars, which stood betwixt the  
“ middle Aile, and the side Ailes; beginning  
“ with those below the little North Door, to-  
“ wards the West: But, before the third Pillar  
“ was perfectly cas’d, so weak and unsound had  
“ the excessive Heat of the Fire left it, with the  
“ remaining Pillars and Walls, which were all  
“ miserably scaled with the Flame, and shattered,  
“ that upon farther Search into them, they were  
“ found to be altogether incapable of any sub-  
“ stantial Repair: It was therefore fully con-  
“ cluded, that, in order to a new Fabrick, the  
“ Foundations of the old Cathedral, thus made  
“ ruinous, should be totally cleared; and Prepa-  
“ ration of Materials, and all Things needful  
“ made ready, conducing to a new Fabrick.  
“ Which Work continued until the last of April  
“ 1674”.

And, every thing being ready, the first Store of the present most stately and magnificent Edifice was laid by Mr. *Strong*, the chief Mason, on the twenty-first of *June* 1675; and the Work being prosecuted at the Charge of the Publick, the Cross was put up, and the Body of the Building finished in the Year 1711; whereby it appears, that the Time employed in the Construction of this noble Structure was thirty-six Years. But many Decorations, as well as necessary Works, being required to embellish and finish this magnificent Church, an Account of the Expence of the whole is brought down to the Year 1723, as will appear by a Specification thereof below.

By the best Accounts I have been able to come at, the Dimensions of this Cathedral Church are as follow:

Length.

	Feet.	Inch.
Length of the Church and Porch	500	0
Length of the Cross — —	250	0
Length of the Porch within —	50	0
Length of the Platea at the upper Steps	100	0

Breadth.

Breadth of the West Front —	180	0
Breadth of the Church and Three Naves	130	0
Breadth of the Church and widest Cha- pels — — —	180	0
Breadth of the Nave at the Door	40	0
Breadth of the Isles — —	17	0
Breadth of each Turret — —	35	0
The outward Diameter of the Cupola	145	0
The inward Diameter of ditto —	100	0
The outward Diameter of the Lantern	18	0
Breadth of the Pillars — —	10	0
Distance between the Pillars of the Nave	44	0
Breadth of the Sides of the Cupola Pi- lasters — — —	35	0
Distance between the said Pilasters	40	0

Height.

Height from the Ground to the Top of the Cross — — —	340	0
Height of the Turrets — —	208	0

	Feet.	Inch.
Height of the Body of the Church	120	0
Height of the middle Isle within	88	0
Height of the Corinthian Pillars	33	0
Height of their Basis and Pedestals	4	0
Height of their Capitals — —	12	0
Height of the Architrave, Frize and Cornice — — —	5	0
Height of the Composite Pillars	25	0
Height of their Ornaments —	16	0
Height of the outward Slope of the Cu- pola — — — —	50	0
Height of the Lantern — —	50	0
Diameter of the Ball — —	6	2
Height of the Ball — — —	8	0
Height of the Cross, Ball, Pedestal and Basis — — — —	29	0
Height of the Statues upon the Fronts	15	0

The Difference between the Dimensions of St. Peter's Church at Rome, and St. Paul's in London.

Wren's Parentalia p. 278.

N. B. The Proportion of the Roman Palm to the English Foot is as 732 is to 1000. 1000=732. 914 669,048, and so of the rest, ut infra.

	St. Peter's	2.	3.	St. Paul's	Excess of St. Peter's above St. Paul's.
	Roman Palms.	Eng Feet	Fra <sup>t</sup> of a Foot.	English Feet.	Diff. of Feet.
Long within	914	669	048	500	169
Broad at the Entrance	310	226	920	100	126
Front without	540	395	280	180	215
Broad at the Cross	604	442	128	223	219
Cupola clear	190 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	139	629	108	031
Cupola and Lant. high	591	432	612	330	102
Church high	200	146	404	110	036
Pillars in the Front	121	091	500	040	051

“ The grand Cathedral of St. Paul (says an ingenious Writer) is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent modern Buildings in Europe; all the Parts of which it is composed are superlatively beautiful and noble; the North and South Fronts in particular are very perfect Pieces of Architecture, neither ought the East to go without due Applause. The two Spires at the West End are in a finished Taste; and the Portico with the Ascent, and the Dome that rises in the Center of the whole, afford a very august and surprizing Prospect.”

“ The Parts (says a judicious Traveller) of the Front of that most admirable Fabrick of St. Peter's in Rome are certainly very beautiful, grand, and noble, the Pillars being nine Feet in Diameter; but the whole is terminated by a straight Line at Top, which (without any Prejudice in favour of my own Country) I cannot think has so good an Effect as the agreeable Variety, which is given by the Turrets at each End, and the Pediment rising in the Middle of the Front of St. Paul's.”

Monumental Inscriptions.

Hoc in loco requiescit in Domino Erkenwaldus tertius post Anglo-Saxonum in Britannia ingressum, Episco-

Dugd. Mon. Angl.

See Q. Anne's Commis- sion, dated Oct. 18, 1712.



Episcopus *Londinensis*; cujus in Episcopatu & ante Episcopatum Vita & Conversatio fuit sanctissima: ex nobili Prosapia oriundus: *Offæ, Orientalium Saxonum* Regis, erat Filius; ad Fidem Christianam à *Mellito*, primo *Londinensi* Episcopo, Anno Domini DCXLII. conversus.

Is priusquam Episcopus factus esset, duo præclara contruxit Monasteria sumptibus suis, de bonis quæ jure hæreditario sibi obvenierunt: unum sibi in finibus *Australium Saxonum* loco, qui *Certsæ* vocatur; alterum *Ethelburgæ*, Sorori suæ, Feminae laudatissimæ, ad *Berching* in ditioe *Orientalium Saxonum*.

In Episcopatum vero Anno Salutis 675, a *Theodoro, Dorobernensium* five *Cantuariæ* Archiepiscopo sacratu est. *Sebbam, Orientalium Saxonum* Regem, ad Christi Fidem convertit, & salutari Baptismatis unda suis manibus perfudit; qui statim Mundo renunciens, se totum Deo addixit, & in hac ipsa Ecclesia Archa Marmorea (quæ ad nostra usque tempora permanet) sepultus est. Idem *Erkenwaldus* celeberrimum hoc *S. Pauli* Templum novis Ædificiis auxit, proventus locupletavit, & eidem immunitates nonnullas à Regibus impetravit. Tandem circiter Annum Domini 685. Spiritum Deo reddidit, postquam Annis 11 in Pontificatu sedisset, & magnifico Sepulchro hic conditus est, quod nostra Memoria, circiter Annum Domini 1533. hoc loco visebatur.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

Hic jacet *Sebbe*, Rex *Orientalium Saxonum*; qui conversus fuit ad Fidem per *S. Erkenwaldum, Londinens.* Episcopum, Anno Christi 677. Vir multum Deo devotus, Actibus religiosis, crebris Precibus, & piis Eleemosynarum Fructibus plurimum intentus; Vitam privatam & monasticam cunctis Regni Divitiis & Honoribus preferens: Qui, cum regnasset Annos xxx. Habitu religiosum accepit, per Benedictionem *Waltberi, Londinens.* Antistitis, qui prefato *Erkenwaldo* successit; de quo Venerabilis *Beda*, in Historia Gentis *Anglorum*.

Ibid.

Hic jacet *Ethelredus, Anglorum* Rex, Filius *Edgaræ* Regis; cui in die Consecrationis post impositam Coronam, fertur *S. Dunstanus, Cantuar.* Archiepiscopus dira prædixisse his Verbis: Quoniam aspirasti ad Regnum per Mortem Fratris tui, in cujus Sanguine conspiraverunt *Angli*, cum ignominiosa Matre tui; non deficiet Gladius de domo tua, sæviens in te omnibus diebus Vitæ tuæ, interficiens de Semine tuo, quousque Regnum tuum transferatur in Regem alienum, cujus Ritu & Linguam Gens cui præsidet non novit; nec expiabitur, nisi longa Vindicta, Peccatum tuum, & Peccatum Matris tuæ, & Peccata Virorum, qui interfuere Consilio illius nequam. Quæ, sicut à Viro sancto prædicta erant, evenerunt: Nam *Ethelredus*, variis Præliis per *Swanum, Danorum* Regem, Filiumque suum *Canutum* fatigatus & fugatus, ac tandem *Londini* Arcta Obsidione conclusus, misere Diem obiit, Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis MXVII. postquam Annis xxxvi. in magna Tribulatione regnasset.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

*Gulielmo*, Viro Sapientia & Vitæ Sanctitate claro; qui primum *Edwardo* Regi & Confessori familiaris, nupèr in Episcopum *Londinensem* erectus; nec multo post apud invictissimum Principem *Gulielmum, Angliæ* Regem, ejus Nominis primum, ob Prudentiam, Fidemque singularem, in Concilium adhibitus; amplissima tunc Urbi celeberrima Privilegia ab eodem impetravit: Senatus Populusque *Londinensis* bene merenti posuit, sedit Episcopus Annos xx. Decessit Anno à Christo nato 1070.

Hæc tibi (clara Pater) posuerunt Marmora Cives, Præmia non meritis æquiparanda tuis. Namque sibi Populus te *Londinensis* Amicum Sensit, & huic Urbi non leve Præsidium.

Reddita Libertas duce te, donataque multis

Te duce, res fuerat publica muneribus.

Divitias, Genus, & Formam brevis opprimat hora,  
Hæc tua sed Pietas & Benefacta manent.

*Eustacius de Fauconbrigge*, Regis Justiciarius, una atque altera Legatione perfunctus in *Gallia*, sub *Joanne & Henrico* tertio, Regibus; quibus ab intimis Consiliis, & supremus *Angliæ* Thesaurarius fuit. Post Concessionem *Gulielmi de sancta Maria*, hujus Ecclesiæ Antistitis, electus est in Episcopum *Londinensem*, Anno Verbi incarnati 1221, Consecratus a *Benedicto, Roffensi* Episcopo, cum jam abesset Archiepiscopus *Cantuariensis*. Quumque sedisset Annos septem, Menses sex, obiit Diem pridie Cal. *Novembris*, Anno Salutis 1228.

Dugd.  
Hist.  
St. Paul.

Hic jacet *Eustacius*, redolens ut *Affrya* Nardus, Virtutem multis Floribus, & Meritis.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

Vir fuit hic magnus & Episcopus . . . ut Agnus.

Vita conspicuus, Dogmate precipuus.

Pro quo, qui transis, supplex orare memor sis;

Ut sit ei saties, Alma Dei facies.

De *Wengham* natus *Henricus*, ad Astra levatus,

Ib d.

Hic nece prostratus jacet, Anno Pontificatus

Ter vix, & Domini Mil. sexagint. bis que bis C.

Huic sis Salvamen, Deus O, te deprecor. Amen.

Hic requiescit in Domino *Rogerus*, cognomento *Niger*, quondam Canonicus hujus Ecclesiæ *S. Pauli*, ac deinde in *Londinens.* Episcopum consecratus, Anno Salutis 1228. Vir in Literatura profundus, Moribus honestus, ac per omnia laudabilis; Christianæ Religionis Amator, ac Defensor strenuus. Qui, cum pastorale Officium vigilanter ac studiose rexisset Annis 14. Diem suum clausit extremum, apud Manerium suum de *Stebunbeath*, 3 Calend. *Octob.* Ann. Christi 1241, regnante Rege *Henrico* 3.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

Contigit his diebus, dum Episcopus iste *Rogerus* in hac Ecclesia ante majus Altare staret infulatus, ad celebrandum Divina, quod tanta in Aere facta est Nubium Densitas, ut vix alterum discernere possit; quam confestim secuta est Tonitruum horribilis Concussio, cum tanta Fulminis Coruscatione, ac Fœtore intolerabili, ut omnes, qui aderunt, rapidè fugientes, nihil verius quam Mortem expectarent; solus Episcopus cum uno Diacono remansit intrepidus. Aere tandem purgato, Episcopus Residuum Rei Divinæ explevit.

Epitaphium.

Ecclesiæ quondam Præsul præsentis, in Anno M. bis C. quater X. jacet hic *Rogerus* humatus. Hujus erat Manibus Domino Locus iste dicatus: Christe, suis Precibus Veniam des, tolle reatus.

Ibid.

Per Versui patet hos, *Anglorum* quod jacet hic Flos;

Dugd.  
Hist.  
St. Paul.

Legum qui tuta dictavit vera Statuta;

Ex *Hengham* dictus *Radulphus*, vir benedictus.

Here lyeth buried *Michael Northbrook*, Bishop of this See, Doctor of Law; who had his Election confirmed Jul. 7, 1355, and died of the Plague Septemb. 9, 1361, at *Copford*. This Bishop gave a Chest with a Thousand Markes; which Money was to be lent to the Poore upon Securite; as appears by his Will.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

Hic requiescit *Simon Burley*, Banerettus, quinque; Portuum Præfectus, Ordinis Garterii Miles, & Regi *Ricardo* Secundo Consiliarius longe charissimus. Connubio sibi conjunctas habuit, ex amplissimis Familiis, Duas Uxores; alteram *Staffordie*, alterum Baronis de *Roos* Filiam: Verum difficillimo illo Tempore, cum inter *Angliæ* Proceres omnia sub juvene Principe Simulatibus agitantur,

Mund.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.



tur, in tantum nonnullorum Odium incurrit, ut Parliamentaria auctoritate Capite plecteretur, Anno Domini 1388. Posterius autem, eadem postea Auctoritate, sub Rege *Henrico* quarto sunt restituti. Obiit Anno Salutis 1398:

Weav.  
Fun. Mon.

Hic in Domino obdormivit *Johannis Gandavensis*, vulgo de *Gaunt*, a *Gandano*, *Flandrie* Urbe, loco natali ita denominatus; *Edwardi* Tertii, Regis *Anglie*, Filius, a Patre Comitibus *Richmondie* Titulo ornatus. Tres sibi Uxores in Matrimonio duxit; Primam, *Blancham*, Filiam & Heredem *Henrici*, Ducis *Lancastrie*, per quam amplissimam adiit Hereditatem. Nec solum Dux *Lancastrie*, sed etiam *Leicestrie*, *Lincolnie*, & *Derbie* Comes effectus. E cujus Sobole Imperatores, Reges, Principes, & Proceres propagati sunt plurimi. Alteram habuit Uxorem *Constantiam* (que hic contumelatur) Filiam & Heredem *Petri* Regis *Castillie* & *Legionis*, cujus Jure optimo Titulo Regis *Castillie* & *Legionis* usus est. Hæc unicam illi peperit Filiam *Catherinam*, ex qua ab *Henrico*, Reges *Hispanie* sunt propagati. Tertiam vero Uxorem duxit *Catharinam*, ex Equestri Familia, & eximia Pulchritudine Feminam, ex qua numerosam suscepit Prolem: Unde Genus ex Matre duxit *Henricus* VII. Rex *Anglie* prudentissimus. Cujus felicissimo Conjugio cum *Elisabetta*, *Edwardi* Quarti Regis Filia, e Stirpe *Eboracensi* Regis ille *Lancastrienſum* & *Eboracensem* Familie ad exoptatissimum *Anglie* Pacem coaluerunt.

Illusterrimus hic Princeps *Johannes*, cognomento *Plantagenet*, Rex *Castillie* & *Legionis*, Dux *Lancastrie*, Comes *Richmondie*, *Leicestrie*, *Lincolnie* & *Derbie*, locum tenens *Aquitanie*, Magnus Seneschallus *Anglie*, Obiit Ann. 22 Regni Regis *Richard* 2, Annoque Domini 1399.

Dugd.  
Hist.  
St. Paul.

Nobilis Antistes *Robertus*, *Londinensis* Filius *Hugonis*, hic requiescit; honor Doctorum, Flos Pontificum, quem postulat *Ely*, *Romæ* Basilicæ Regia facta refert. Plangit eum Papa, Rex, Grex, sua Natio tota, Extera Gens, si qua noverat ulla pium. Gemma Pudicitiae, Spectrum Pietatis, Honoris, Famaque Justitiæ, Formula Juris erat. Mors violenta rapit viventem, unde cui Mors Exitit Mortem Vita beata tulit. Mille quadringentis trigenta quinque sub Annis, In Festo *Mauri* cœlica Regna petit. Obiit Anno 1435.

Ibid.

Hic situs est D. *Jo. Coletus*, hujus Ecclesiæ Decanus, Theologus insignis, qui ad Exemplum S. *Pauli*, semper egit gratuitum Evangelicæ Doctrinæ Præconem, ac synceræ Doctrinæ perpetua Vitæ Sinceritate respondit. Scholam *Paulinam* suo Sumptu solus & instituit, & annuo Reditu dotavit: Genus honestissimum Christi Dotibus cohonestavit; præcipue Sobrietate mira, ac Pudicitie: Nunc fruitur Evangelica Margarita; cujus Amore neglexit omnia: Vixit An. 53, administravit xvi. obiit anno 1519.

Morere Mundo, ut vivas Deo.

In Memoriam venerabilis Viri *Johannis Coleti* sacre Theologiæ Doctoris, ad divum *Paulum* Decani & Scholæ ibidem Fundatoris; *Wilhelmi Lili*, primi ejusdem Scholæ Magistri, in Gratiudinis Monumentum Ogdaſticon.

Inclita *Johannes Londina* Gloria Gentis,  
Is tibi qui quondam, *Paule*, Decanus erat;  
Qui toties magno resonabit Pectore Christum,  
Doctor & Interpres fidus Evangelii;  
Qui Mores Hominum multum Sermonem disertum  
Formabat, Vitæ sed Probitate magis;  
Quique Scholam struxit celebrem, cognomine  
*Jesu*,  
Hac dormit tectus Membra *Coletus* humo.  
VOL. II. NUMB. XCIX.

Floruit sub *Henrico* 7, & *Henrico* Octavo, Regibus:  
Obiit Anno Domini 1519.  
Disce mori Mundo, vivere disce Deo.

*Gulielmo Lilio*, *Pauline* Scholæ olim Preceptor primario, & *Agnetæ*, Conjugi, in sacratissimo hujus Templi Cœmeterio, hinc a tergo nunc destructo, conscriptis: *Georgius Lilius*, hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus, Parentum Memoriam pie consulens, Tabellam hanc ab Amicis conservatam, hic reponebam curavit.

Obiit ille G. L. Ann. Dom. 1522. v. Calend. Mart. Vixit Annos 54.

*Hagnes* hic jaceo, Conjux olim *Gulielmi*,  
*Lilio* Cognomen cui tribuere, fui.

Weav.  
Fun. Mon.

Septem ter decos *Atlas* mea viderat Annos;  
Bis septem vixi, tres quoque, juncta Viro:  
Mater eram felix ter quinque Prole; Puellæ  
Sex fuerant numero, cætera turba Mares.  
Me Luce octava Mensis Sextilis adorta est;  
Me Luce undecima sustulit atra Lues:  
Æterne ut pateant, Lector, mihi Lumina Lucis,  
Authorem Lucis supplice Mente roga.

Hujus in obscuro Tumuli interiori recessit,  
*Stokesley* Cineres, Ossaque tecta jacent.  
Cujus Fama patens, Vite Decus, Ingenique  
Dexteritas . . . Luce tamen.

Iste Deo, Regique suo, Populoque fideli  
Viveret ut charus, perpetuo studuit.  
Exterius siquidem potuit Regionibus . . .

Qui *Latias* lustravit Opes, intravit *Hebras*;  
Huic et *Græcorum* Palma parata fuit.  
Artes quid memorem vanas, ad quas penetravit?  
Quum *Horatius* auctus Honore fuit.

Virginis & Matres Cultori certa supremum,  
Natalem *Marie* Fata dedere Diem.  
Obiit Anno 1539.

En recubat Tumulo *Gulielmus Meyius* isto;  
Qui sacra bis in hac Æde Decanus erat.  
*Cantabriam* teneris petiit studiosus ab Annis  
Ingenium Ingenuis Artibus excoluit.  
Clarus Doctorum Jurisprudencia fecit,  
Pectore qui miti carus ubique fuit.  
Factus *Eboracus* forte Archiepiscopus idem est,  
Quem fungi Officio Fata proterva vetant.  
Attulit hæc Mortem, quæ Lux concessit Honorem;

Dugd.  
Hist.  
St. Paul.

Maluit, ac fieri Præful, adire *Polum*.  
Aspice quem rebus sit Sors inserta Caducis,  
En pete quæ nulla sunt peritura Die.  
Obiit 1560.

Si quis erat prudens unquam, fidusq; Senator,  
Si quis erat Patriæ charus amansq; suæ,  
Si quis ad externas Legatus idoneus oras,  
Si cui Justitiæ cura boniq; fuit;  
Is *Mafonus* erat, si tota *Britannia* testis,  
Testis Amor Procerum, sit Populiq; Favor,  
Tempore quinq; suo regnantes ordine vidit;  
Horum a Consiliis quatuor, ille fuit.  
Tres & Sex decies vixit, non amplius, Annos;  
Hic tegitur Corpus, Spiritus Astra tenet.  
Hunc Tumulum Conjux posuit dilecta Marito;  
Quemque Viro posuit, destinat ipsa sibi.  
Triste Nepos Carmen, quem fecit Adoptio Natum.

Ibid.

Tum Patris inscripsit, tum Patruum Tumulo.  
Obiit Anno 1566.

*Guil. Herberto*, *Pembrochie* Comiti, Equi Aurato, prænobilis Ordinis *Anglici*, *Henrico* Octavo, a Cubiculis; *Edwardo* Sexto, Regi, Equitum Magistro; *Wallie* Presidi; Tumultu occidentali, cum *Ruffello* & *Grayo*, Baronibus, paribus Auspiciis, summæ rerum Preposito: *Maria*, Regina, contra

Ibid.



contra Perduelles, ac Expeditione ad *Angustam Veromanduorum* bis totius Exercitus Duci: Bis summo in Agro *Caletum* limitum Præfecto: *Elizabethæ*, Reginae, Officiorum, seu magno Regiæ Magistro. Pariter & Dominæ *Annæ*, ex vetusto *Parorum* gente oriundæ, Sorori *Katharinæ*, Reginae (*Henrico* Octavo, Regi, sexto Matrimonio conjunctæ) ac Marchionis *Northamptoni*, prudentissimæ Fœminæ, Pietatis, Religionis, Probitatis, omnisque Avitæ Virtutis, retinentissimæ Fidæ Comitæ Conjugi. Secunda Coniuge Superstite, *Georgio Salopia* Comite genita, insigni præter antiquum Nobilitatis decus, Virtute fœmina. Ob. Æt. 63. A. D. 1569.

Virtuti & Honori sacrum.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

*Franciscus Walsinghamus*, ortus Familia multis seculis illustri, Claritatem Generis Nobilitate, Ingenii præstantibusque Animi Dotibus superavit. Puer, ingenue domi educatus, generosis Moribus Artibusque optimis Animum excoluit. Adolescens, peregrinatus in exterarum Regionum, earum instituta, Linguas, Policiam, ad civilem Scientiam, Reique publicæ usum didicit. Juvenis, Exilium, *Maria* regnante, subiit voluntarium Religionis ergo. Serenissimæ Reginae *Elizabethæ*, matura jam Ætate, Orator fuit apud *Gallum*, turbulentissimo tempore, annis compluribus: rursus bis in *Galliam*, semel in *Scotiam*, semel in *Belgiam*, super gravissimis Principis Negotiis Legatione functus est; eique annis sedecim ab intimis Conciliis & Secretis fuit, ac triennium Cancellarius Ducatus *Lancæstræ*. Quibus in Muneribus tanta cum Prudentia, Abstinencia, Munificentia, Moderatione, Pietate, Industria, & Sollicitudine versatus est, ut a multis Periculis Patriam liberarit, servarit Rempublicam, confirmarit Pacem, juvare cunctos studuerit, imprimis quos Doctrina aut bellica Virtus commendarit, seipsum denique neglexerit, quo prodisset aliis, eosque Valetudinis & Facultatum suarum dispendio sublevaret.

In Matrimonio habuit lectissimam Feminam *Ursulam*, è Stirpe *S. Barborum*, antiquæ nobilitatis: E qua unicam Filiam suscepit, *Franciscam*, *Philippo Sydneio* primum nuptem; deinde honoratissimo Comiti *Essæxiæ*.

Obiit Apr. 6, An. 1590.

An Acrostick.

Ibid.

Shall Honour, Fame, and Titles of Renowne  
In Clods of Clay be thus inclosed still?  
Rather will I, though wiser Wits may frowne,  
For to enlarge his Fame extend my Skill.  
Right gentle Reader, be it knowne to thee,  
A famous Knight doth here interred lye,  
Noble by Birth, renown'd for Policie;  
Confounding Foes, which wrought our Jeopardy.  
In forraine Countries their Intents he knew,  
Such was his Zeale to do his Country good,  
When Dangers would by Enemies ensue,  
As well as they themselves, he understood.  
Lanch forth, ye Muses, into Streames of Praise,  
Sing, and sound forth Praise-worthy Harmony;  
In *England* Death cut off his dismall Dayes,  
Not wrong'd by Death, but by false Trechery.  
Grudge not at this unperfect Epitaph;  
Herein I have exprest my simple Skill,  
As the First-fruits proceeding from a Grasse:  
Make then a better whosoever will.  
Disce quid es, quid eris, memor esto quod morieris.

On a Table adjoining to the above, were the following Lines.

Ibid.

*England*, *Netherlands*, the Heavens and the Arts,  
The Souldiers and the World, have made Sixe  
Parts  
Of the Noble *Sidney*; for none will suppose,  
That a small Heape of Stones can *Sidney* inclose.

His Body hath *England*, for she it bred;  
*Netherland* his Bloud, in her Defence shed;  
The Heavens have his Soule, the Arts have his  
Fame;  
All Souldiers the Griefe; the World his good  
Name.

D. *Chr. Hattoni*, Guil. fil. *Job.* nepoti, Antiquiss. *Dug. Hitt. St. Paul.*  
*Hattonorum* gente oriundi; Regiæ Majestatis D. *Elizabethæ* ex nobilibus Stipatoribus L. vici: Sacratoris Cameræ Generosorum unius; Prætorianorum militum Ducis: Regii procamerarii; Sanctioris consilii Senatoris; summi *Angliæ* ac *Oxon.* Acad. Cancellarii: Ordinis nobiliss. San. *Georgiani* de *Periscelida*, Equitis. Maximo Principis omniumque bonorum mœrore (cum 51 Annos cœlebis vixisset) 20 *Novembris*, Anno 1591, in ædibus suis *Holburnæ* piè fato functi.

Quæ verò, quæ digna tuis virtutibus (Heros)  
Constituent Monumenta tui? Si qualia debet  
Posteritas, si quanta tibi prudentia, Juste  
Quantus Amor, si quanta fuit facundia linguæ,  
Et decus & pulchro veniens è corpore Virtus,  
Illaque munificæ semper tibi copia dextræ;  
Denique quanta fuit magno tibi gratia quondam  
Principis, eque tuis quæ creverat inclita factis,  
Gloria, tanta tibi statuam Monumenta Nepotes,  
Ipsa tuos caperat vix tota *Britannia* Manes.

Ibid.

On a Table hard by.

Stay and behold the Mirrour of a dead Man's  
House,

Ibid.

Whose lively Person would have made thee stay  
and wonder:

Look, and withal learn to know how to live and  
dye renown'd;

For never can clean Life and famous Herfes  
funder.

*Hatton* lies here, unto whose Name *Hugh Lupus*  
gave

(*Lupus* the Sister's Sonne of *William Conqueror*)

For *Nigel* his dear Servant's Sake Worship and  
Land:

Lo there the Spring; look here the Honour of  
his Ancestry.

When Nature molded him her Thoughts were  
most on *Mars*,

And all the Heavens to make him goodly were  
agreeing:

Thence was he valiant, active, strong, and passing  
comely,

And God did grace his Minde and Spirit with  
Gifts excelling.

Nature commends her Workmanship to Fortune's  
Charge,

Fortune presents him to the Court and Queen,

Queen *Eliz.* (O God's dear Handmayd) his most  
Miracle;

Now hearken, Reader, Raritie not heard or seen;

This blessed Queen, Mirror of all that *Albion* rul'd,  
Gave Favour to his Faith, and Precepts to his  
hopeful Time;

First trained him in the stately Band of Pensioners,  
Behold how humble Hearts make easie Steps to  
clime:

High Carriage, honest Life, Heart ever loyall,  
Diligence, Delight in Duty, God doth reward:

So did this worthy Queen in her just Thoughts of  
him,

And for her Safety make him Captain of her  
Guard.

Now doth she prune this Vine, and from her sa-  
cred Breast

Lessons his Life, makes wise his Heart for her  
great Councells,

And so Vice-Chamberlein, where forrein Princes  
Eyes

Might well admire her Choyce, wherein she most  
excells.

So



So sweetly temper'd was his Soul with virtuous  
Balme,  
Religious, just to God, and *Cæsar* in each thing;  
That he aspired to the highest Subjects Seat,  
Lord Chancelour (Measure and Conscience of a  
hoiy King)  
Robe, Coller, Garter, dead Figures of great Ho-  
nour,  
Alms-deeds with Faith, honest in Word, franke  
in Dispençe,  
The Poor's Friend, not popular; the Churches  
Pillar.  
This Tombe sheweth one; the Heavens Shrine  
the other.

Dug. Hist.  
St. Paul.

Clarus *Johannes* vitæ Moderamine *Mullins*,  
Doctrinæ insignis, plenusq; senilibus Annis;  
Qui *Londinensis* fuit Archidiaconus, atq;  
Ædis item istius merito, ex primoribus, unus,  
Molliter hac Urna compostos, pace quiescit:  
Spiritus ad cælum rediit, sed posthuma Virtus  
Nominis æternum mansit fidißima custos.  
Sors eadem subeunda tibi; sed quando, Viator,  
Nefeis, certa, licet tamen hora incognita Mortis.

Ibid.

*Thomas Heneage*, Eques Auratus, ex Antiqua  
*Heneagiorum* Familia, in Comitatu *Lincolniensi*  
oriundus; ingenii Splendore, morum elegantia,  
Orationis facultate, & optimis Studiis ornatissimus,  
Camera Regiæ Thesaurarius, Procamerarius, Du-  
catus *Lancastriæ* Cancellarius, & ab intimis Conci-  
liis *Elizabethæ* Reginæ, cui privatæ & Principi, fide  
& famâ integra maximis negotiis spectatus, summâ  
cum gratiâ Annis 38 inservivit, hic, secundum  
Christi adventum in pace expectat; unâ cum *An-  
na* Uxore Charissima, Filia *Nicolai Points*, Equitis  
Aurati, ex *Joanna* Filia *Thomæ* Baronis *Berkeley*,  
fœmina lectissima, sanctissimis moribus, & à te-  
neris ad mortem usq; *Elizabethæ* Reginæ, prædi-  
lecta famula: Quæ illi unicum filiolum infantia  
præceptum, ex unicâ enixa filiam hæredem *Eliza-  
betham*, *Meylo Finch* equiti Aurato enuptam.  
Obiit 17 *Octob.* An Dom. 1594.

Ibid.

*Wolleii*, clarum nomen, Natusque Paterque,  
Ambo Equites, Natus *Franciscus* Patre *Johanne*:  
Clarus, ut heredem virtutis, amoris, honoris  
Præstaret, Monumenta sibi hæc, & utrique Parenti  
Constituit, generis, qui nominis, unicus hæres:  
Tam citò tam Clarus est defecisse dolendum.  
Ille Pater, lumen literarum Nobile, fydus  
*Oxonie*, ex meritis Regiæ accitus *Elizæ*,  
Ut qui a Secretis cum Scriberet illa Latinè,  
Atque à Conciliis, cum consultaret in aula,  
Atq; Perisclidis qui Cancellarius esset,  
Tantum illo ingenio voluit, tantum instat in illo.  
Non minùs omnimoda virtute illa inclyta Mater,  
Nobilibus Patre & Fratre illustrissima *Moris*;  
Clara domo per se, sed *Elizam* ascrivit *Eliza*,  
Clarior ut fieret *Wolleio* ornata marito;  
Quo viduata Viro, quo non præclarior alter,  
Nubat *Egertono*, repetat sed Mortua primum.  
*Franciscus* tandem, at nimium cito, utrumque se-  
quutus.

Hic jacet ante pedes Eques illustrissimus illis,  
Hæc poni jussit, seque & tria Nomina poni,  
Sic voluit, placuit superis pia grata voluntas.  
Discite, Mortales memores sic esse Parentum,  
Discite qui legitis; sic, sic petit æthera Virtus.

Obiit Anno 1595.

Ibid.

Parva tibi Statua est, qui parva Statura, supellex  
Parva, volat parvus magna per ora liber:  
Sed non parvushonos, non parva est gloria, quippe  
Ingenio haud quicquam est majus in Orbe tuo.  
Parva domus texit Templum, sed grande Poetæ  
Tum verè vitam, quum moriuntur, agunt.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Six Lines this Image shall delineate  
Hight *Croft*, high borne, in Spirit and Vertue  
high,  
Approv'd, belov'd, a Knight, stout *Mars* his  
Mate,

Loves Fire, Wars Flame, in Heart, Head, Hand  
and Eye;  
Which Flame, Wars Comet, Grace now so re-  
signes,  
That fixt in Heaven, in Heaven and Earth it  
shines.

Obiit Anno 1609.

Prosopopeia.

The Womb and Tomb in Name be not so neer,  
As Life to Death, and Birth is to the Beer:  
Oh then how soon to Beer are Captains brought,  
That now do live, and die now with a Thought:  
Then, Captains, stay and read, still think on me;  
For with a Thought, what I am, you may be.  
As *Mars* neer *Mors* doth found,  
So *Mors* neer *Mars* is found.

Ibid.

These are the Glories of a worthy Praise,  
Which (noble *Baskerville*) here now are read,  
In Honour of thy Life, and latter Dayes,  
To number thee among the blessed Dead.  
A pure Regard to thy immortall Part,  
A spotlesse Minde, a Body prone to Paine,  
A giving Hand, and an unvanquish'd Heart,  
And all these Vertues, void of all Disdeane.  
And all these Vertues yet not so unknowne,  
But *Netherlands*, Seas, *India*, *Spaine* and *France*,  
Can witnesse that these Honours were thine owne;  
Which they reserve, thy Merit to advance;  
That Valour should not perish void of Fame,  
Nor noble Deeds, but leave a noble Name.

Obiit 1594.

Here lieth Sir *Christopher Wren*, Kt. Builder of  
this Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, &c. who dyed  
in the Year of our Lord 1723. *Ætat.* 91.

On the Wall above the Tombstone.

Subitus conditur hujus Ecclesiæ & Urbis con-  
ditor, *Christophorus Wren*, qui vixit Annos ultra  
Nonaginta, non sibi, sed bono publico. Lector,  
si Monumentum requiris circumspece. Obiit 25  
*Feb.* Anno 1723. *Ætat.* 91.

M. S. Desideratissimæ Virginis *Jane Wren*,  
Clariss. indolis Literis deditæ, Pie, Benevolæ domi  
sedæ Arti Musica peritissimæ.

Here lyes the Body of Mrs. *Jane Wren*, only  
Daughter of Sir *Christopher Wren*, Kt. by Dame  
*Jane*, his Wife, Daughter of *William Lord Fitz-  
Williams*, Baron of *Lifford*, in the Kingdom of  
*Ireland*. Obiit 29th Decemb. Anno 1711. *Ætat.* 26.

Antiquities, &amp;c. belonging to this Church.

This Cathedral, with its spacious Cemetery,  
was encompassed with a Wall by *Richard* Bishop  
of *London*, about the Year 1109, which, from  
the North-East Corner of *Ave-Mary-lane*, extended  
Eastward along *Pater-noster-row*, to the North  
End of the *Old Exchange* in *Cheapside*; whence it  
ran Southwards to *Carter-lane*, and passing on  
the North Side thereof to *Creed-lane*, it turned  
up to its great Western Gateway in *Ludgate-  
street*.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

The Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* having  
granted to Sir *William le Baud* twenty-two Acres  
of Land, for enlarging his Park at *Westlee* in *Essex*,  
he, in Consideration thereof, in the Year 1725,  
covenanted with the said Dean and Canons, to  
give them annually a fat Doe, on the Day of *St.  
Paul's* Conversion, and a fat Buck on the  
Commemoration Day of that Saint. On which  
Days, the Dean and Chapter, in their Pontificali-  
bus, with Garlands of Flowers on their Heads,  
in a solemn Procession, were to receive the said  
Doe and Buck at the Foot of the Steps leading  
to the Quire; whence *Baud*, or his Servants who  
brought

Dugd.  
Hist. St.  
Paul.



brought the same, (received a Fee of one Shilling) proceeded to the High Altar, where having offered them, they were divided amongst the Residentiaries; and the Buck's Horns being carried on the Top of a Spear in Procession round the Inside of the Church, they were attended by a noisy Concert of Horns.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

The above-mentioned Wall it seems falling to decay, the Church-yard became as it were the Receptacle for Whores and Thieves, who committed numerous Robberies and other nocturnal Villanies therein; wherefore the Dean and Canons, by a Grant from *Edward II. Anno 1317*, fortified the same in such a manner, as effectually put a Stop to those wicked Practices.

Ibid.  
Dugd.  
Hist.  
St. Paul.

This spacious Inclosure contained, at the North-West Corner of the Church-yard, the Episcopal Palace; contiguous to which, on the East, was a Cemetery, denominated *Pardon Church Haw*, wherein *Gilbert Becket*, Sheriff of *London* in the Time of King *Stephen*, erected a Chapel. This Chapel, *Thomas More*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, not only rebuilt, in the Reign of *Henry V.* but likewise encompassed the same with a stately Cloister; in the lower Part of which was curiously depicted the Dance of Death, who, in a dancing Posture handed all Degrees of Men into Eternity.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Over the East Side of the said Cloister was a handsome Library, founded by *Walter Skirington*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*; and the Sepulchral Monuments below excelled all those in the Cathedral, both in Number and Magnificence.

Ibid.

Between this Cloister on the West, the College of Petty Canons on the North, and *Canon-alley* on the East, stood a Chapel, founded in the Time of *Henry VI.* by the aforesaid *Walter Skirington*, for two Chantry Priests. And adjoining to *Canon-alley*, in the East, stood a Chapel, called the Charnel, so denominated from the Repository of Human Bones underneath, wherein, according to my Author, were deposited above one thousand Cart Loads of the said Bones, as appeared at their carrying from thence to *Finsbury Fields*, *Anno 1549*, where they were laid in a Moorish Soil; and the same being covered with a Laystall, formed a considerable Mount, since denominated *Windmill-hill*, from the erecting of divers Windmills thereon.

Ibid.

A little East from *Canon-alley*, about the Middle of the Church-yard, was situate a Pulpit-cross, where Sermons were Weekly preached, and at which Cross were held the Falkmote, or General Convention of the Citizens. See Page 50.

Ibid.

Contiguous to this Steeple, on the South, stood *St. Paul's School*, where the present is now situate. And on the South Side of the Cathedral, almost opposite *St. Paul's Chain*, was seated the stately Chapter-house, and a handsome Cloister, which in the Year 1332 were erected in the Dean and Chapter's Garden, and on the Site of the old Chapter-house.

Ibid.

A little to the West of the said Chapter-house, adjoining to the South-West Angle of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, was situate the Parish-Church of *St. Gregory*; and to the South-West of the same, stood the Dean's-house; and on the West Side thereof were divers spacious Houses for the Use of the Residentiaries.

The West End of the Church-yard was made use of in a military Manner, by the Citizens repairing to their Standard therein, as often as summoned by their Banner-bearer, the Lord *Fitz-Walter*.

There were six Gates in the Wall: The Western and principal whereof was situate near the Ends of *Creed* and *Ave-Mary-lanes* in *Ludgate-street*. The second was that at *Paul's-alley* in *Pater-noster-row*, which led to the Postern Gate of the Church. The third, at *Canon-alley*, led from the North Gate of the Cathedral to *Pater-noster-row*. The fourth, denominated the Little Gate, was situate where at present the Street leads out of *St. Paul's Church-yard* into *Cheapside*. The fifth, called *St. Austin's*, led to *Watling-street*; and the sixth fronted the South Gate of the Church, near *St. Paul's Chain*.

The Fence of the Church-yard is a dwarf Stone Wall, of an irregular Height (occasioned by a Declivity of the Ground) from two Feet six Inches, to about four Feet; on which is placed the most magnificent Iron Ballustrade, perhaps, in the Universe; and the same being of the Height of five Feet six Inches, it makes the Altitude of both eight Feet, where lowest.

In this stately Enclosure are seven beautiful Iron Gates, which, together with the Banisters, weigh two hundred Tons and eighty-one Pounds, which having cost six Pence per Pound, the whole, with other Charges, amounted to the Sum of eleven thousand two hundred and two Pounds and six Pence.

Within this stately Fence is situate the magnificent Cathedral Church; at the West End whereof is a curious Marble Statue of *Queen Anne*, which is surrounded with four beautiful Figures, representing *Great Britain*, *France*, *Ireland* and *America*. The North-East Part of the Church-yard is conferred by the Dean and Chapter upon the Inhabitants of *St. Faith's Parish*, for the Interment of their Dead; as is also the South-East Part of the Cemetery, with a Vault therein, granted to *St. Gregory's Parish*, for the Burial of their Dead.

In the Year 1675, divers Labourers, in digging at the North-East Corner of the late Cathedral for Foundation for the present, they dug in some Places twenty-five and in others thirty Feet deep, before they reached the Virgin Earth. About six Feet below the Surface of the Ground, a Layer of Corps were interred, and five Feet lower another, the latter whereof my Author supposes to have been the first buried in that Ground, after it became customary to bury in Church-yards, in the Time of the Saxons: Whence 'tis manifest, that the former were buried in the new raised Ground after rebuilding the Cathedral by *Maurice* and *Beaumeis*, Bishops of *London*. And at the Depth of twelve Feet lower was discovered a Layer of Rubbish, consisting of Chalk and Hewings of Stones, thought to have been the remaining Refuse after rebuilding the Church by *Eckenwald*, the fourth Bishop from *Augustus*.

Parallel to the East End of the Church, and about the same Height with the Stratum of Chalk and Stones, lay interspersed divers stony Pavements, by my Author justly supposed to have been Yards to the Houses purchased by Bishop

Conyer.  
MS. in  
Bib. Sir  
Hans  
Sloane.

Ibid.



shop *Maurice*, for enlarging the Foundation of the intended new Church. See Book I. P. 17, 18.

Below these Pavements, as the Earth changed its Colour, and became of a Yellowish Dye, were discovered a great Quantity of *Roman* Potshards, found and of a beautiful Red, much resembling that of Sealing-Wax; on the Bottoms of some of which were Inscriptions, denoting them to have been drinking Vessels; and on others, representing our modern Sallet Dishes, beautifully made and curiously wrought, was the Inscription, Dz. PRIMANI. And on others, those of PARICI. QVINTIMANI. VICTOR. IANUS. RECINIO, &c. Together with divers Brass Coins, which, by their long Continuance in the Earth, were become a Prey to devouring Time. And one of which, tho' of a finer, whiter and harder Metal than that of Bells, was almost eat up by the corroding nitrous Salt; but those that happened to lie in a more generous Soil, were so much preserved as to discover in whose Reigns they were coined: On one of which was an *Adrian's* Head, with a Galley under Oars on the Reverse. And on others, the Heads of *Romulus* and *Rhenus*, *Claudius* and *Constantine*.

Ibid.

The Pots and divers Glass Vessels were of a Murrey Colour; others, resembling Urns, were beautifully embellished on the Outfides with raised Work, representing Grey-hounds, Stags, Hares and Rose Trees. Others, of a Cinnamon Colour and Form of an Urn, tho' a little faded, appeared as if they had been gilt. Some, resembling Jugs of an obsolete Make, formed an Hexagon, curiously indented and adorned with a Variety of Figures, in *Basso Relievo*. Many appeared like Black Earthen Pudding-Pans, indented and crossed quincunx Fashion.

Ibid.

The Red Vessels appeared to have been the most honourable, for on them were inscribed the Names of their Deities, Heroes and Judges; and the Matter whereof these Vessels were made, was of such an excellent Composition, as to vye with polished Metal in Beauty.

Ibid.

These curious Antiquities were found at the Depth of twenty Feet, in Holes, filled with the Refuse of coarse Gravel and Potshards, which makes me believe they were antiently *Roman* Gravel-pits. Besides, near the same Place, at the Depth of fifteen Feet, were discovered a Number of *Lapilli* or *Tessellæ* of various Sorts of Marble, viz. *Egyptian*, *Porphyry*, *Jasper*, &c. in the Form of Dice, which were used by the *Romans* in paving the *Prætorium*, or General's Tent.

In the same Place were also found divers Glass Beads or Rings of various Colours, fit for the Little Finger, with a Number of large Pins of Ivory and Bone, some with Heads stuck on like our modern Pins, and others screwed; together with many Pieces of Bucks Horns, sawn asunder, and many Tusks of Wild-Boars; which in some measure corroborates the Opinion, that here antiently stood a Pagan *Roman* Temple.

Our Antiquary is of Opinion, that the great Destruction of these Vessels and Utenfils must have happened at the Sacking of *London*; if so, I am of Opinion, that must have been when the *British* Heroine *Boadicea* plundered and burnt this City in the Year sixty-three.

To what has been said of the Cathedral Church  
No. 99.

of *St. Paul*, I shall subjoin a compendious Account of the several Sums of Money received and paid, as well for and towards repairing the said Church; from the Restoration of King *Charles II.* in the Year 1660, to the Fire of *London*, Anno 1666, as for and towards the rebuilding thereof after the said Fire; with other necessary Works and Expences done and disbursed, in order to the Beginning of the said Work of Rebuilding.

#### Receipts.

Received by King *Charles II.*'s Gifts of Ar-rears of Impropriations, by Fines, and Forfeitures upon Green Wax, by Commutation upon Penances, by Gifts, Legacies and Subscriptions of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy by King *Charles II.*'s Letters Patent, by old Materials, and by other Casualties, from the first of *August*, Anno 1663, to the End of the Year 1722, 68341 *l.* 14 *s.* 1d.  $\frac{1}{2}$

By an Imposition upon Coals by Act of Parliament, at four Pence Half-penny the Chalder, which commenced the first of *May*, Anno 1670, and expired at *Michaelmas* in the Year 1687, 84355 *l.*

By an Imposition upon Coals by Act of Parliament, at one Shilling and six Pence the Chalder, which commenced at *Michaelmas*, Anno 1687, and expired at *Michaelmas* in the Year 1700, 247674 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.*

By Money borrowed on the Credit of the Eighteen Penny Act, 62100 *l.*

By an Imposition upon Coals, by Act of Parliament, at one Shilling the Chalder, which commenced at *Michaelmas*, Anno 1700, and expired at *Michaelmas* in the Year 1716, 183990 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.*

By an Imposition upon Coals, by Act of Parliament, at two Shillings the Chalder, which commenced 15 *May*, Anno 1708, and expired 15 *May* in the Year 1716, 294161 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.*

By Money borrowed on the Credit of the Twelve Penny Act, and Interest upon Exchequer Bills, 29562 *l.* 5 *s.* 8d.  $\frac{1}{4}$

By Money borrowed on the Credit of the Two Shilling Act, 197290 *l.*

Sum Total 1167474 *l.* 17 *s.* 11d.  $\frac{3}{4}$

#### Disbursements.

Paid for Work, Materials, Salaries and Incidents, including the Repairs of the Church before the Fire of *London*, repairing the West End after the said Fire, which succeeded not, but fell down, the Walls and Pillars being perished by the Fire, refining one hundred and ninety-four Tons of Lead, out of the Rubbish, repairing the old Convocation-house, building Offices, making Designs and Models, taking down the great and ruinous Tower, and the Walls and Pillars of the Church, and maintaining the Ways and Cranes in the Isle of *Portland*, removing the Materials and clearing the Ground in order to lay a new Foundation, 740247 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.*

To Money paid off, borrowed on the Credit of the Eighteen Penny Act, 34250 *l.*

To Interest paid for Money, borrowed on the Credit of the Eighteen Penny Act, 10935 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.*



To Money paid off, borrowed on the Credit of the Twelve Penny Act, 48750 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.*

To Money paid off, borrowed on the Credit of the Two Shilling Act, 196290 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.*

To Interest paid for Money, borrowed on the Credit of the Twelve Penny Act, 21026 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.*

To Interest paid for Money, borrowed on the Credit of the Two Shilling Act, including the Interest paid to the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, Minor Canons and Almoner, for the Purchase-Money of the demolished Houses, 51782 *l.* 2 *s.* 5 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$

To Money for the Purchase of Houses to be demolished, 14808 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.*

To Balance remaining in Cash, 49384 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.*  $\frac{1}{4}$

Sum Total 1167474 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.*  $\frac{1}{4}$

Since the adjusting of the above Account, about 11000 *l.* has been expended in additional Embellishments to this Cathedral, which makes the whole Sum amount to 751247 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.* But from the Year 1660, to 1668, the Sum of 14495 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.*  $\frac{1}{4}$  was laid out in repairing the old Church; which being deducted from the Sum of 751247 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.* the remaining Sum of 736752 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.*  $\frac{1}{4}$  will appear to be the whole Expence that the present stately and magnificent Cathedral Church cost in building.

*St. PETER Ad Vincula.*

See Page 148, Vol. I. To which Account add as follows:

	<i>Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Ibid. A c. Book.</i>	<i>Ralph Arnold</i> received —	198	5	0
	<i>Paid on Account of the Poor</i> —	153	0	10
	<i>Balance to the Liberty</i> —	45	4	2

*Officers, &c. in this Liberty.*

The Vestry is general; two Overseers of the Poor; two Constables; one Headborough; one Scavenger, who paid the Raker 18 *l.*; one Beadle and four Watchmen; Number of Houses within and without the Tower, one hundred and eighty-seven. See the History of the Tower of London, in Chap. XVI. Vol. I. Page 146.

Many and great Conteſts having ariſen between the Lord Mayor and Citizens of this City, and the Constables and Lieutenants of his Majesty's Tower of London, (in respect to the Boundaries of their several Jurisdictions) which had often like to have been attended with dangerous Consequences; the Consideration thereof, induced King James by his Charter to obviate all such Disputes for the future: Which said Charter having not only ascertained the Limits of the several Liberties belonging to the aforesaid Tower, but likewise in a manner the Civil Government thereof, I have for the Satisfaction of both Parties, as well as that of the Curious, inserted the Charter on Page 284, Book I. Vol. I.

### *The TOWER LIBERTIES.*

I. *The Liberty incompassing the Tower is bounded thus:*

*Ibid.* “*Imp.* From the Water-gate by the Thames Side, to a Place long since in the Tenure of *Thomazine Clee*, Widow, anciently called *Pikes-corner*, now *Robert Richardson's* Wharf, seven and twenty Foot West from the Watering-gate, and something more than the Breadth of the Dock.”

“*Item.* From the King's Mark, or *Richardson's* Wharf, straight up *Petty Wales* Northwards,

to the East End of *Tower-street*, anciently called *Pye-corner*, sometime in the Tenure of *Mary Hopkins*, and since in several others, but now, or late, in the Possession of Doctor *Hicks*, three and twenty Pole, little more or less, and distant Westward from the Tower Ditch Twelve Pole, more or less.”

“*Item.* From the East End of *Tower-street*, by the House called the *King's-head*, where *Christopher Surgison* now liveth, Northward to a Place sometime called the *Brick-wall*, anciently the *Mud-wall*, and since by divers other Names, now an House in the Tenure of one *Cooland*, and is near the Entrance into *Muscovy-court*, thirty Pole, more or less broad. From the Tower Ditch Westward, to the *Broad Arrow* on *Surgison's* House, thirty Pole, more or less.”

“*Item.* From the King's Mark on *Cooland's* House, along by the Rails Eastward, to the North-west Corner of Mr. *John Mortimer's* House, and from thence due East to *London Wall*, through the said Wall, where the King's Mark stands upon *London Wall*, is in all five and twenty Pole, little more or less; this is the Nothermost End of the *Wine-gardens*.”

“*Item.* From the Mark at Mr. *Mortimer's*, due South along by the Ground anciently called the *Wine-gardens*, to the old Postern Gate, two and twenty Pole, little more or less.”

“*Item.* From the Postern Gate on the East Side of *London Wall*, due North to the Place where the broken Tower stood, and where the King's Mark now standeth, the Ground being now, or late, in the Tenure of *John Oxden*, is thirteen Pole and about twelve Foot.”

“*Item.* From the broken Tower Eastward, to the Middle of the End of *Hog-lane*, which Passage is now stopp'd by divers Sheds and Houses built thereon, the furthestmost of which Eastward is now in the Tenure of one *Smith*, a Turner, and is at the South End of the *Minories*, where the King's *Broad Arrow* now standeth, and hath anciently stood, the whole Distance from the said broken Tower to the Middle of the End of *Hog-lane*, is four and thirty Pole, more or less.”

“*Item.* From the Middle of the End of *Hog-lane* Southwards, to the Stone House, sometime called *Noah's Ark*, and since by other Names, now the *Cock*, nine and twenty Pole, more or less.”

“*Item.* From the Stone House due South to the Iron Gate Stairs, forty and six Pole and twenty-six Foot, more or less.

“*Item.* From the farther Side of *Iron-gate* Stairs, from the Tower Eastwards, six Foot from the Stairs towards *St. Katherine's*, where the King's Mark standeth.”

### II. *The Little Minories, Tower Liberty.*

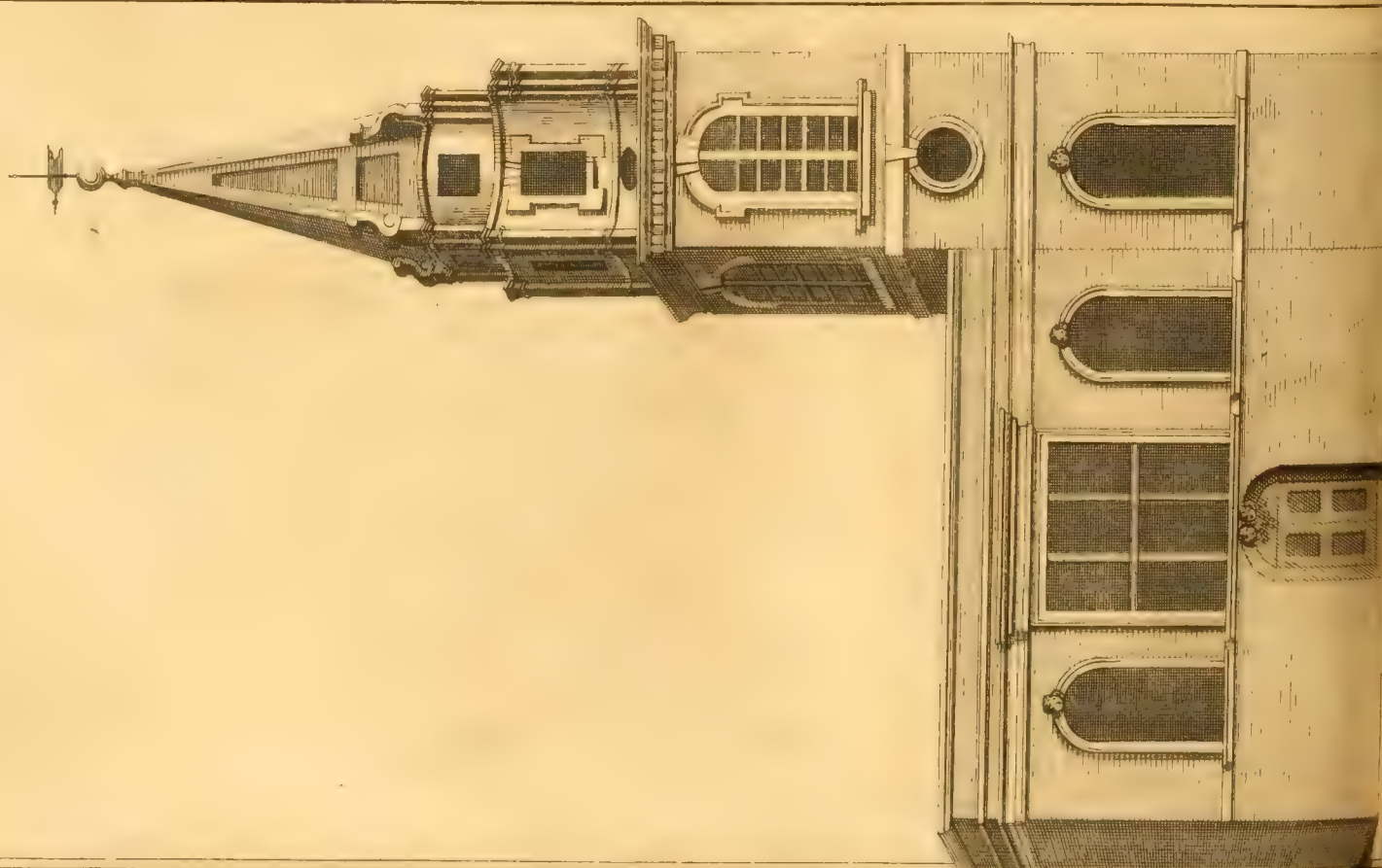
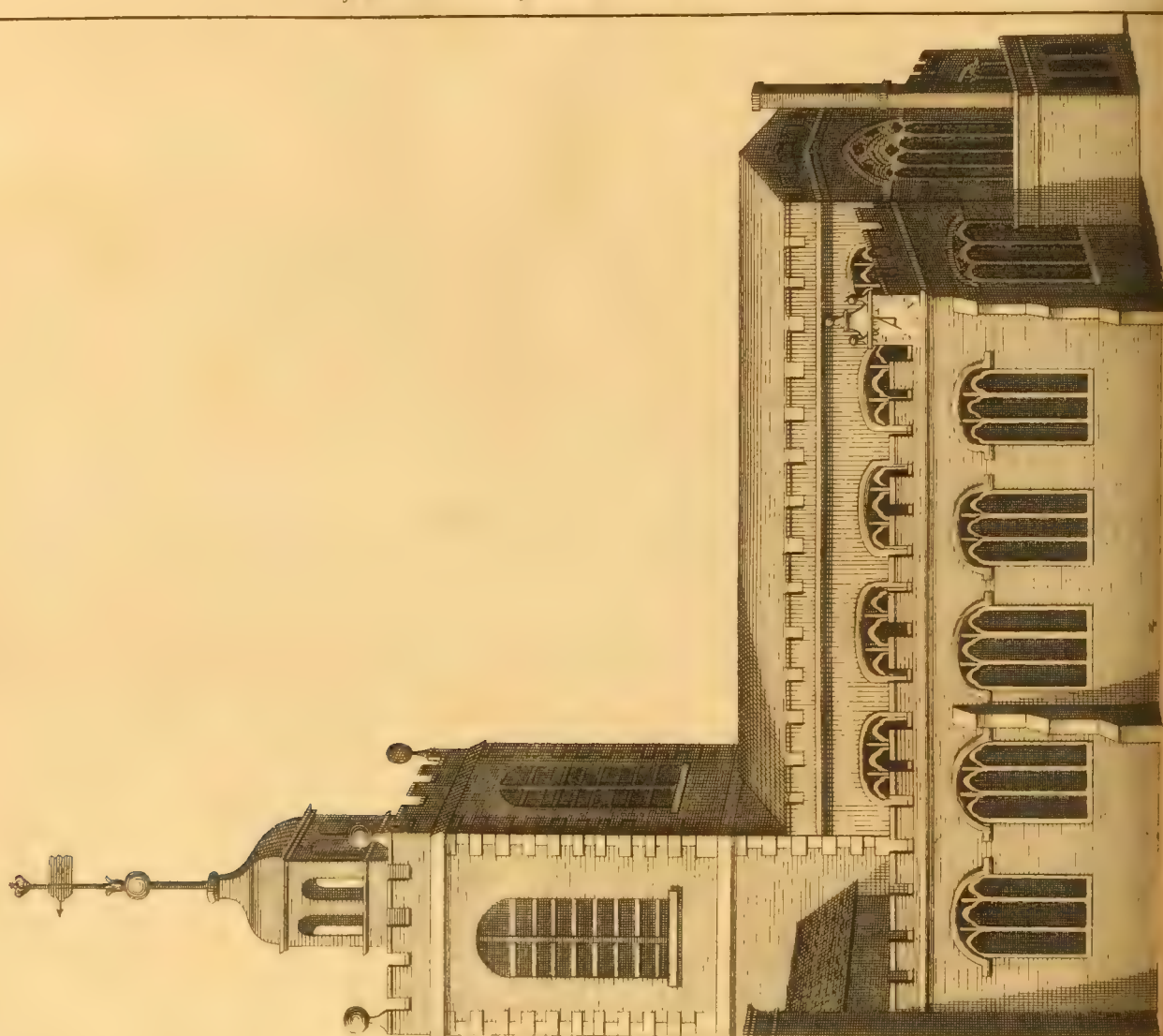
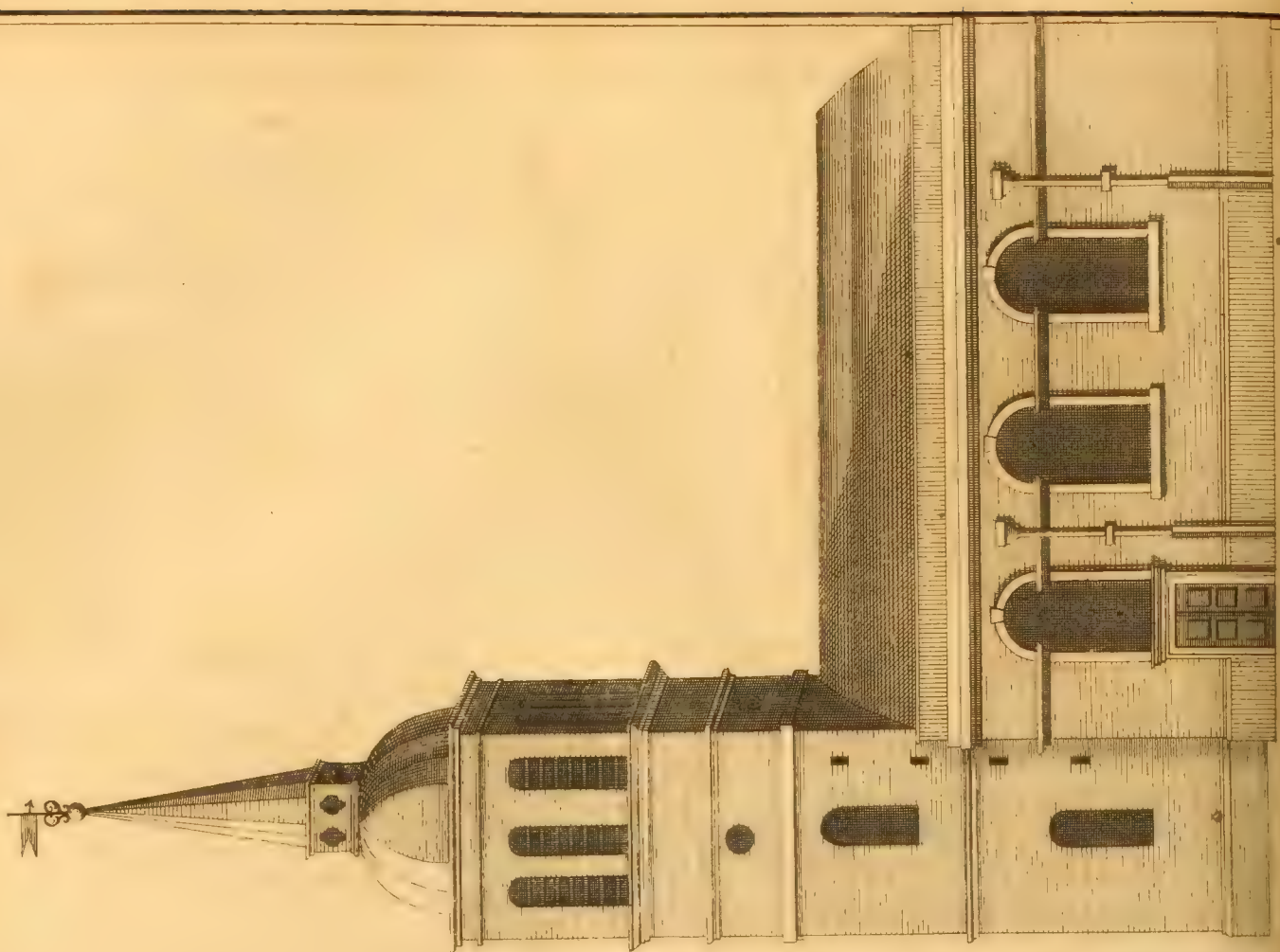
“It beginneth at the South-west Corner thereof, near *Heydon-yard* Gate, at the House of *John Rusden*, Goldsmith, and goes up Northward to the Street Side, sixteen Pole, more or less, to the House of *Thomas Dodson*, Tinman; this is the Front of the *Little Minories*, Westward. From thence Eastward to the Corner of a certain Brick Wall, nine Pole, little more or less. And from thence Northward through the House of *William Callie*, close up to the Wall, thirteen Pole, little more or less. From thence Eastward along by the

*Ibid.*











the Wall, which is the North Side of the said Parish, to the Eastermost Bounds or Wall, eighteen Pole, little more or less. From thence Southward by the Bottom of the Orchard and divers Houses and Stables, some of which are in the Possession of Sir William Pritchard, is eight and twenty Pole, little more or less. From thence Westward through Heyden-yard Gate, to the Middle of the Channel in the Minories, three and twenty Pole, little more or less. Between the Channel in the Street and the Houses is a Space, inclosed by certain Rails and Trees, of three and twenty Foot in Breadth."

III. Wellclose-Square, Tower Liberty.

Ibid. "It beginneth at the North-east End of Rosemary-lane, at the House of Thomas Horne; and from thence Southward along the Place called the Salt-Petre Bank, to the South-east Corner of East Smithfield, and is thirty and six Pole, little more or less. From thence Eastward along the King's Highway, to a Watchhouse standing near the sign of the Adam and Eve, where one Bezar now liveth, is thirty and six Pole, little more or less. From thence Northward it is bounded by a Ditch, which parts the said Ground and the Garden of Samuel Hurley, and goeth to the Sign of the Windmill and Key, now in the Possession of one Mr. Baker, up to the King's Highway, being the upper Way to Ratcliff, is eight and thirty Pole, little more or less. From thence Westward by the said Highway, to the House of the aforementioned Thomas Horne, at the Corner of Rosemary-lane, is forty and three Pole, little more or less."

IV. The Old Artillery-Ground, Tower Liberty.

Ibid. "It beginneth by the South End of a Wall at Gun-street, at the House of William Borman, and from thence Northward to the House of Nicholas Squire, is eight hundred twenty and four Foot, little more or less. From thence Westward to the House of John Bellamy, Joiner, one hundred forty and eight Foot, or thereabout. From thence Southward to the dead Wall, one hundred forty and four Foot; and from the Pump within side of the said Wall, along Fort-street, Westward to the Corner of Charles Armstead and John Stagger's Houses, two hundred seventy-two Foot, little more or less. From thence Southward along Duke-street, to the empty House of Dupre's, the Landlord, three hundred thirty and six Foot. From thence South-easterly to the House of Mr. Edward Rainford, at the Corner of Smock-alley, three hundred sixty and eight Foot. From along Smock-alley toward the East, to the House of Thomas Robinson, Shoemaker, one hundred seventy and four Foot, little more or less."

"Upon all which Boundary Houses, the Broad Arrow, the Royal Mark, has, by his Majesty's special Command, been affix'd ever since their Erection."

St. PETER's Cheap.

Ibid. This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood at the South-west Corner of Wood-street, in the Ward of Farringdon-within; but of what Antiquity I know not, other than that Thomas de Winton was Rector thereof in the Year 1324. However, it is denominated from its Dedication to St. Peter the Apostle, and its Vicinity to Cheapside:

Yet in Records it is frequently called *Ecclesia S. Petri de Wood-street*, as it is also *S. Petri de West-chepin*.

The Patronage of this Church was anciently in the Abbot and Convent of St. Alban's; with whom it continued till the Suppression of their Monastery, when Henry the Eighth, in the Year 1546, granted the same to the Earl of Southampton; at present it is in the Duke of Montague, but subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church being destroyed in the Fire of 1666, and not rebuilt, the Parish is united to the Church of St. Mathew, Friday-street, where I have given an Account of the Profits and Disbursements of the Cure; and shall now proceed to those of the Parish, in respect to the Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

	l.	s.	d.	
Richard Clavering received	182	13	6	Parish Ac. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church	144	7	9	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	110	0 2½	
Balance to the Ward	—	71	14 5½	

Donations, per Annum.

By Sir Lionel Duckett	—	2	9	4	Ibid.
By the Lady Read	—	0	3	4	
By Mr. Walton	—	0	7	6	
By Anonymous	—	1	5	0	

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

Here were no Monumental Inscriptions worthy of Notice. However, the Vestry is general; two Church-Wardens; sixty-eight Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

At the End of Wood-street, in Cheapside, stood a great Cross, erected in the Year 1290.

In the Year 1401, Licence was granted to the Inhabitants of this Parish to erect a Shed or Shop before their Church in Cheapside. On the Scite of this Building, anciently called the Long-Shop, are now erected four Shops, with Rooms over them. See Farringdon Ward within.

St. PETER's, Cornhill.

This Church is a Rectory, situate near the South-east Corner of Cornhill, in the Ward of that Name, and is so denominated from its Dedication to St. Peter, and its Vicinity to a Corn-Market anciently held in this Neighbourhood.

The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been anciently in a Family of the Nevil's; for the Lady Alice, Relict of Sir Hugh Nevil, in the Year 1362, made a Feoffment thereof to Richard Earl of Arundel and Surrey; and passing through divers Hands since, it was in the Year 1411 conveyed, by Richard Whittington and others, to the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of this City, in whom the Right of Advowson still remains, but subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the great Conflagration Anno 1666, it is handsomely rebuilt, and not having a Parish annexed to it, it remains in all respects upon the ancient Foot, other than, instead of uncertain Tithes, a certain Stipend is by Parliament settled upon the Incumbent; which, together with the other Profits and Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow;

Receipts

Ibid.

Parish Ac. Book.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Newe. Rep. Ecc. Paroch.

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. 11.



## Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes —	110	0	0
Newc.	By Glebe, about —	120	0	0
Rep. Eccl.	By Casualties in 1636 —	16	10	0
Paroch.	By Two annual Sermons —	1	0	0
	By a Parsonage House —	35	0	0

## Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits —	39	5	7½
	To Tenths — —	3	18	6¼
	To the Bishop's Procuration —	0	10	0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	6	0

## Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Par. Acc.	Edward Bently receiv'd —	331	7	7
Book.	Paid on Account of the Church	181	13	1
	Paid on that of the Poor —	194	5	5
	Balance to the Warden —	44	10	11

## Overseers of the Poor's Account.

Ibid.	Jasper Waters, &c. received	376	4	10
	Paid on Account of the Poor	373	13	10
	Balance to the Parish —	2	11	0
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	567	19	3

## Donations, per Annum.

Stow. Sur.	1298, By William Kingston, a House	0	0	0
Lond.	1477, By Peter Mason —	7	0	0
Mund. Ed.	1603, By Lancelot Thompson —	5	0	0
Stow. Sur.	1606, By William Walthall, 200 l. to be lent — —	0	0	0
Stow. Sur.	1609, By Robert Warden —	2	12	0
Stow. Sur.	1621, By Thomas Simonds —	6	0	0
	1630, By Lucy Edge —	21	10	0
	1635, By Thomas Hind —	6	0	0
	1637, By William Dwight —	1	10	0
	1657, By Thomas Hawks —	2	10	0
	1682, By Sir Benjamin Thorowgood	0	0	0
	Four Shops — —	0	0	0

## Monumental Inscription.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur. In the Yeere of *Iesus Christ's* Incarnation  
One thousand Five hundred Forty and Foure,  
The Twenty-second Day of *April* by just Com-  
putation,  
In this Place was buried with great Honour,  
Which prov'd a Man meet to bee a Governour  
For the Commonwealth of this high and famous  
Citie:  
Called Sir *William Bowyer*, Lord of the Maioralty,  
Which departed not with finding great Calamity:  
And pray wee to God to grant his Soule Mercy.  
O *London*, if thou looke to the *Lacedemonies*,  
There to find *Lycurgus*, that noble and kinde  
King,  
Or if thou seeke for *Ciceroes*, Men most of Prize;  
Or if thou apply thee to have all the whole Desiring  
Of *Amphion*, *Orpheus*, or of *Mecenas*, demeaning;  
Seeke no further to find, for here is buried,  
Which had all their Properties for *London's* good  
Ordering.  
Bee wee then of this honourable Degree well con-  
ceiving,  
For his Acts for ever be registred in *London's*  
Meaning.  
Here under lieth buried *William Messe*, of this Citie,  
Whilst he lived, free of the Grocers Company;  
And *Julian*, his Wife, to whom 24 Yeeres married  
was he,  
By whom God sent him Five Sonnes and Daugh-  
ters Three.  
And to God's Will his Heart was alwaies bent,  
So did his Death shew a Life well spent.

Here this is written that others may remember  
His godly Departure from this World, the 26th of  
September.

## Officers, &amp;c. this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of forty Mem-  
bers; two Church-wardens; two Overseers of the  
Poor; one hundred and ninety Houses. Aug-  
mentation to the Parish of *St. Botolph, Bishopsgate*, ten Pounds per Annum.

## Antiquities, &amp;c. in this Parish.

In this Church hangs a Table, with the fol-  
lowing Inscription:

"Be hit known to all Men, that the Yeerys  
of our Lord God, *An. CLXXIX. Lucius*, the  
fyrst Christen King of this Lond, then cally'd  
*Brytayne*, fowndyd the fyrst Chyrch in *London*,  
that is to sey, the Chyrch of *Sent Peter apou Corn-  
byl*; and he fowndyd ther an Archbishop's See,  
and made that Chirch the Metropolitan and  
cheef Chirch of this Kindom, and so enduryd  
the Space of CCCC. Yeerys and more, unto the  
Commyng of *Sent Austen*, an Apostyl of *Englond*,  
the whych was sent into the Lond by *Sent Gre-  
gory*, the Doctour of the Chirch, in the Tyme of  
King *Ethelbert*, and then was the Archbishoppys  
See and Pol removyd from the aforeseyd Chirch of  
*Sent Peter's apou Cornbyl* unto *Derebernaum*, that  
now ys callyd *Canterbury*, and ther yt remeynyth  
to this Dey."

Weav.  
Fam. Mon.

"And *Millet Monk*, whych came into this Lond  
wyth *Sent Austen*, was made the fyrst Bishop of  
*London*, and hys See was made in *Powellys* Chyrch.  
And this *Lucius*, Kyng, was the fyrst Foundyr of  
*Peter's* Chyrch apou *Cornbyl*; and he regnyd King  
in thys Ilond after *Brut*, MCCXLV. Yeerys.  
And the Yeerys of our Lord God a CXXIV. *Lu-  
cius* was crownd Kyng, and the Yeerys of hys  
Reygne LXXVII Yeerys, and he was beryd aftyr  
sum Cronekil at *London*, and aftyr sum Cronekil  
he was beryd at *Glowcester*, at that Plase wher the  
Ordyr of *Sent Francys* standyth."

Could this Inscription be depended upon, it  
would plainly demonstrate, that this Church was  
the first Christian Temple erected in *Britain*; as it  
is manifest, by *Bede*, that there was no Christian  
Church in *London* at the Arrival of *Mellitus*; for  
*Ethelbert*, as an Encouragement for him to pro-  
ceed in the Work of Conversion, erected a Church  
in this City for the Accommodation of him and  
his Profelytes, and dedicated the same to *St. Paul*.  
I think it is not to be doubted that this, and all  
the other ancient Churches in *London*, owe their  
Origin to the *Saxons*, *Danes* and *Normans*, and  
not to the *Britons*.

Bed. Ec-  
cles. Hist.  
Angl.

The first authentic Account I find of this  
Church, is, that *William Kingston*, before the Year  
1298, gave to it his Tenement in *Grass-street*,  
called the *Horse Mill*: And that anciently belong'd  
to the same, a publick Library well furnished with  
Books; which being disposed of in a private Man-  
ner, the Building was converted into a School-  
house for the Education of Youth.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Under the corner House of *Leadenball* and *Bi-  
shopsgate Streets*, and two Houses on the East, and  
one on the North Side thereof, was situate a very  
ancient Church of *Gothick* Construction, the prin-  
cipal Part of which is still remaining under the said  
corner House and the two adjoining in *Leaden-  
ball-street*; but Part of the North Isle, beneath the









*The North East prospect of St. Olives Church Hart Street.*



*The South East prospect of St. Peter's Le Door in Broad Street.*



the House contiguous in *Bishopsgate-street*, was lately obliged to make way to enlarge the Cellar.

When or by whom this old Church was founded I cannot learn, it not being so much as mention'd by any of our Historians or Surveyors of *London*, that I can discover : However, the Inside of it appears of the Length of forty Feet, and the Breadth of twenty-six and one Inch ; the former whereof consists of four Arches, and the latter of two Isles, that towards the South being of the Breadth of nine Feet three Inches, and that on the North sixteen Feet, which shews the small Pillars to be only ten Inches in Diameter.

The Roof of this ancient Structure, which is a flattish *Gothick* Arch, is at present only ten Feet nine Inches above the present Floor ; wherefore I am of Opinion, that this Church originally was not above the Height of seventeen Feet within ; which, together with three Feet, the Thickness of the Arch, as lately discovered by a Perforation, shews that the Ground is very much raised in this Neighbourhood.

The Walls of this Church being so much decay'd, and patch'd with Brick-work, I could discover neither Door or Window therein ; however, the Entrance to the chief Part thereof, (A.D. 1738) is at Mr. *Jones's*, a Distiller, opposite *Leadenhall-Gate*.

At the Distance of twelve Feet from this Church, Northward, is to be seen, under the House late Mr. *Macadams*, a Peruke-maker, in *Bishopsgate-street*, a Stone Building of the Length of thirty Feet, Breadth of fourteen, and Altitude of eight Feet six Inches above the present Floor, with a Door in the North Side, and a Window in the East End, as there probably was one in the West. It is covered with a semi-circular Arch, built with small Pieces of Chalk in the Form of Bricks, and ribb'd with Stone, resembling those of the Arches of a Bridge. What this Edifice at first was appropriated to is very uncertain, though, by the manner of its Construction, it seems to have been a Chapel : But the Ground being since raised on all Sides, it was probably converted into a subterraneous Repository for Merchandize ; for a Pair of Stone Stairs, with a descending Arch over them, seems to have been erected since the Fabrick was built. See *Cornhill Ward*.

St. PETER Le Poor.

This is a Rectory Church, seated on the West Side of *broad-street* in the Ward of that Name, but in respect to its Origin, I am at a great Loss ; but that it is of an ancient Foundation, is manifest from the State thereof in the Year 1181. Its Name, like those of the same Appellation, it has from its Dedication to St. *Peter*, and the additional Epithet of *Le Poor* from the mean Condition (as is supposed) of the Parish in ancient Times : If so, that Epithet may at present be justly chang'd to that of *Rich*, because of the great Number of Merchants and other Persons of Distinction inhabiting there.

The Advowson of this Church appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's* ; but in Ecclesiastical Affairs it is subject to the Archdeacon, save as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church escaping the great Fire of 1666, it remains in all Respects upon the ancient Foot in

regard to the Incumbent : However, by the great Improvement of Rents, and Erection of Houses upon new Foundations, the Tithes are increased above double to what they were, which, with the other Profits and Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
By Tithes at present	—	130	0	0	Ibid.
By Casualties in 1636	—	10	0	0	

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	—	10	16	8	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	—	0	11	8	
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	0	4	0		
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	1	6			
To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	0	5	0			

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Francis Baker received	—	665	12	5	Par. Acc.
Paid on Account of the Church	173	11	6		Book.
Paid on that of the Poor	—	368	19	3	
Balance to the Parish	—	123	1	8	

Donations, per Annum.

1516, By Thomas Johnson	—	80	0	0
1569, By Margaret Deane	—	0	2	0
1596, By the Lady Ramsay	—	4	0	0
By John Quarles	—	5	4	0
By the Lady Anne Bacon	—	2	0	0
By the Countess of Dover	—	5	4	0
By the Lady Anne Rich	—	20	0	0
By William May	—	0	2	0
1712, By the Lady Eliz. Chapman	20	0	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Dominus *Joannes Hales*, a pueritia literis deditus, excellenti Ingenio, Docilitate, Memori, Studio & Industria Singulari, adjuncta Linguarum, Disciplinarum, Juris, Antiquitatis, Rerum Divinarum, atque Humanarum, magna & multiplici Doctrina instructissimus evasit ; Innocentia, Integritate, Gravitate, Constantia, Fide, Pietate, Religione, gravissimæ etiam Ægrotationis, & rerum difficilium diuturna perpeffione, & in Patientia ornatissimus fuit, Vitæ honestissimæ Sanctissimæque Actæ, Diem supremum Quinto Cal. *Januar.* 1572, clausit Anima ; & corporis reliquiæ hoc loco sitæ sunt. Expecto Resurrectionem Mortuorum, & Vitam æternam.

Mund Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

A Memorial of the worshipful Master *Robert Wadson*, late Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*.

Ibid.

Epitaphium.

So fraile and brittle is the Life of Man,  
That who lives longest, liveth but a Span ;  
In Youth and Age all dye, God hath so doom'd,  
That Earth returns to Earth to be intomb'd.  
*Wadson*, who of that Substance was compos'd,  
Lies in his Mother Center here inclos'd ;  
A Sheet doth hide his Face, but not his Fame,  
The Grave contains his Corps, not his good Name :  
For his good Name outlives (O blessed Man)  
When others good Names dye before they can.  
The Sixt of *January* (that fatal Day)  
Sixteene hundred Twenty-foure, he did pay  
The Debt to Nature, which all Men doe know,  
He was no sooner born but he did owe.  
If Vertues could have staid the Hand of Death,  
Then *Wadson* still had drawne his vitall Breath.  
His Soule above, his Worth doe here remaine,  
Till Christ shall come to raise him up againe.

Newe.  
Rep. Eccl.  
Paroch.

Ibid.



Thus he enjoys Heaven's Immortality,  
And here on Earth, Earth's happy Memory.  
Post varios Vitæ casus, dabit Urna quietem.  
Obiit Anno 1624. Ætatis 54.

Ibid. Hic vivit Gulielmus Garway, Eques Auratus,  
Civis Londinensis, qui Annos egit 54; cum Elizabethæ, Uxore integerrima, Filia Thomæ Anderson, Civis etiam Londinensis, beatitudine Lecti fructifera Pater erat 17 Liberos, illustre Probitatis, & Pietatis exemplar, Industria singulari, Universalem expectavit Mercaturam. Feliciter magis quam avare, bis ad Senatoriam dignitatem vocatus, qui purpuram recusavit, nunc triumphat in Albis. Tandem postquam Alam hujus Templi sinistram construxisset, placide Corpus suo operi, Animam suo Opifici reposuit. Anno Ætatis suæ 88, Domini 1625, Septemb. 26.

Templa Dei in Terris duo sunt Ecclesia, Corpus, Una Domus Carnis, cultus Domus Altera, & Ambo Conveniunt Tumulo, parvo coeuntque sacello. Non quæras igitur Cineres sub respice, Lector, Est Templum in Templo clausum, non ossa Sepulchro.

Marmore sublatò, subsellia, Porta columnæ, Ala hæc & Paries, spatium totum, atque Fenestræ, Omnia Structorum monstrant, resonantque Patrum,

Sic tenet immortalem & mortalem locus idem. Conditur in Templo quod condidit & Monumentum,

Hoc unum Vite, & Mortis commune relinquit.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and forty one Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, two Pounds ten Shillings per Ann.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow. Sur. Lond. Between the Streets of Throgmorton, Broad, and London-Wall, stood the spacious and magnificent Priory of St. Augustin.

Opposite St. Augustin's Gate was situate a handsome Messuage, the City Residence of the Abbot of St. Alban's See Broad-street Ward.

St. PETER's, Paul's Wharf.

Newc. Rep. rt. Ecclef. Paroch. This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood at the South-east Corner of St. Peter's-bill in Thames-street, and Ward of Queenhithe, but of what Antiquity is unknown; its antient Foundation is manifest from the State thereof in the Year 1181. Its Name, like the above-mention'd, it owes to its Dedication to St. Peter, and the additional Epithet to its Neighbourhood to St. Paul's Wharf. Anciently it was denominated St. Peter's Parva, or the Little, from the Smallness of its Dimensions.

Ibid. The Patronage of this Rectory appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; but in Ecclesiastical Matters 'tis subject to the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II. This Church being destroyed in the great Conflagration of 1666, and the same not rebuilt, the Parish is annexed to the Church of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf; where having accounted for the Incumbent's Profits and Disbursements on Account of the Cure, I shall now subjoin the Parochial Receipts and Payments in respect to the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

	l.	s.	d.
Christopher Jones received	—	138	3 1½
Paid on Account of the Church	—	28	15 5
Paid on that of the Poor	—	99	14 2
Balance to the Parish	—	9	13 6½

Donations, per Annum.

By King James the First's Gift	—	—	— 15 0
By Justice Randal	—	—	— 2 0
By Mr. Gore	—	—	— 0 0

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

Here were no Monumental Inscriptions. The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; seventy-five Houses. See Queenhithe Ward.

St. SEPULCHRE's, the City Liberty.

This Church is a Vicarage, situate on the North Side of Snow-hill, in the Ward of Farringdon without; but when or by whom founded is unknown. That it is of great Antiquity, is apparent, by Roger Bishop of Salisbury's giving the same, with its Appurtenances, (about the Beginning of the twelfth Century) to the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, as appears by a Charter of Confirmation of Henry the Third, dated at Winchester 15 June 1253. Its Name it owes to its being dedicated in Commemoration of Christ's Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and was anciently called St. Sepulchre's in the Bailey, or by Chamberlain Gate, now Newgate.

Dugd. Mon. Ang.

By Virtue of the above-mentioned Gift of this Church, the Prior and Convent aforesaid became Patrons thereof, and in whom the Right of Advowson continued till the Dissolution of their Monastery; when coming to the Crown, it continu'd therein, till James the First, Anno 1610, granted the Rectory and its Appurtenances, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, to Francis Philips, and others; after which the Rectory, with its Appurtenances, were purchased by the Parishioners to be held in Fee-Farm of the Crown; while the Advowson thereof was obtained by the President and Fellows of St. John Baptist's College in Oxford, in whom the Patronage still continues: But in Affairs Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Archdeacon, except as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

Newc. Rep. Ecclef. Paroch.

Though this Church was not destroyed by the great Conflagration of 1666, it was yet greatly damaged; however it being repaired again, no Alteration has happened in that Respect, other than, in lieu of uncertain Tithes, a certain Stipend is settled by Parliament on the Vicar; which, together with the other Profits and Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow:

Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.

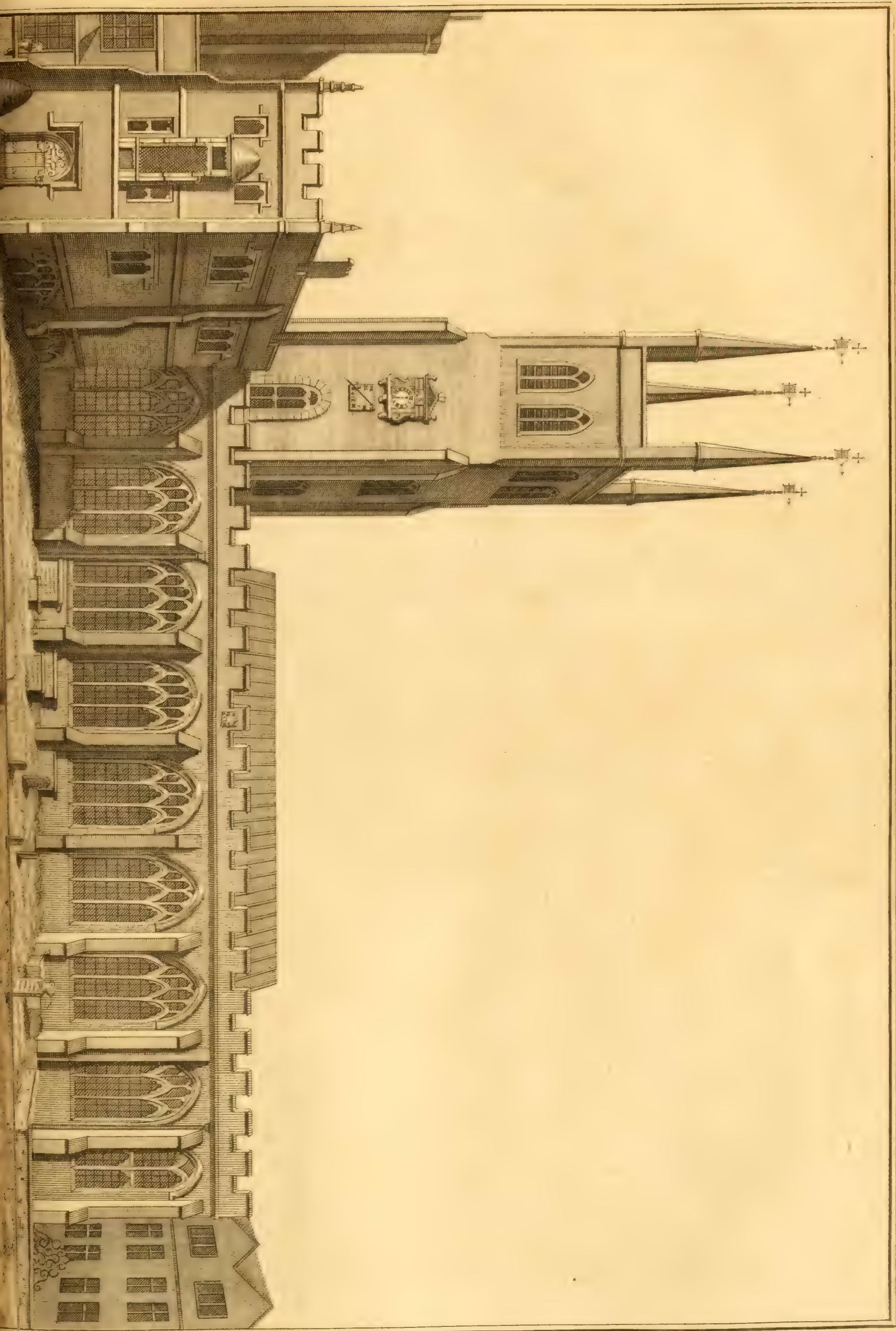
Receipts on Account of the Cure. l. s. d.

By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	200	0 0	Ibid.
By Glebe Anno 1636	—	17	13 4	Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.
By Casualties in ditto	—	52	6 8	
By a Parsonage House	—	0	0 0	

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

To First-fruits	—	—	20 0 0	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	—	2 0 0	
To the Bishop's Procuration for R. & V.	—	7	7	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	—	0	4 0	











Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1726.

Par. Acc. Book.		l.	s.	d.
	Edward Lambeth received	1626	16	1
	Paid on the Church Account	765	18	9
	Paid on that of the Poor	1329	2	3½
	Balance to the Wardens	468	4	11½

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1726.

Ibid.	George Peach, &c. received	902	14	8
	Paid to the Poor	766	10	5
	Balance to the Parish	136	4	3
	Paid in both Accounts for the Poor	2095	12	8½

Donations, per Annum.

Don.Reg.	1558, By Richard Hudfon	4	0	0
	1574, By Thomas Stevens	1	0	0
	1603, By Mrs. Hellen, 50 l. for a Purchase	2	10	0
	1610, By Richard Farrington, 60 l. for ditto	3	0	0
	1618, By Otbo Nicholson, 100 l. laid out	5	0	0
	1619, By Rowland Gould	3	0	0
	1621, By Laurence Mansfield	3	0	0
	1625, By Nathaniel Loane	20	4	0
	1625, By Thomas Marishal, 100 l. for a Purchase	5	0	0
	1626, By Anne Ellefson, 30 l. for a Purchase	1	10	0
	1628, By Frances Mansfield, 50 l. for ditto	3	0	0
	1630, By Bernard Hide	0	9	0
	1630, By Vincent Januarin, 50 l. for a Purchase	2	10	0
	1630, By James Shaw, 50 l. for ditto	2	10	0
	1631, By John Meredith	4	10	0
	1632, By Margaret Pommel	3	0	0
	1632, By George Pomerton, 150 l. for a Purchase	7	10	0
	1633, By Sir John Fenner	5	0	0
	1635, By Anthony Hawks	10	0	0
	1637, By John May, a House	0	0	0
	1640, By Anthony Bailey	4	0	0
	1649, By Abraham Raye	4	0	0
	1651, By Parthenia Lowman, 100 l. for a Purchase	5	0	0
	1653, By James Glasbrooke	5	0	0
	1655, By James Glasbrooke	5	0	0
	1659, By John Bathurst	2	0	0
	1673, By Andrew Dandy	6	0	0
	1676, By Samuel Berry, 25 l. for a Purchase	1	10	0
	1690, By Robert Cowper	1	10	0
	1702, By Richard Reeve	115	0	0
	1717, By Paul Jervois	21	10	10
	By Susan Smallman, 100 l. for a Purchase, now	4	0	0
	By Elizabeth Deane, 60 l. laid out	3	0	0
	By John Newman	1	0	0
	By Henry Garret	0	15	0
	By Martha Barret	1	13	0
	By William Pennent	2	0	0
	By Thomas Dickenson, an Estate	0	0	0
	By Mrs. Potter	1	0	0
	By Lambert and Stiles, Aldermen	0	2	3
	By Stephen Scudmore	1	0	0
	By Mr. Skynner	0	16	0
	By William Bowes	4	5	0
	By Henry Smith, to help poor Maids to Husbands, and to put Children Apprentices	36	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
By William Hearne	4	0	0
By Thomas Buck	2	0	0
By John Soules, about	20	0	0
By James Hodgson, 100 l. for a Purchase	5	0	0
By Richard Turner	0	13	0
By William Watson, 150 l. for a Purchase	7	10	0
By Robert Smith	2	12	0

Gifts to a Stock, which are yearly laid out in Coals.

By Thomas Haynes	50	0	0
By Richard Smith	50	0	0
By George Palen	20	0	0
By John Dowse and his Relict	70	0	0
By George Alington	50	0	0
By Doctor Bathurst	5	0	0
By Thomas Ashton	10	0	0
By Thomas Glover	50	0	0
By Robert Rogers	30	0	0
By Sir Edmund Anderson	20	0	0
By John York	30	0	0
By John Spenser	20	0	0
By Thomas Chapman	10	0	0
By Anthony Cookson	10	0	0
By Sir John Fenner	50	0	0
By Anonymous	100	0	0
By Sarah Dove	100	0	0
By William Watson	30	0	0

Gifts to be lent to the Poor, without Interest.

By John Smith	10	0	0
By Margaret Pennel	250	0	0
By Jasper Yordley	40	0	0

Gifts to be laid yearly out, in Bibles.

1633, By Sir John Fenner	6	0	0
1636, By Richard Adams	6	0	0
1630, By Vincent Januarin	0	10	0
1630, By James Shaw, four—yearly	0	0	0
By Robert Smith, four—yearly	0	0	0

Gifts for repairing the Church.

By Henry Garret	0	6	8
By John May	1	0	0
By William Newcastle	127	0	0
By Jeffrey Arthur	8	6	8
By William Hearne	5	0	0
By John Ashton	0	10	0
By Thomas Buck	1	0	0
By William Creswick	0	13	0
By John Holmes	75	0	0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Qualis vita, finis ita.

Here under lyes the Wonder of her Kinde,  
The Quintessence of Nature and of Grace,  
Wit, Beauty, Bounty, and (in noble Race  
The rarest Jewel) a right humble Minde,  
Here lyes her Body, but her Soule refin'd  
Above th' Emphyreall, hath Imperial Place,  
In Blifs so boundlesse, as no Words embrace,  
Nor Art can feigne, nor mortall Heart can finde.  
Her Fame remaines a Monument of Honour,  
Built by her Vertue, gilt with purest Gold,  
With Lilly Flowers and Roses strewed upon her.

Her Epitaph.

Urania thus enrol'd :

Milde Childe, chaste Mayden, and religious  
Wife :  
The Even crownes the Day, Joane Essex' Death  
her Life.  
Pie Obiit Die Martis Martii 15, Ann. Ætat.  
suæ 26, Salutis nostræ 1607.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur



Mund Ed. A *Dorcas* milde, a *Mary* full of Grace,  
Stow. Sur. A Virgin chaste, and of rare Education,  
Entomb'd lyeth here underneath this Place,  
Whose Life and Name deserved Commendation,  
But in the blooming Month of pleasant *May*,  
Untimely Death hath stolne her Life away.  
Yet spight of Death, her Vertue still remaineth,  
And in the Heaven a better Life she gaineth.  
Upon whose Tombe I consecrate this Verse ;  
Instead of Flowers to decke her funeral Hearse.  
Nemo ante Obitum fœlix.

Ibid. In *Joannem Brewster*, Armigerum in obitum  
D. *Elizabethæ Deane*, Uxoris ejus. Obiit 24 Die  
Octob. 1609.

Made generous by Birth, and kept that Fount  
From Times Pollution, striving still to rise  
Above the Earth, high in the World's Account,  
For outward and inbred Courtesies.  
Her Actions, Almes, her Life, Faith, Hope and  
Love,

A suffering Spirit, rendring Right for Wrong :  
Her Heart a Spheare, where all good Thoughts  
did move,

Whose Influence was disperfed by the Tongue.  
Religion was her Compasse, Truth her Starre,  
In fundry Seas of Worlds Prosperity.

Wealth her bad Angell, Flesh and Bloud her  
Warre,

Yet Wifedome made this Discord Harmony.  
Then Marble keepe to all Posterity

Her Lives deare Memory, upon whose Urne  
And to her Obsequies (O! obsequiously)

In Loves sweet Odours Hearts shall ever burne.  
And let each Christian Heart, joine with my Pen,  
T'embalme her Vertues in the Hearts of Men.

Thou Bed of Rest, reserve for him a Roome,

Who lives a Man divorc't from his deare Wife:

And as they were one Heart, so this one Tombe  
May hold them neere in Death, as linckt in  
Life.

She's gone before, and after comes her Head ;  
To sleepe with her among the blessed Dead.

Ibid. *Barckly* sublatus, jacet hic sub marmore stratus,  
Qui pueros docuit multos veluti bene sciunt.  
Quem rapuit Dominus, sed vivit Spiritus ejus,  
Inter secula quo obierunt qui bene formas  
Annis Millenis quingentenis simul Octo,  
Quod Domini migrat, qui non cursum sibi pigrat.  
Mense Decembre fero de quo non plus majus edo.  
Binas Uxores habuit, senas quoque proles  
Quarum tres nati, natæ tres atque fuere,  
Quos nece truncavit *Christus* quicumque creavit.

Ibid. To the living Memory of his deceased Friend,  
Capt. *John Smith*, some time Governour of *Virgi-*  
*nia* and Admiral of *New England*, who departed  
this Life the 21st of *June* 1631.

Accordiamus, vincere est vivere.

Here lies one conquer'd that hath conquer'd  
Kings,

Subdu'd large Territories, and done Things  
Which to the World impossible would seem,  
But that the Truth is held in more Esteem.

Shall I report his former Service, done

In Honour of his God and Christendom ?

How that he did divide from Pagans Three,

Their Heads and Lives, Types of his Chivalry :

For which great Service in that Climate done,

Brave *Sigismundus* (King of *Hungarion*)

Did give him as a Coat of Armes to wear,

Those conquered Heads, got by his Sword and  
Spear.

Or shall I tell of his Adventures since,  
Done in *Virginia*, that large Continent ?

How that he subdu'd Kings unto his Yoke,

And made those Heathen flee, as Wind doth  
Smoke ;

And made their Land, being of so large a Station,  
A Habitation for our Christian Nation :  
Where God is glorified, their Wants supply'd,  
Which else for Necessaries might have dy'd.  
But what avails his Conquest now he lies  
Interr'd in Earth, a Prey to Worms and Flyes ?  
O may his Soul in sweet *Elysium* sleepe,  
Untill the Keeper, that all Souls doth keep,  
Return to Judgment ; and that after thence,  
With Angels he may have his Recompence.

#### Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, all be-  
ing admitted that have either served or fined for  
Offices ; four Church-wardens ; six Overseers  
of the Poor ; twelve hundred and twenty-six  
Houses. By the Augmentation-Roll it appears,  
that this Liberty receives annually from the fol-  
lowing Parishes the Sum of forty-four Pounds :  
21. *St. Dunstan's in the East*, 20 l. *St. He-*  
*len's*, 10 l. *St. Mildred's, Poultry*, 6 l. *St. Olave's*  
*Jeau*, 3 l. *Awallow's Honey-lane*, 2 l. *St. Mi-*  
*chael's, Wood street*, 2 l. and *St. Martin's, Iron-*  
*monger-lane*, 1 l.

#### Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Name of the Market-place in this Parish  
denominated *Smithfield*, according to an antient  
Author, is derived from a Plain, or smooth Field  
of great Extent formerly. This spacious Field,  
which by Encroachments is greatly reduced in its  
Dimensions, is at present surrounded by a great  
Number of Inns, Taverns, and other Publick  
Houses, &c. for accommodating the People who  
attend the Markets, which are here held on *Mon-*  
*days, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays* and *Saturdays*,  
for the Sale of Horses, Beasts, Sheep, Lambs,  
Calves, Swine, Hay and Straw. See *Faringdon*  
Ward *ante*.

" Mr. *Robert Dowe*, the eighth Day of *May*,  
" 1605, by Deed of Gift gave to this Parish fifty  
" Pounds, on Condition that the said Parish  
" for ever (with the Approbation of the Lord-  
" Mayor and Bishop of *London*) hereafter, at  
" every Sessions holden for the Prisoners in *New-*  
" *gate*, not exceeding twelve Sessions in the  
" Year, shall, about the Hour of ten of the  
" Clock in the Quiet of the Night, next before  
" every Execution Day, appoint one to go unto  
" *Newgate*, there to stand as near the Window  
" as he can, where the condemned Prisoners do  
" lye in the Dungeon, with a Hand-bell, given  
" to the Parishioners by the said Mr. *Dowe*, and  
" shall give there twelve solemn Towles, with  
" double Strokes ; and then, after a good Pause,  
" to deliver with a loud and audible Voice, with  
" his Face towards the Prison Window, to the  
" End the poor condemned Persons may give  
" good Ear, and be the better stirred up to  
" Watchfulness and Prayer," the Words as set  
down on Page 26, Book I. Vol. I.

" And he also bequeathed, That the greatest  
" Bell of *St. Sepulchre's* shall always begin to  
" towle, from the 25th of *March* unto the 29th  
" of *September*, at six of the Clock in the Morn-  
" ing ; and from the said 29th of *September* unto  
" the 25th of *March*, before seven of the Clock,  
" in Manner as the Passing-Bell is used. And  
" that this Bell shall continue towleing until  
" ten of the Clock, or until such Time as the

Sheriffs

Fitzsteph.  
Hist.

Par. Rec.



“ Sheriffs Officers shall returne home from the  
“ Execution; to the End and Purpose; that all  
“ good People hearing this Passing-Bell, may  
“ be moved to pray for those poor Sinners go-  
“ ing to Execution : After which Hour of ten,  
“ or the said Officers Retourne, the said Bell shall  
“ cease towleing, and be rung out, the Space of  
“ one half Hour, or thereabouts.”

St. S T E P H E N's, Coleman-street.

This Church is a Rectory, seated on the West Side of Coleman-street, in the Ward of that Name. It is of great Antiquity, as is manifest, from its having antiently belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who granted the Church of St. Olave's Jewry, together with this, then a Chapel and an Appendage of the same, to the Prior and Abbot of Butley in Suffolk, between the Years 1171, and 1181.

Some Time after, the said Dean and Chapter made a new Grant of the Church of St. Olave, and this Chapel as an Appendage thereof, to the Prior and Convent aforesaid; which was confirmed by Stephen Bishop of London in the Year 1322, and the Year after ratified by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; after which it continued annexed to St. Olave's, till it was made Parochial; except in the Years 1436, and 1451, at each of which Times a Clerk was admitted Vicar thereof, without ever mentioning its Dependance upon St. Olave's; but that was owing to the King's Collating thereto, to whom the Right of Presentation had devolved, by its being appropriated to Butley, without his Licence.

The said Chapel was made parochial in the thirty-fifth of Henry VI. Anno 1456, when Thomas, Bishop of London, convened before him the Prior and Canons of Butley, as Patrons of this Chapel, and the People who belonged to the same, (between whom divers Contests had happened) together with the Vicar of St. Olave's, when the Bishop, by Consent of all Parties, constituted the said Chapel a Parish-Church, instituted a Vicarage, and endowed the same; and out of the Profits arising thereby, appointed the Prior and Canons aforesaid, annually to pay the Vicar and his Successors, the Sum of eleven Pounds: But in case of Non-residence, without immediate Licence from the Bishop, they were to pay him only ten Pounds per Annum.

It continued in the Convent of Butley till their Suppression, when it came to the Crown. But Queen Elizabeth, in the Year 1577, granted the same, together with the Church and Rectory, to Thomas Paskin and others; and some Time after, (Anno 1590) to William Daniel, Serjeant at Law, and other Parishioners; which Rectory impropriate, and Right of Advowson, have been held by the Parish in Fee-farm of the Crown ever since.

This Church sharing the common Fate in the great Conflagration, 'tis again rebuilt in a handsome Manner; but without any other Alteration, than fixing a certain Stipend upon the Vicar, to his great Advantage; which, with his other Profits and Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow :

VOL. II. NUMB. C,

Receipts on Account of the Cure.			l.	s.	d.	
By Act of Parliament	—	—	110	0	0	Act Parl. 22 & 23 Car. II.
From the Impropriators	—	—	11	0	0	Newc. Repert. Eccles. Paroch.
By the Easter-Book, Anno 1636			20	0	0	

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.						
To First-fruits	—	—	11	0	0	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	—	1	2	0	
To the Bishop's Procuration			0	4	0	
To the Archdeacon's Procuration			0	3	4	

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.						
Silvanus Horton received	—	—	434	8	1	Par. Acc. Book.
Paid on Account of the Church			461	5	1	
Paid on that of the Poor	—	—	247	19	1	
Balance to the Warden	—	—	274	16	1	

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A D. 1727.						
James Bust, &c. receiv'd	—	—	462	4	10	Ibid.
Paid on Account of the Poor			464	3	6	
Balance to the Overseers	—	—	1	18	8	
Paid in both Accounts for the Poor			712	2	7	

Donations, per Annum.						
1585, By John White	—	—	2	12	0	Chur. Tab.
1585, By Stephen Scudamore	—	—	2	12	0	
1600, By John Taylor	—	—	5	4	0	
1612, By Dame Anne Glover	—	—	0	10	0	
1614, By Mrs. Dane	—	—	0	10	0	
1630, By Bernard Hide	—	—	0	9	0	
1633, By Lady Bradvery	—	—	1	10	0	
1635, By Dame Margaret Smith			6	0	0	
1667, By Thomas Barnes	—	—	5	0	0	
1685, By Thomas Moffet	—	—	5	0	0	
1686, By Nathaniel Upcher, 50 l. for a Purchase	—	—	2	10	0	
1700, By Thomas Goddard	—	—	0	10	0	
1708, By William Floyd	—	—	32	0	0	
1717, By James Ward, 100 l. for a Purchase	—	—	5	0	0	

Gifts for a Stock in Money.						
1614, By Henry Gibbs	—	—	50	0	0	Ibid.
1616, By Hugh Capp	—	—	100	0	0	
1617, By Christopher Ayre	—	—	640	0	0	
1617, By John Terry	—	—	10	0	0	
1627, By Sir Richard Smith			200	0	0	
1640, By Daniel Williams			200	0	0	
1646, By William Spurstow	—	—	100	0	0	
1653, By Anthony Benefield			100	0	0	
1666, By Symond Bankes	—	—	20	0	0	
1686, By Christopher Boon			50	0	0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Sepelitur hic cor. Philippi Paskin, qui obiit 12 Calend. Junii, An. Dom. 1580, An. Ætat. 52. Duos post se reliquit Fil. Tho. & Ric. & unig. Filium Joannem, ex chariss. sibi conjuge Anna.

Georgius heu quondam jacet hic Skeffingtonus humatus,  
Mercator Stapulæ clarus in Urbe fuit.  
Quæ spes divitiis, bona quam fallacia Mundi,  
Quam subito pereunt quæ valuere, vide !  
Ast qui terram olim vano fragilem pede pressit,  
Æterna hic petiit firmior Astra fide.  
Obiit A. D. 1581, die 1 Julii; A. vero Ætatis suæ 43.

Our Life is all but Death; Time that ensueth,  
Is but the Death of Time that went before :  
Youth is the Death of Childhood; Age of Youth.  
Die once to God, and then thou diest no more.  
13 U Agnes



*Agnes*, the Wife of *Leonard Darr*, whose Sight,  
By Sickneſs much impair'd, in heavenly Light  
Lookt, liv'd, and died, as Dimneſſe her were  
given,  
That her Soule's Eies might better look to  
Heaven.

*Leonardus Darr*, nuper Maior Villæ de *Totnes*,  
poſuit in Mortem *Agneta*, chariſſimæ conjugis  
ſuæ. Ob. 29 Jan. 1596.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

An honeſt Heart, religiously affected;  
A zealous Soul; a charitable Mind;  
True-dealing Conſcience; all Untruth rejected:  
All theſe in One are hard and far to find;  
Yet in the Courſe, both Time and Truth have  
tryed,  
In Youth and Age, *John Taylor* liv'd and died.  
His honeſt Heart, his honeſt Friends have found;  
His Zeal to God, God and the Godly know;  
His Charity, his true Reliefe may found,  
That on the Poore his Bounty did beſtow:  
His heavenly Reſt upon this Point reſolved,  
To be with *Chriſt*, I wiſh to be diſſolved.

Here lyeth buried the Body of *John Taylor*,  
Eſq; Citizen and Haberdasher of *London*; who  
married *Berſheba*, Daughter of *Edward Hall*, late  
Citizen and Haberdasher of *London*, deceased;  
and had by her only One Daughter, named *Eli-  
zabeth*; firſt married to *Francis Smith*, Citizen  
and Mercer of *London*, deceased; by whom ſhe  
had One Son, named *Francis Smith*; and ſince  
married to *Thomas Freake*, of *Serne* in the County  
of *Dorſet*, Eſq; by whom ſhe hath Five Sons and  
Daughters now living. Hee hath given by his  
Will Two hundred Pound in Money to be de-  
livered and lent to young Men of the Company  
of Haberdashers, to diſtribute every *Sunday* (weekly  
for ever) Two Shillings in Bread, and the Advan-  
tage to poore Houſeholders of this Pariſh: And  
alſo Twenty Pound more for a Stocke, to be yearly  
imployed for ever, in buying and providing of  
Fuell for the ſame Poore.

The bleſſed Token of the Daughter's Love,  
Unto the Father's kind and loving Care,  
May to the World this Monument approve,  
How bleſſed Parents in their Children are:  
And, bleſſed God, that ſo his Love expreſſeth,  
Who thus both Parents and the Children bleſſeth.

Ibid.

*Gulielmo Danieli*, Equiti Aurato, alteri è Judi-  
cibus Communium Placitorum; qui *Maii* 19, An-  
nōs natus 73, A. D. 1610, diem ult. explevit,  
devotum Carmen.

Qui Patriæ Leges æquo moderamine flexit,  
Et Judex Populo gratus amansque fuit,  
Hoc decorat genio marmor placidoq; pioque:  
Stabit in æternum, quod bona fama tegit.  
Gentem ſi quæras? erat ille *Colceſtriensis*.  
*Overtabelio* nobilis ortus agro.

Uxores binas duxit, nec pignora deſunt,  
Connubii duplicis pulchra, pudica, pia.  
Filius egregii nominis, ſpeciemque parentis  
Qui celebrat, primi munus Amoris erat.  
*Elizabetha* illi Soror eſt, ab utroque parente  
*Onſyloi* vivit quæ ſociata toro.  
Conjugii ſed *Martha* decus non ſola ſecundi;  
*Caco* Equiti nupta eſt, nec ſatiatur *Hymen*;  
Nam binas expectat adhuc ſub Matre Sorores,  
Felices Thalamos utraque digna manet:  
*Margareta* ab illis paulo eſt maturior annis,  
Nomine *Judithæ* ſit tibi nota minor.  
Sic numero florens natorum, munere Judex,  
Ordine Eques obiit, plenus honore ſenex.

*Anna*, deſuncti Judicis piſſima Vidua, in per-  
petuam Amoris Memoriamque Teſtimonium, lu-  
gubre hoc Monumentum extrui fecit.

If humane Worth could have preſerv'd him ſtill,  
He had beene much too ſtrong for Death to kill.  
Yet being conquer'd, he got by the Strife,  
A better Being in a better Life.  
So that great Victor over Nature left him,  
More Happineſs ten-fold than he bereft him.

*Barne Roberts* ob. 1611.

Ibid.

To the Memory of that antient Servant to the  
City with his Pen in divers Imployments, eſpe-  
cially the *Survey of London*, Maſter *Anthony Mun-  
day*, Citizen and Draper of *London*.

Ibid.

He that hath many an antient Tombſtone read,  
(I'th' Labour ſeeming more among the Dead  
To live, than with the Living) that ſurvaïd  
Obſtruſe Antiquities, and ore them laid  
Such vive and beauteous Colours with his Pen,  
That (ſpite of Time) thoſe Old are New agen,  
Under this Marble lies interr'd; his Tomb  
Claiming (as worthely it may) this Roome,  
Among thoſe many Monuments his Quill  
Has ſo reviv'd, helping now to fill  
A Place (with thoſe) in his Survey; in which  
He has a Monument, more fair, more rich  
Than poliſht Stones could make him, where he  
lies,  
Though dead, ſtill living, and in that nere dies.

Officers, &c. in this Pariſh.

The Veſtry is general; two Church-wardens;  
four Overſeers of the Poor; four hundred and  
ſixty-one Houſes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Pariſh.

In the Year 1415, as already mentioned, *Tho-  
mas Falconer*, Lord Mayor of this City, cauſed  
*Moorgate* to be erected for the Convenience of the  
Citizens to repair to the Fields and neighbouring  
Villages.

The *Quarters*, or lower *Moorfield*, was raiſed  
anew in the Years 1730, 31, and 32, with Rub-  
biſh and Street Dirt, about the Height of three  
Feet; and being almoſt brought to a Level with  
the middle Field, it was beautifully inrailed and  
planted with Elm Trees. See *Coleman - ſtreet*  
Ward.

St. STEPHEN's, Walbrook.

This Church is a Rectory, ſituate on the Eaſt  
Side of *Walbrook*, in the Ward of that Name;  
the earlieſt Account I find of it is, that before  
the Year 1135, in the Reign of *Henry I.* it was  
given to the Monastery of *St. John* in *Colcheſter*,  
by *Eudo*, Sewer to the ſaid King; which ſhews  
it to be of an antient Date. The Church of  
this Pariſh, till the Year 1428, ſtood on the  
Weſt Side of the Street upon the Eaſtern Bank  
of the antient Water-courſe of *Walbrook*: About  
which Time *Robert Chicheley*, Mayor of this City,  
and Executor, as I imagine, of *William Stondon*,  
ſome time Mayor of *London*; with whoſe Mo-  
ney he purchaſed the Ground of the preſent  
Church and Cemetery, of the Company of  
Grocers, which by Direction he gave to this Pa-  
riſh, whereon to erect their Church; the firſt  
Stone whereof he laid *Anno* 1429; but the Work  
advanced ſo ſlowly, that it was not finiſhed till  
the Year 1439.

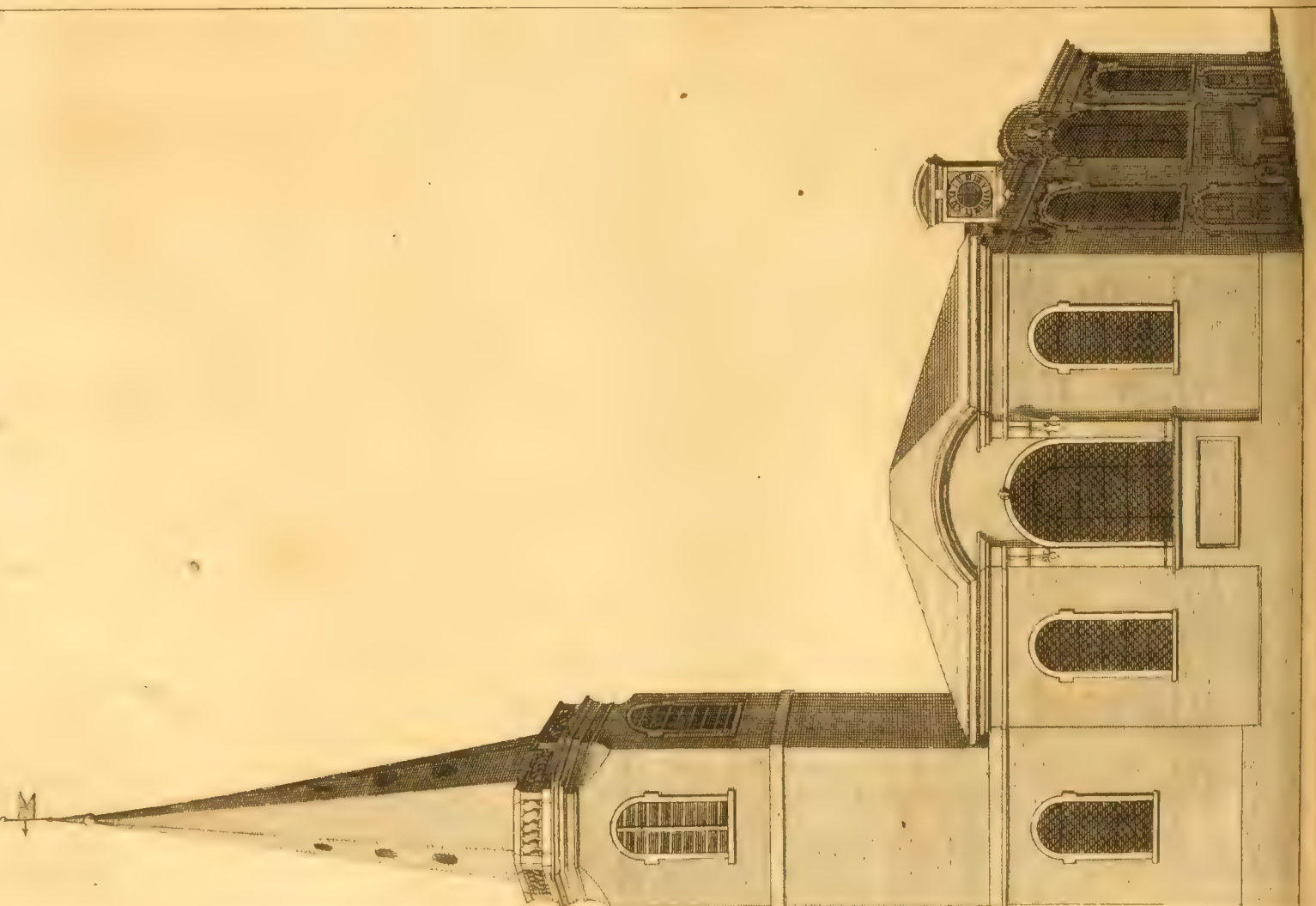
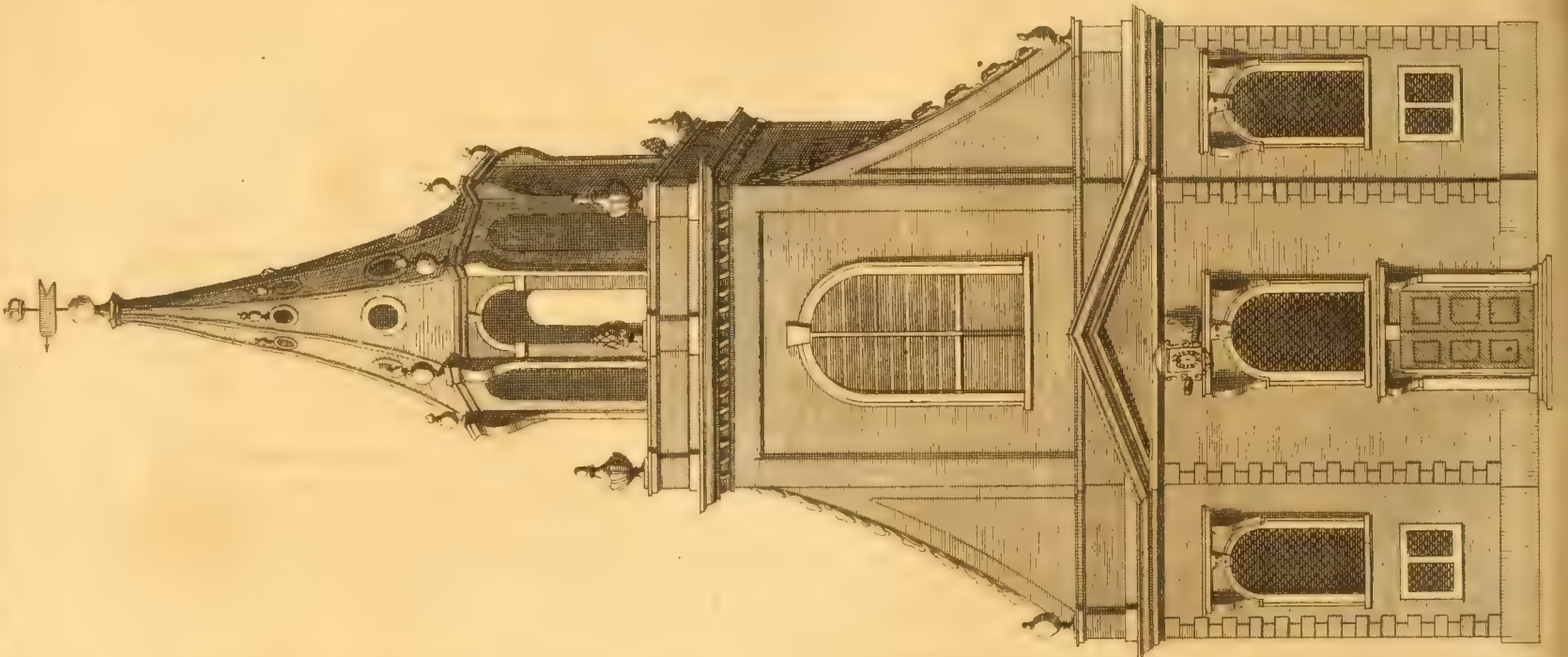
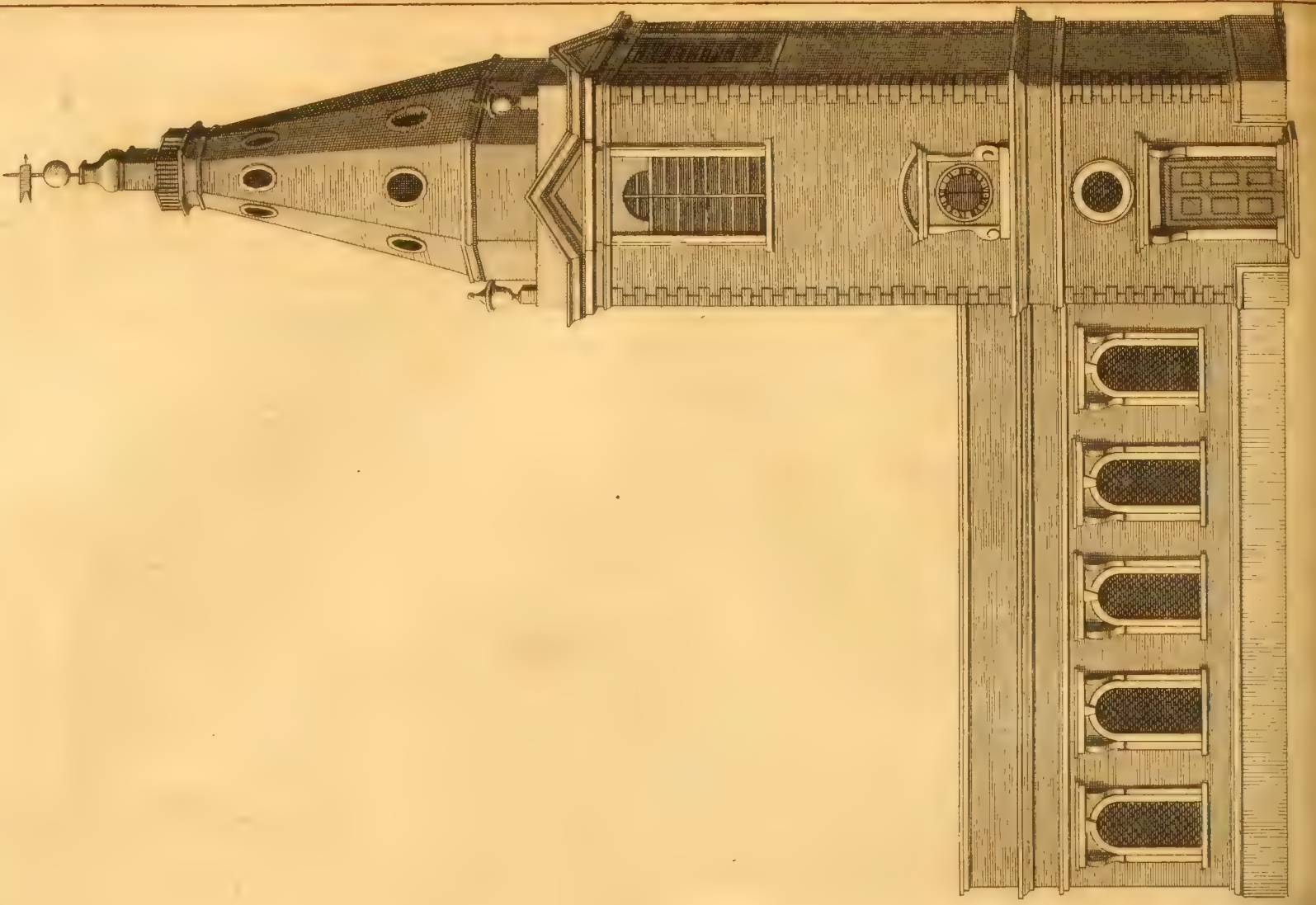
Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

The Patronage of this Church, (which owes  
its Name, like that above mentioned, to its De-  
dication to *St. Stephen* the Protomartyr, and its  
Situation in the Street of *Walbrook*) was antiently  
in the Prior and Canons of *St. John* in *Colcheſter*,  
with











with whom it continued till the Year 1423, but how they parted with it I cannot learn. However, after changing several Hands, it came at last to *Richard Lee*, Esq; who gave it to the Company of Grocers, and not, according to *Stow*, by Sir *Richard Lee*, Mayor of this City, Anno 1460, his supposed Father; for the said *Richard Lee*, Esq; presented to it in the Year 1474, and the Advowson thereof still continues in the said Company, but subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church being destroyed in the great Fire Anno 1666, it is since magnificently rebuilt, and made the publick Place of Worship for this and the Parish of *St. Bennet Sherehog*, united thereunto, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are greatly increased; which, with the Disbursements on Account of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of 7 tithes	—	100	0 0
Ibid.	By Glebe, Anno 1636	—	6	0 0
Ibid.	By Casualties in ditto	—	14	0 0
Ibid.	By two Parsonage House	—	0	0 0

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	—	26	7 1
	To Tenths	—	2	12 8
	To the Bishop's Procuration		0	10 0
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration		0	6 4

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

ar. Acc.	Charles Noiray received	—	547	4 7
ook.	Paid on Account of the Church		183	10 2
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	183	17 6
	Balance to the Parish	—	179	10 11

Ibid. Though this Parish has a considerable Estate belonging to it, yet there's only one Benefaction, of one Pound one Shilling and eight Pence per Annum, mentioned to be given by *Thomas Dickenson*, Anno 1631.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund.Ed. A Friend to Vertue, a Lover of Learning,  
Stow. Sur. A Foe to Vice, and vehement Corrector,  
A prudent Person, all Truth supporting,  
A Citizen sage, and worthy Counsellor,  
A Lover of Wisdome, of Justice a Furtherer:  
Loe, here his Corps lyeth, Sir *Roseland Hill*,  
by Name,  
Of London late Lord Maior, and Alderman of Fame.

Ibid. Within this Grave entombed lyes,  
A Man of honest Fame,  
A Grocer of this noble Towne,  
*John Kirbie* was his Name.  
He lived Forty Yeeres and nine,  
In Credit with the best;  
He dyed such Time as here you see;  
His Soul in Heaven doth rest.  
Obiit 17 Die Julii, An. Dom. 1578.

Ibid. This Life hath on Earth no certain While,  
Example by *John*, *Mary*, and *Oliver Stile*;  
Who under this Stone lye buried in the Dust,  
And putteth you in Memory, that dye all must.  
*John Stile*, borne in An. 1582, the 22d of May,  
Dyed in An. 1583, of June the 25th Day.  
Also the 5th of October 1583, *Mary Stile* born was,  
The 5th of August 1585, out of this Life did passe.  
*Oliver Stile* the 25th February 1584, this mortal Life begun,  
And ended the same the 9th of August 1585, his Course then being run.

Thus you may see, that as you are, so were we.  
And as we now be, even so shall ye.  
Yet none can tell the Flower, nor what;  
That Gift was never given to Man:  
Therefore while you have Time and Space,  
Pray unto God for Mercy and Grace.

Clauditur hoc tumulo, qui Caelum pectore clausit  
Dunstable I. Juris, Astrorum contents ho  
Indice novit hiramis abscondita pandere Cœli.  
Hic Vir erat tua Laus, tua Lux, tua Musica Prin-  
ceps,

Quique tuas dulces per mundum sparserat onus,  
Anno Mil. C. quater, tenet L. tua jungo  
Christi.

Pridie natale Sidus transigrat ad Altra.  
Suscipiant proprium Cœli sibi Cives.

Musarum doctus, Pietatis fidus Alumnus,  
Ibid. *Edvardus Moncerese*, Corpus inane jacet:  
Spiritus Aetheræa superest tamen arce receptus,  
Quo sibi, dum vixit, iherat ante viam.  
Mens pia, larga Manus spârûm dispersit egenis,  
Divitias Cœli, Divitiasque soli.

Disce dies numerare tuos, nam præterit ætas  
Furtivo pede, sinceram fugit umbra quietem,  
Quærens mortales nati, ut succumbere possint;  
A tergo Lictor, dum spirans, victima Mortis.  
Ignoras horam, quâ te tua fata vocabunt.  
Marmora dum spectas, pœnit irrevocabile tempus.  
Hoc jacet in tumulo Medicus *Nathanael Hodges*.  
In spe Cœlorem nunc, Terre-filius olim  
Qui fuit *Oxonii*, scriptis de peste superstes.  
Nat. 13 Sept. 1629. Obiit 10 Junii 1688.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of twenty-four Members; two Church-wardens; seventy-nine Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of *St. Botolph, Bishopsgate*, 12 l. per Annum. See *Walbrook Ward*.

St. S W I T H I N's.

This Church is a Rectory, situate at the South-West Angle of *St. Swinick's-lane*, in *Canon-street*, and Ward of *Walbrook*. Tho' I cannot ascertain the Origin of the Church of this Parish, yet that it is of some Antiquity, is manifest by *Robert de Galdeford's* being Rector thereof before the Year 1331. However, it is denominated from its being dedicated to *St. Swithin*, an *English Saxon*, and Bishop of *Winchester*, Ann. 834.

The Advowson of this Church appears to have been antiently in the Prior and Convent of *Torington*, in the Diocess of *Exchester*, in whom it continued till the Dissolution of their Monastery; when coming to the Crown, *Henry VIII.* Anno 1540, granted the same, together with a stately Mansion on the North Side thereof, to *John Earl of Oxford*; and in the Year 1573, *Queen Elizabeth* regranted or confirmed the same to *Edward Earl of Oxford*; who soon after disposing of the same, it passed thro' several Hands, till purchased by the Company of *Salters*, in whom it still remains, but subject to the Archdeacon in Ecclesiastical Matters, other than as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church suffering in the fatal Year 1666, it is since beautifully rebuilt, and the Parish of *St. Mary Bothaw* thereunto united, whereby the Rectorial Profits are considerably increased, which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, are as follow:

Receipts

A& Parl.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.



## Receipts on Account of the Cure.

		l.	s.	d.
Ibid.	By Money in lieu of Tithes	140	0	0
Newc. Repert.	By Casualties Anno 1636	23	6	8
Ecclef. Paroch.	By Yearly Sermons	14	0	0
	By two Parsonage Houses	0	0	0

## Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

Ibid.	To First-fruits	26	7	11
	To Tenths	2	12	9½
	To the Bishop's Procuration	0	15	1½
	To the Archdeacon's Procuration	0	3	4

## Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

Par. Acc. Book.	John Chetwin received	294	14	10
	Paid on Account of the Church	131	8	3
	Paid on that of the Poor	282	12	5½
	Balance to the Wardens	119	5	10½

## Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By Mr. Randal	2	10	0
	By Thomas Southwick	2	10	0
	By Anonymous	1	6	0
	By Mr. Alderman Ellway	1	8	0
	By Thomas Wheatenball	2	0	0
	By Henry Hovener	2	10	0
	By Mr. Pearson	0	13	4
	By Richard Wynne	0	10	0
	By Mathew Batson	3	0	0
	1710, By James West and Spouse	10	0	0

## Monumental Inscriptions.

Mund. Ed. Stow. Sur.  
 No living Creature lives so long,  
 But once must needs give Place  
 When doleful Death, that Champion strong,  
 Arrests them with his Mace.  
 Example take by me,  
 Which did my Life enjoy,  
 The Space of Sixty Yeeres, lacke Three,  
 Which Death did then destroy.  
 Like thee I was some Time,  
 But now am turn'd to Dust,  
 As thou at length (O Earth and Slime)  
 Returne to Ashes must.  
 Of the Company of Clothworkers  
 A Brother I became,  
 A long Time in the Livery.  
 I lived of the fame.  
 Then Death that deadly Stroke did give,  
 Which now my Joyes doth frame,  
 In Christ I dyed, by Christ to live ;  
 John Rogers was my Name.  
 My loving Wife, and Children Two,  
 My Place behind supply ;  
 God grant them living so to do,  
 That they in him may dye.  
 He dyed the 5th August, An. Dom. 1576.  
 Triste puer Carmen Patris posui Monumento,  
 Hic lapis ut possit Carmina Scripta loqui.  
 This sorrowfull Verse, I silly Sonne  
 My Fathers Grave did give ;  
 That it might speake now he is dead,  
 As though he still did live.

Ibid.

In obitum Viri vere Venerabilis, D. Johannis  
 Hart, Equitis, Olim hujus Civitatis Prætoris, &  
 hujus Ecclesiæ Patroni, Carmen funebre.  
 Quis laudes memorare tuas ? Quis facta valebit  
 Nuper ad Æthereos, Harte, reverse polos ?  
 Quis genium, ingenium, magnæque capacia Curæ  
 Pectora, Londino pectora grata tuo ?  
 Aspice, qui dubitas, surgentia culmina Musis,  
 Illa sub Arctois qua jacet ora plagis,  
 Nunc obiit. Cohibe lacrymas, nec credito Lector,  
 Vitam, quæ fuerat non nisi sancta, brevem.

Bartholomæus adest, tumulo Barnefus isti

Ibid.

Nomen adest, non cum Nomine Corpus inest.  
 Sexaginta nimis, quem Sex donasse ministros  
 Constat, erat tantus Religionis amor.  
 Attigerat fummos quos abnuat Urbis honores.  
 Sub-comitis fasces, Patriciamque togam.  
 Jamque sui luctum desideriumque reliquit  
 Nato & Natabus cum genetrice tribus.  
 Obiit An. Dom. 1606.

Honour, Integrity, Compassion,  
 Those Three fill'd up the Life-time of this Man.  
 Of Honour, the grave Prætorship he bare,  
 Which he discharg'd with Conscience, Truth and  
 Care.

Stryp. F. Stow. S.

He possess'd Earth as he might Heaven possesse,  
 Wife to doe right, but never to oppresse.  
 His Charity was better felt than knowne,  
 For when he gave, there was no Trumpet blown.  
 What more can be compriz'd in one Man's Fame,  
 To crown a Soule, and leave a living Name ?  
 All his just Praise in her Life may be read,  
 The true Wife of his Worth, as of his Bed.

Sir George Bolles dy'd 1st Septemb. 1621.

Nil opus hos cineres florum decorare corollis ;

Ibid.

Flos, hic compositus qui jacet, ipse fuit.  
 Moribus, ingenio, Naturâ suavis, aperto  
 Pectore, cui niveus nil nisi Candor erat.  
 Quem Sidneiani Spatiis, umbraque Lycei,  
 Artibus excoluit, Granta deserta fuis.  
 Bis denos Vitæ nondum numeraverat Annos,  
 Cum brevis extremum clauderet hora diem.  
 O quantos gemitusque fuis luctusque reliquit,  
 Tam properè Angelicas dum fitit ire domos !  
 Euge, Beate, tuo cum Christo sorte fruaris,  
 Sentiat & similem, qui legit ista, sitim.  
 Georg. Bolles obiit An. Dom. 1632.

Virtue and Beauty here doth lye,  
 All her Sexes sole Epitomie,  
 They must have Musick, all the Arts,  
 Judgment to use, or want her Parts.  
 When such vanish, then what can save  
 The most ingenious from the Grave.

Ibid.

Agnes Reid dyed 1 January, A. D. 1685.

P. M. S. Near this Place lies interred the Body  
 of Michael Godfrey, Merchant, late of this Parish,  
 Son of Mr. Michael Godfrey, Merchant, and Ann-  
 Mary his Wife ; he was born the 22d of February  
 1658 ; being elected the first Deputy Governour  
 of the Bank of England. He went for Flanders  
 on some important Business relating to the Service  
 of his Majesty, where attending his Royal Person,  
 then encamped before Namure, he was slain by a  
 Cannon Ball from the Works of the Besieged, July  
 17, 1695. He died a Batchelor, much lamented  
 by all his Friends, Relations and Acquaintance,  
 for his Integrity, his Knowledge, and the Sweet-  
 ness of his Manners : His Body was brought over,  
 and lies buried near his Father. His sorrowful  
 Mother caus'd this Monument to be erected to the  
 pious Memory of her beloved Son.

New Vi. Lond.

The God of Battel found in Foreign Parts,  
 The Son of Hermes, form'd for peaceful Arts ;  
 And thought it lawful Prize to take his Blood,  
 Because so near a Warrior King he stood.

## Officers, &amp;c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general ; two Church-wardens ;  
 ninety-five Houses. Augmentation to the Parish  
 of St. Botolph, Aldgate, 3 l. per Annum.

For Antiquities, &c. in this Parish, see Walbrook  
 Ward.

## The TEMPLE Church.

The Districts or Liberties belonging to this  
 Church are Extra-parochial.

King



King James I. By his Letters Patents, dated the 13th of August, 1608, granted the Temple, by the Name of *Auspicia & Capitalia Messuagia, cognita per Nomen de le Inner, & le Middle Temple, sine Novi Templi* London, unto Sir *Julius Caesar*, Sir *Henry Mountague*, and others, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, for Lodging, Reception and Education of the Professors and Students of the Laws of this Kingdom, paying to the King and his Successors, for the said Mansions, Gardens and Appurtenances, a Quit-Rent of ten Pounds per Annum, by each of the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temples.

These Temples, though united in Spirituals, have their secular Governments separate; and as the Names of both Houses imply a third, called the *Outer Temple*, it is said to have stood where *Devereux-court* and *Essex-street* are at present situate. See *Farringdon Ward without*, and Page 967, &c. Vol. II.

In the Treasury Chamber of the *Middle Temple* is preserved a great Quantity of Armour, which belonged to the Knight Templars, consisting of Head, Breast and Back Pieces, together with divers Pikes, a Halbard, and two very beautiful circular Iron Shields, with Iron Spikes in their Centers, of the Length of six Inches; these Targets are twenty-five Inches in Diameter, and in Weight about twenty Pounds each; they are curiously engraved, and one of them richly inlaid with Gold; the Insides are lined with Leather, stuffed, and the Edges embellished with Silken Fringes; and for the Convenience of Carriage, broad Leathern Belts are fixed thereto, to sling them upon the Shoulders of the Bearers.

St. THOMAS Apostle's.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church whereof stood where now the Cemetery is in *Queen-street*, in the Ward of *Vintry*; it was of great Antiquity, as is manifest by the State thereof in the Year 1181. Its Name it owes to its Dedication to St. *Thomas the Apostle*; and the Patronage thereof appears to have been all along in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, but subject to the Archdeacon.

This Church being destroyed in the late Fire, and not rebuilt, the Parish is united to the Church of St. *Mary Aldermary*, which is become the Place of publick Worship for both, whereby the Incumbent's Profits are considerably increased; which, together with the Disbursements of the Cure, I have inserted in the Account of St. *Mary Aldermary's* Parish: I shall therefore proceed to the Parochial Disbursements in respect to Church and Poor:

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1728.

		l.	s.	d.
Robert Rampshire receiv'd	—	143	17	0
Paid on Account of the Church		40	11	8
Paid on that of the Poor	—	106	7	10½
Balance to the Warden	—	3	2	6½

Donations, per Annum.

By Mr. Alderman Heydon	—	2	0	0
By John Beard, Esq;	—	2	10	0
By Roger Beston	—	2	12	0
By Mr. Markhouse	—	3	13	4
By Peter Laurence	—	5	0	0
By Mr. Spencer	—	2	6	8

No. 100.

By Mr. Shaw	—	1	0	0
By Mr. Hinman	—	13	0	4

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Monumental Inscriptions.  
On Catharine Killigrew.

Dormio nunc Domino, Domini virtute refurgam;  
Et *σώζω* meum carne videbo me.  
Mortua ne dicar, fruitur pars altera Christo,  
Et surgar capiti, tempore, tota meo.  
*Elizabethæ* in obitum *Katharinæ* Sororis Epicedia.  
*Εὐσεβίς, διδασκῆς, κομφύας σείων ἁγία, Μελιχίε τε τροπῆ, ἡλπί π. π. ἡ μὲν.*  
*Ἡς Καθαρίνα γλυκεία διόμνηται ἀδελφεῖς Ἀρμονικὴ αἰλῇ ἰὺν πόθῳσα πύλα.*  
Chara valeto Soror; in Cælo Morte triumphas;  
Mors tua Vita tibi, Mors tamen illa tuam.  
Mens tua labe carens, Pietas, Doctrina, modesta  
Vita, Lepos suavis digna fuere Deo.  
Ut junxit Sanguis, nos jungat in Æthere Christus:  
Interea taceo mortua Morte tua.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Ibid.

Another by Robert Masson.

Cœlestem *Καθάρᾳ* conclusum pectore mentem  
Laudavi, aspexi, sæpius obitrepui;  
Cœlicolam sancto seclulam corpore mentem,  
Quam colui carus, mœstus ovanſq; cano.  
Quis non ereptas tot dotes lugeat? & quis  
Cœlo cœlestes lividus invadeat?  
Cedere sed Patri gnatos, terrena supernis  
Est æquum, sequitur: Tu, *Καταρίνα*, præi.

Ibid.

Another, by Andrew Melvin.

*Palladis & Phœbi* comes una, & *Pieris* una,  
*Pieridumque* Soror *Pieridumque* Parens.  
Gratia, Suada, Lepos, Gravitās, Constantia, Candor,  
Religio, Pietas, & Pudor & Probitas,  
Atque *Palestinae & Latiae, Graeque* Camenæ,  
Clausit olim uno omnes pectore, nunc tumulo.

Ibid.

Another, by William Chauc.

Hic *Katharina* jacet, de Stemmate nobilitato  
*Cociadum*, & claro *Kiligreio* nupta Marito:  
Hoc satis est, Hospes: *Rhodanus* nam cætera novit,  
Et dives *Rhenus* celebrat, sic Fama Sororem  
Mularum, & magnam magnæ Pietatis Alumnam

Ibid.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and five Houses.

For Antiquities, &c. see *Vintry Ward*.

TRINITY the Less.

This Parish is a Rectory, the Church of which was seated at the North-east Corner of *Little Trinity-lane*, where at present a German Chapel, denominated the *Swedish Church*, is situate, in the Ward of *Queenhithe*; but as to its Antiquity, I can trace it no farther, than that it had *Thomas Marshall* for its Rector Anno 1407. However, it is denominated from its being dedicated to the *Trinity*; and the Epithet of *Less*, to distinguish it from the *Trinity Priory* at *Aldgate*.

Newc.  
Rep.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

The Patronage of this Rectory was anciently in the Prior and Canons of St. *Mary Overies* in *Southwark*, with whom it continued till their Dissolution; when coming to the Crown, it was soon after granted to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, in whom it still remains, but subject to the Archdeacon.

Ibid.

This Church being consumed in the great Conflagration Anno 1666, and not rebuilt for the Use of the Parish, it is united to that of St. *Michael's, Queenhithe*, in the Account of which I have specified the Profits and Disbursements of the Cure,

Ast Parl.  
22 & 23  
Car. II.



in respect to both Parishes ; therefore I shall now insert the parochial Disbursements on account of the Church and Poor.

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc. Book.	John Goodinch received	—	146	7 4
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	79	5 11
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	102	11 8
	Balance to the Warden	—	35	10 3

Donations, per Annum.

Ibid.	By Sir John Gore	—	4	0 0
	By Justice Randall	—	0	12 6
	By Land at Ilford	—	2	0 0

No Monumental Inscriptions here.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general ; two Church-wardens ; eighty-one Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, two Pounds, per Annum.

Antiquities, &c. in the Parish.

In Trinity-lane anciently stood a magnificent Edifice belonging to the Earl of Cornwall.

This Church, as already observed, being destroyed in the late dreadful Fire, divers German Merchants purchased the Site thereof, in order to erect a Church thereon, for the Celebration of the Divine Offices, according to the Augustan Confession, or Lutheran Religion. See Queenhithe Ward.

TRINITY in the Minories.

This Church is a Curacy, situate in the Little Minories, and Ward of Portspoken ; in the Place where anciently stood an Abbey of Nuns, of the Order of St. Clare, called the Minoreesses ; which was founded by Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, Brother to Edward the First, in the Year 1293, but the same being suppressed Anno 1539, a Number of Houses was erected on the Site thereof ; for the Inhabitants of which a small Church was built for the Celebration of the Divine Offices ; and the same being dedicated to the Trinity, it thereby received its present Appellation, and the additional Epithet of Minories, from the Monastery aforesaid.

The Patronage of this Church has been all along in the Crown, but in Subjection to the Archbishop ; but as it is a Curacy, it pays neither First-fruits nor Tenths, nor other Disbursement on account of the Cure, except Procuration to the Archdeacon 2 s. 6 d. Nor in Truth can the Curate afford to pay any great Matter, seeing his Income is so very small, that it is said only to amount to a Subscription of twenty-five Pounds per Annum, beside Surplice Fees.

Church-Wardens Account, A. D. 1727.

		l.	s.	d.
Par. Acc. Book.	John Pearman, received	—	76	3 8 1/4
	Paid on Account of the Church	—	105	14 10
	Paid on that of the Poor	—	38	10 5
	Balance to the Warden	—	68	1 6 3/4

Overseers of the Poors Account, A. D. 1727.

Ibid.	Jonathan Collet receiv'd	—	125	19 9
	Paid on Account of the Poor	—	70	5 6 3/4
	Balance to the Parish	—	55	14 2 1/4
	Paid for the Poor in both Accounts	—	108	15 11 3/4

Donations per Annum.

By Dame Sarah Prichard	—	2	10 0	Ibid.
By Mary Bustyn	—	10	10 0	

Monumental Inscriptions.

Death first did strike Sir John, here tomb'd in Clay,  
And then inforc'd his Sonne to follow fast ;  
Of Pelbam's Line this Knight was Chiefe and Stay.  
By this, behold, all Flesh must die at last.  
But Bletfow Lord thy Sister most may mone,  
Both Mate and Sonne hath left her here alone.

Sir John Pelbam died the 13 of October 1580.

Nascimur & merimur, non exorabile Fatum,  
Vita fugax, fragilis, lubrica, vana, brevis.  
Ocyus in Campis, Flos formosissimus aret :  
Optima prætereunt, deteriora manent.  
Rapta immaturo Fato Constantia Lucy,  
Nunc jacet : & quondam lucida Luce caret.  
Ante annos constans, humilis, mansueta, modesta,  
Dixeris & Paphia Membra polita Manu.  
In vere Ætatis perfensit frigor Brumæ :  
Sic, sic præpropere precoqua Poma cadunt.  
Constantia Lucy ob. pridie Idus Feb. 1596.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general ; two Church-wardens ; one Overseer of the Poor ; one Constable ; one Headborough ; one Scavenger, who paid the Raker for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, for one Year, the Sum of fourteen Pounds ; one Beadle ; three Watchmen ; one hundred and twenty-nine Houses.

St. VEDAST, alias Foster's,

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the East Side of Foster-lane, in the Ward of Farringdon within, is denominated from its being dedicated to St. Vedast, Bishop of Arras, in the Province of Artois ; and the additional Appellation, either from the Place of its Situation, or the Founder, or Rebuilder of the same. The first Time I find it mentioned in History, is, that Walter de London was presented thereto in the Year 1308.

The Patronage of this Church was anciently in, and continued with the Prior, and Convent of Canterbury, till the Year 1352, when coming to the Archbishop of that See, it has been in him and his Successors ever since ; and is one of the thirteen Peculiars in this City, belonging to that Archiepiscopal See.

This Church, though not intirely destroyed by the great Conflagration Anno 1666, it was however made a Prey of so far, as to have nothing left standing but the Walls ; which being some time after repaired, the crazy Steeple continued standing till the Year 1694, when it was taken down, and beautifully rebuilt at the Charge of the united Parishes, and such Benefactions as were sent them.

To this Parish that of St. Michael Quern being united, the Incumbent's Profits are hereby greatly increased ; which, together with his Disbursements on account of the Cure, are as follow :

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
By Money in lieu of Tithes	—	160	0 0	Ibid.
By Casualties Anno 1636	—	20	0 0	Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

	l.	s.	d.	
To First-fruits	—	55	16 3	Ibid.
To Tenths	—	5	11 7 1/2	
2				To



To the Archbishop's Procuration	o	7	7½
To the Bishop's Procuration	—	o	3 9
To the Archdeacon's Procuration	o	3	4
To the Dean and Chapter's Pension	1	6	8

Church-wardens Account, A. D. 1727.			
Parish Ac. book. John Curd receiv'd	—	—	401 12 10
Paid on the Church Account	116	3	1
Paid on that of the Poor	—	307	6 0
Balance to the Warden	—	21	16 3

Donations, per Annum.			
Ibid. By Henry Smith, Esq;	—	10	o 0
By Mrs. Tempest,	—	2	o 0
And her Son Will. Tempest, Esq; who was afterwards one of the Prothonotaries, gave 30 l. in Augmentation of his Mother's Legacy.			
By Mr. Barnes	—	—	4 o 0
By Mr. Johnson	—	—	5 o 0
By Mr. Alderman Perry	—	—	5 o 0
By Lady Read and Mrs. Hill	—	—	o 18 0
By Mr. —, every seventh Year	—	—	5 o 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

Lord, of thy infinit Grafe and Pittee,  
Have Mercy on me Agnes, somtym the Wyf  
Of William Milborne, Chamberlein of this Citte,  
Which toke my Passage fro this wretchyd Lyf,  
The Yere of Grafe On thousand Fyf hundryd and  
Fyf,  
The xii Day of July; no longer was my Spafe,  
It pley'd then my Lord to call me to his Grafe:  
Now ye that are living, and see this Picture,  
Pray for me here, whyle ye have Tyme and  
Spafe,  
That God of his Goodnes wold me assure,  
In his everlasting Mansion to have a Plafe.

Obiit Anno 1505.

Mund.Ed. Stow. Sur. Here lyeth interred the Body of Christopher Wase, late Citizen and Goldsmith of London, aged 66 Yeeres, and dyed the 22d of September 1605; who had to Wife Anne, the Daughter of William Prettyman, and had by her Three Sons and Three Daughters.

Reader, stay, and thou shalt know  
What he is, that here doth sleepe:  
Lodg'd amidst the Stones below,  
Stones that oft are seen to weepe.  
Gentile was his Birth and Breed,  
His Carriage gentle, much contenting:  
His Word accorded with his Deed,  
Sweete his Nature, soone relenting.  
From above he seem'd protected;  
Father dead before his Birth;  
An Orphane only, but neglected;  
Yet his Branches spread on Earth,  
Earth that must his Bones containe,  
Sleeping, till Christ's Trumpe shall wake them,  
Joyning them to Soule againe,  
And to Blisse eternal take them.  
It is not this rude and little Heap of Stones,  
Can hold the Fame, although 't containes the  
Bones.  
Light be the Earth, and hallow'd for thy Sake,  
Resting in Peace, Peace that so oft didst make.

Ibid. Under this Stone, right against the Monument, lye buried the Bodies of Robert Marsh, Citizen and Grocer of London, and Florence, his first Wife, by whom he had Issue Seven Sonnes. By Elizabeth, his second Wife, (left living) he had Issue Three Sonnes and a Daughter. He departed this Life the 7th Day of October, Ann. Dom. 1602, after he had liv'd 65 Yeeres and 3 Days.

Ibid. Here under lyeth buried the Body of Mistris Martha Prescot, the Wife of Alexander Prescot,

Citizen and Alderman of London, whose Soule the Lord took to his Mercy the 26th Day of November. 1616, when she had lived a married Wife just 23 Yeeres that Day; and 40 Yeeres, 2 Moneths, 3 Weekes, and odde Dayes, from the Time of her Birth. She had Issue by her said Husband 6 Sonnes and 5 Daughters; and her youngest of all, being a Daughter, named Elizabeth, lyeth here under interred in the same Grave, on the same Day of Burial with her said Mother.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry in general; two Church-wardens; one hundred and thirty-two Houses. Augmentation to the Parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, five Pounds per Annum.

WHITE FRIARS.

This is an extraparochial Precinct, situate on the South Side of Fleet-street, between the Temple and Water-lane, in the Ward of Farringdon without, on the Place where anciently stood the Priory of Carmelites or White Friars. See Farringdon Ward without.

Overseers of the Poor's Account, A. D. 1727.			
	l.	s.	d.
John Martin received	—	225	13 9
Paid on Account of the Poor	—	234	13 6½
Balance to the Overseer	—	8	19 9½

Donations, per Annum:

By John Brown's having given a certain Sum of Money to Christ's Hospital in the Year 1662, this Liberty is for ever intituled to have a Boy in the said Hospital, and another at the University of Cambridge.

By Thomas Fletcher — 5 o 0

Officers, &c. belonging to this Liberty.

Two Overseers of the Poor; two Constables; two Scavengers, who pay the Raker twenty-four Pounds per Annum; two hundred and thirteen Houses; a Workhouse, for employing the Poor; the Beadle and Watchmen are included in the Ward of Farringdon without.

An Account of the Numbers of Aldermen, Common-Councilmen, Constables, Scavengers, Inquest, Beadies and Watchmen belonging to the severall Wards of this City; together with the severall Sums annually paid the Rakers, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Dust; with the Sum yearly raised, for paying the Beadies and Watch; and the Sum total paid for Lighting the City, and Liberties thereof, &c.

Wards.	Alder.	Com.	Const.	Scav.	Inqu.	Bead.	Warc.	Lamp.	Raker.	
									l.	s.
Aldersgate	1	8	8	8	14	1	25	184	156	0
Aldgate	1	6	6	7	19	1	31	201	219	0
Bassishaw	1	4	4	4	17	1	16	51	24	0
Billinggate	1	10	11	6	13	2	20	122	96	0
Bishopsgate	1	14	7	9	13	2	49	400	392	0
Breadstreet	1	12	13	12	13	1	12	94	60	0
Bridge	1	15	14	14	15	1	22	112	40	0
Broadstreet	1	10	10	8	13	1	38	264	167	0
Candlewick	1	8	7	6	13	1	16	70	40	0
Castle-Baynard	1	10	10	7	14	1	24	180	90	0
Cheap	1	12	18	13	17	1	20	126	100	0
Coleman-street	1	6	6	6	13	1	24	183	120	0
Cordwainer	1	8	8	8	14	1	16	93	40	0
Cornhill	1	6	4	4	16	1	18	72	55	0
Cripplegate	1	12	13	16	34	2	54	376	301	10
Dowgate	1	8	8	5	14	1	16	129	50	0
Farringdon within	1	17	18	19	17	2	49	315	184	19
Farringdon without	1	16	18	17	52	4	89	838	553	0
Langbourn	1	10	12	11	16	1	23	168	147	10
Limestreet	1	4	4	4	12	1	10	122	50	0
Portoken	1	5	5	5	22	1	28	191	248	0
Queenhithe	1	6	9	8	13	1	10	160	60	0
Tower	1	12	12	12	13	1	32	221	184	0
Vintry	1	9	9	3	13	1	16	127	50	0
Walbrook	1	8	7	6	13	1	18	88	37	0
Bridge without	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sums Total	26	236	241	218	423	32	672	4800	3460	10



A&t Com.  
Council.

The Sum appointed by an A&t of Common Council, to be yearly raised within the City and Liberties thereof, for paying the Beadles and Watchmen, amounts to the Sum of ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-three Pounds seventeen Shillings.

To the above-mentioned Number of Lamps, 102 being added for the Parishes of *St. Bartholomew the Great* and *Leffs*, *St. Jame's Duke's Place*, *St. Martin's le Grand*, and *St. Paul's Church-yard*; the Number of all the publick Lamps within the City and Liberties thereof, will be increased to five thousand and one; which at present are lighted at about forty Shillings each; the annual Expence of the whole thereby appears to amount to about ten thousand Pounds.

Besides this great Number of publick Lamps, the private ones belonging to the principal Citizens, Publick-houses, &c. must be very considerable; therefore I am of Opinion, that *London* at present is the best lighted and the best watched City upon Earth.

*An Account of the Numbers of Officers, viz. Head-boroughs, Constables, Scavengers, Beadles and Watchmen in the several Parishes, Precincts, and Liberties within the City of London and Liberty thereof, but without its Jurisdiction; with the annual Sum paid by each to the Raker.*

Parishes, &c.	Head.	Const.	Scav.	Beadles	Wac.	Rak.
<i>St. Bartholomew the Great</i>	0	3	3	1	6	40
<i>St. Bartholomew the Leffs</i>	0	1	1	1	3	19
<i>Bridewell Precinct</i>	0	0	0	1	2	18
<i>St. Catharine's, Tower</i>	2	2	2	1	4	50
<i>East-Smithfield Liberty</i>	5	2	6	2	8	160
<i>St. James's, Duke's-Place</i>	2	1	1	0	6	22
<i>St. Martin's le Grand.</i>	6	1	1	0	4	22
<i>Old Artillery Ground</i>	2	1	1	1	3	28
<i>St. Peter ad Vincula without</i>	1	2	1	1	4	18
<i>Trinity Minories</i>	1	1	1	1	3	14
<i>White-Friars Precinct.</i>	0	2	2	0	0	24
Sums Total	19	16	19	9	43	415

I shall, in the next Place, insert the Numbers Total of the respective Parish-Officers; together with the Sums Total paid by them on Account of the Church and Poor, for one Year, as mentioned in the several Parishes above specified; with the Numbers Total of Dwelling and Work-houses, within the City and ancient Liberties of *London*, as aforefaid.

Left by the small Number of Overseers of the Poor, it should be deemed an Omission, or the Effect of Indolence, I think it necessary to acquaint the Reader, that there are no more than the under-mentioned Number, that act independent of the Church-wardens: The rest being chiefly nominal, or at best but Collectors for the Church-wardens.

Chur. War.	Overl. Poor.	Paid on Account of the Church.			Paid on Account of the Poor.				Numb. Houf.	Work- houses.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	q				
220	63	173	03	7	11	335	68	16	8	1	24260	18

*The Numbers Total of the Ward and Precinct Officers, &c.*

Alder-men	Com-mons.	Head-bo-roughs.	Con-stables.	Scaven-gers.	In-quest.	Bea-dles.	Watch-men.	Paid the Rakers	
								l.	d.
26	236	19	257	237	423	41	715	288	19

Having gone through the several Parishes, &c. of the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof; I

shall now subjoin an Account of its Chapels; together with those in all other Parts within the Bill of Mortality, belonging to the established Church: To which I shall add the Numbers of all the Meeting-houses of the several Denominations, both domestick and foreign, within the City and Suburbs, licenced in the Year 1738.

C H A P E L S.

Archbishop's Chapel, at Lambeth.  
Ask's Hospital Chapel, Hoxton.  
Bancroft's Chapel, Mile-end.  
Banqueting-house Chapel, Whitehall.  
Berwick-street Chapel, Old Soho.  
Bridewell Hospital Chapel.  
Charter-house Chapel.  
College-Almshouse Chapel, Deadman's Place.  
Coopers Almshouse Chapel, Ratcliff.  
Dacre's Chapel, Westminster.  
Drapers Almshouse Chapel, Blackman-street.  
Drapers Almshouse Chapel, Newington Butts.  
Duke-street Chapel, Westminster.  
Ely-house Chapel, Holbourn-hill.  
Fishmongers Almshouse Chapel, Newington Butts.  
Fleet Prison Chapel.  
Gray's-inn Chapel, Gray's-inn.  
Great Queen-street Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
Gresham-college Chapel, Bishopsgate-street.  
Grosvenor's-square Chapel, Audley's-street.  
Guildhall Chapel, Guildhall-yard.  
Guy's-hospital Chapel, Southwark.  
Hill's Chapel, Rochester Row, Westminster.  
Jefferies's Hospital Chapel, Kingsland Road.  
Kensington Palace Chapel.  
King's-bench Prison Chapel, Southwark.  
Kingsland Hospital Chapel, Kingsland.  
King's-street Chapel, Oxford-street.  
Knight's-bridge Chapel, Knight's-bridge.  
Lamb's Chapel, Monkwell-street.  
Lock Hospital Chapel, Southwark.  
Lincoln's-inn Chapel, Chancery-lane.  
Long-acre Chapel, Long-acre.  
London House Chapel, Aldersgate-street.  
London Work-house Chapel.  
Ludgate Prison Chapel.  
May-fair Chapel, May-fair.  
Marshalsea Prison Chapel, Southwark.  
Mercers Chapel, Cheap-side.  
New Chapel, Westminster.  
Newgate Prison Chapel.  
New-street Chapel, St. Gile's in the Fields.  
Owen's Almshouse Chapel, Islington.  
Oxenden Chapel, near the Hay-market.  
Oxford Chapel, Mary-bon Fields.  
Palmer's Hospital Chapel, Westminster.  
Petticoat-lane Chapel, Whitechapel.  
Poultry Compter Chapel.  
Queen-square Chapel, Westminster.  
Queen-street Chapel, Bloomsbury.  
Ram's Chapel, Homerton, Hackney.  
Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane.  
Ruffel-court Chapel, Drury-lane.  
St. James's Palace Chapel.  
St. John's Chapel, Clerkenwell.  
St. John's Chapel near Red-lion-street.  
St. Martin's Almshouse Chapel, Hog-lane.  
St. Thomas's Hospital Chapel, Southwark.  
Sergeant-inn Chapel, Chancery-lane.  
Skinner's Almshouse Chapel, Mile-end.  
Somerset House Chapel.

Spring-



Spring-garden Chapel, Charing-crofs.  
 Staple's-inn Chapel, Holbourn.  
 Trinity Almshouse Chapel Mile-end.  
 Vintners Almshouse Chapel, Mile-end.  
 Whitechapel Prifon Chapel.  
 Whittington's College Chapel, College-hill.  
 Wheeler's Chapel, Spittlefields.  
 Wood-ftreet Compter Chapel, Wood-ftreet.  
 Number Total 68.

*Meeting-houfes of divers Denominations.*

*Presbyterian Meetings.*

Bethnal-green Meeting.  
 Brook-houfe Meeting, Clapton.  
 Church-ftreet Meeting, Hoxton.  
 Crosby-square Meeting, Bifhopsgate-ftreet.  
 Crown-court Meeting, Ruffel-ftreet.  
 Founders-hall Meeting, Lothbury.  
 Gravel-lane Meeting, Houndſditch.  
 Great St. Thomas Apoſtle's Meeting.  
 Hanover-ftreet Meeting, Long-Acre.  
 King's Weigh-houfe Meeting, Little Eaſtcheap.  
 Leather-lane Meeting, Holbourn.  
 Little Carter-lane Meeting.  
 Little St. Helen's Meeting, Bifhopsgate-ftreet.  
 Longditch Meeting, Weſtminſter.  
 Maiden-lane Meeting, Deadman's Place.  
 Middleſex-court Meeting, Deadman's Place.  
 Middleſex-court Meeting, Bartholomew-cloſe.  
 Mourning-lane Meeting, Hackney.  
 New Broad-ftreet Meeting, London-wall.  
 Old-bailey Meeting.  
 Old Jewry Meeting, Poultry.  
 Pariſh-ftreet Meeting, Horſlydown.  
 Poor Jewry-lane Meeting, near Aldgate.  
 Rampant-lion-yard Meeting, Nightingale-Lane.  
 Salters-hall Meeting. Swithin's-lane.  
 Shakeſpear's-walk Meeting, Upper Shadwell.  
 Silver-ftreet Meeting, Woodſtreet.  
 Swallow-ftreet Meeting, Picadilly.  
 Windfor-court Meeting, Monkwell-ftreet.  
 Number Total 28.

*Independent Meetings.*

Boar's-head-yard Meeting, Petticoat-lane.  
 Brickhill-lane Meeting, Thames-ftreet.  
 Broad-ftreet Meeting, near Old Gravel-lane.  
 Court-yard Meeting, Barnaby-ftreet.  
 Deadman's Place Meeting, Southwark.  
 Hare-court Meeting, Alderſgate-ftreet.  
 Jewin-ftreet Meeting, Alderſgate-ftreet.  
 Mare-ftreet Meeting, Hackney.  
 Nevil's-alley Meeting, Fetter-lane.  
 New Broad-ftreet Meeting, Moorfields.  
 New-court Meeting, Carey-ftreet.  
 Orchard Meeting, Wapping.  
 Pav'd-alley Meeting, Lime-ftreet.  
 Pavement-row Meeting, Moorfields.  
 Pinner's-hall Meeting, Broad-ftreet.  
 Queen-ftreet Meeting, Ratcliff.  
 Queen-ftreet Meeting, Rotherhithe.  
 Redcrofs-ftreet Meeting, Fore-ftreet.  
 Ropemakers-alley Meeting, Little Moorfields.  
 St. Michael's-lane Meeting, Cannon-ftreet.  
 St. Saviour's Dockhead Meeting, Southwark.  
 Staining-lane Meeting, Maiden-lane.  
 Stepney Meeting, Stepney Fields.  
 Turners-hall Meeting, Philpot-lane.  
 White-horſe-yard Meeting, Duke's Place.  
 Zoar-ftreet Meeting, Southwark.  
 Number Total 26.

No. 100.

*Anabaptiſt Meetings.*

Angel-alley Meeting, Whitechapel.  
 Artillery-ftreet Meeting, Spittlefields.  
 Beech-lane Meeting, near Whitecrofs-ftreet.  
 Brewers-hall Meeting, Addle-ftreet.  
 Cherry-garden-lane Meeting, Rotherhithe.  
 Church-lane Meeting, Limehouſe.  
 Collier's-rents Meeting, White-ftreet, Southwark.  
 Devonſhire-square Meeting, Bifhopsgate-ftreet.  
 Dipping-alley Meeting, Horſlydown.  
 Eagle-ftreet Meeting, Red-lion-ftreet, Holbourn.  
 Fair-ftreet Meeting, Horſlydown.  
 Flower de Luce Meeting, Tooly-ftreet.  
 Glaſhouſe-ftreet Meeting, Swallow-ftreet.  
 Glaſhouſe-yard Meeting, Pickax-ftreet.  
 Goat-yard-paſſage Meeting, Horſlydown.  
 Johnſon's-ftreet Meeting, Old Gravel-lane.  
 Little Wild-ftreet Meeting, Great Wild-ftreet.  
 Little Wood-ftreet Meeting, Cripplegate.  
 Maze-pond-ftreet Meeting, Southwark.  
 Maidenhead-court Meeting, Great Eaſtcheap.  
 Mill-yard Meeting, Ragfair.  
 New-way Meeting, in the Maze, Southwark.  
 Paul's-alley Meeting, Redcrofs-ftreet.  
 Pennington's-ftreet Meeting, Virginia-ftreet.  
 Pepper-ftreet Meeting, Southwark.  
 Roſemary-branch Meeting, Roſemary-lane.  
 Rotherhithe Meeting, Rotherhithe.  
 St. John's-court Meeting, Little Hart-ftreet.  
 Sheer's-alley Meeting, White-ftreet, Southwark.  
 Snowfields Meeting.  
 Union-yard Meeting, Horſelydown Lane.  
 Vinegar-row Meeting, Shoreditch Fields.  
 White's-alley Meeting, Little Moorfields.  
 Number Total 33.

*Quakers Meetings.*

Brook-ftreet Meeting, Ratcliff.  
 Ewer's-ftreet Meeting, Southwark.  
 Fair-ftreet Meeting, Horſlydown.  
 Little Almonry Meeting, Weſtminſter.  
 Peel Meeting, St. John's-lane.  
 Quaker-ftreet Meeting, Spitalfields.  
 Sandy's-court Meeting, Houndſditch.  
 Savoy Meeting, in the Strand.  
 Wapping Meeting, Wapping.  
 Whitehart-yard Meeting, Grace-church-ftreet.  
 Work-houſe Meeting, Clerkenwell.  
 Number Total 12.

Theſe four Denominations of Proteſtant Diſſenters not only pay towards the Maintenance of the Parochial Incumbents, and the eſtabliſhed Church and Poor's Rates, but the three firſt handſomly provide for their own Miniſters, under whoſe Miniſtry they immediately are, and likewise for thoſe of their ſeveral Denominations in the Country, whoſe Congregations are not capable of ſupporting them. The Money annually collected by the Preſbyterians for that Uſe amounts to about 2000*l.* by the Independents about 1800*l.* and by the Baptiſts about 700*l.*

Theſe People likewise collect conſiderable Sums of Money for their Poor, which being commonly immediately diſtributed, they have no Occaſion to keep an Account thereof; therefore the Sums annually beſtowed cannot be known; for which Reaſon I ſhall moderately compute, that the Meetings of the three firſt Denominations, at a Medium, collect a-



bout thirty Poundseach; which with the Sum above-mentioned, for the Use of the Country Ministers, amounts to seven thousand and ten Pounds.

And as the Quakers intirely maintain their own Poor, exclusive of Parish Help, their annual Disbursements on that Account, amount to about fifteen hundred Pounds.

*Meetings of other Denominations.*

French Ambassador's Chapel, Greek-street, Soho.  
 French Prophets Meeting, Clerkenwell.  
 French Prophets Meeting, Hatton-garden.  
 Imperial Ambassador's Chapel, Hanover-square.  
 Muggletonian Meeting, Barnaby-street.  
 Muggletonian Meeting, Oldstreet-square.  
 Nonjurors Meeting, Aldersgate-street.  
 Nonjurors Meeting, St. Giles's.  
 Nonjurors Meeting, Scroop's-court.  
 Oratory Meeting, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
 Popish Meeting, Butler's-alley, Grub-street.  
 Portuguese Ambassador's Chapel, Golden-square.  
 Sardinian Ambassad. Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
 Spanish Ambassador's Chapel, Ormond-street.  
 Venetian Ambassador's Chapel, Suffolk-street.

Number Total 15.

The Foreign Ministers Chapels I have chosen to insert in this Place, because their Congregations are chiefly composed of *British* Subjects; therefore I shall put them upon the same Foot with the three Denominations aforesaid, in respect to their Collections for the Poor, whereby the Sums annually distributed by the said Meetings will appear to be four hundred and fifty Pounds, which, with the Sums already mentioned, will make the Sum Total annually raised by the said one hundred and fourteen Meetings, to amount to the Sum of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty Pounds.

Having given an Account of all our own Meetings within the City and Suburbs of *London*, I shall in the next Place insert an Account of those belonging to Foreigners within the Bill of Mortality.

*French Chapels.*

Black-eagle-street Chapel, Spittlefields.  
 Berwick-street Chapel, Old Soho.  
 Brown's-lane Chapel, Spittlefields.  
 Castle-street Chapel, Green-street.  
 Crispin's-street Chapel, Spittlefields.  
 Friery Chapel, Pallmall.  
 Hog-lane Chapel, Soho.  
 Little Chapel-street Chapel, Old Soho.  
 Little Rider's-court Chapel, Little Newport-street.  
 Mary-le-Bon Chapel, St. Mary-le-Bon.  
 Milk-alley Chapel, Wapping.  
 Orange-street Chapel, Hedge-lane.  
 Petticoat-lane Chapel.  
 St. John's-street Chapel, Swan-fields, Shoreditch.  
 St. Martin's-lane Chapel, Canon-street.  
 Savoy Chapel, in the Savoy.  
 Slaughter's-street Chapel, Swan-fields, Shoreditch.  
 Spring-garden Chapel, Charing-crofs.  
 Threadneedle-street Chapel.  
 Three-crown-court Chapel, Spittlefields.  
 West-street Chapel, Soho.

Number Total 21.

The *French* Contributions for the Support of their Poor are very great, being well assured by one of the chief Managers, that the Chapels of *Threadneedle* and *Black-eagle Streets* only, raise annually for that Purpose about three thousand

Pounds, which, without reckoning (tho' there are divers others very considerable) any other Sum than that yearly paid by the Government for the Support of the Poor of that Nation, they together amount to the Sum of eighteen thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

*German and other Chapels.*

Danish Chapel, Well-close-square  
 Dutch Chapel, St. Augustin-friars.  
 Dutch Chapel, in the Savoy.  
 German Chapel, in St. James's-Palace.  
 German Chapel, in the Savoy.  
 German Chapel, in Trinity-lane.  
 Russian Chapel, Exeter-Exchange-court, Strand.  
 Swedish Chapel, Prince's square, Ratcliff-highway.  
 Number Total 8.

Though I have not been able to come at the Disbursements of the Congregations belonging to these Chapels on Account of the Poor, yet, by the Informations I have received from the most considerable Members thereof, I shall venture to reckon them at a Medium of sixty Pounds each, or the whole at the Sum of four hundred and eighty Pounds *per Annum*.

*Jewish Synagogues.*

Bevis Markes Synagogue, of Portuguese Jews.  
 Duke's Place Synagogue, of German Jews.  
 Magpye Alley Synagogue, of German Jews.

By the Suffrages of the substantial Part of the *Portuguese Jewish* Congregation, the Sum of two thousand Pounds is annually raised for defraying the Charges and Incidents belonging to the Synagogue and Poor; out of which are paid the following yearly Stipends, Salaries, &c.

To a Priest	—	£. 100	0	0
The two Readers, at 60 and 40 l.	—	100	0	0
To three School-masters, 40 l. each	—	120	0	0
To two Physicians for the Poor, 30 l. each	—	60	0	0
To an Apothecary for Medicines for ditto	—	125	0	0
To two Clerks, 40 l. each	—	80	0	0
To distressed Brethren in the Holy Land	—	80	0	0
To redeem Captive Brethren	—	60	0	0
To two Surgeons for the Poor, 30 l. each	—	60	0	0
Sum Total		785	0	0

The Method of raising the aforesaid great Sum is by a Rate of seven hundred Pounds, which was last assessed upon two hundred and ten Persons (then the Number capable of paying from ten Shillings to fifteen Pounds;) and a Duty of two Shillings *per Cent.* upon all Goods and Stocks bought and sold by Foreign Commissions; which, as that People are great Dealers, amounts to a very considerable Sum; and whatever Deficiency may happen, the same is made good out of the Money arising by Offerings made on the Sabbaths, and other great Festivals.

Besides, many of the most eminent and charitable of both Sexes, in Commiseration to the Poor, have formed themselves into divers *Societies* for their Relief.

The first whereof, called the *Orphan Society*, keep twelve Boys at School, whom they annually cloath in Grey; and every other Winter give each a great Coat; and towards their Subsistence,

five



five Shillings *per* Month. These Children are not only instructed in the *Jewish* Literature, but likewise to read, write and account in *English*; and after having been at least three Years at School, have each of them twenty Pounds given him for advancing them in the World.

The Second *Society*, is that called the *Theological*, which consists of the Chief Priest and about fifteen Assistants, who all but the first have handsome Salaries allowed them for expounding the Scriptures in a Rabbinical Manner.

The third, is the *Valetudinary Society*, who not only, according to the Directions of the Physicians and Surgeons, carefully administer all manner of Necessaries to the sick and impotent Poor, but are likewise at the Expence of burying all such as die under their Care.

The fourth *Society*, is that of *Circumcision*, who carefully provide Persons for Godfathers and Godmothers for poor Male Infants at their Circumcision; and whose Office it is, that instead of being Sureties for the Childrens being brought up in the *Jewish* Religion, they are only to vouch for their Circumcision, when controverted. To the Parents of each of these poor Infants the Society gives two Guineas. They also give to every poor adult Stranger of their Nation, coming from *Spain* or *Portugal*, at the Time of his Circumcision, one Guinea; and they likewise give to every poor Woman at her being delivered of a Male Child, the same Sum.

The fifth *Society*, is that for *Cloathing the Naked*, who annually, in Autumn, give many Suits of Apparel to the Necessitous of both Sexes.

The several Sums disbursed by the said *Societies* amount to above seven hundred Pounds *per* An.

Before I leave this People, I think 'twill not be amiss to acquaint the Reader, that they have divers Customs, which tho' they have not the Sanction, yet among themselves they have the Force of Laws; by virtue whereof, the Elders of

the Synagogue (five in Number, who are annually chosen by the People) meet twice a Week, on *Sundays* and *Wednesdays*, on the first of which Days they hear and decide all Controversies among the People; for by one of the said Customs, none are permitted to commence a Process in any Court of Judicature, without the immediate Permission of the said Elders: Therefore, if any Person incurs a Breach of this or any other Custom, he is amerced in a Pecuniary Mulct of ten Pounds, or in lieu thereof, in the most publick Place of the Synagogue, in full Assembly, to ask Pardon of God and the Elders for his great Offence. But if the Offender prove refractory, he is forthwith excommunicated, and not suffered to enter the Synagogue till he has made ample Satisfaction. And if in the Interim the Person criminal happen to die in Impenitence, he is denied *Jewish* Burial, till Retribution is made to the Congregation by his Executors. And on the latter of the said Days, the Elders meet to receive Petitions for admitting the Necessitous into Pension, and to relieve such as are not allowed a Competency for their Support.

The Heads of this Account I received from one of the principal Managers and chief Elders of the Synagogue, A.D. 1737.

The Management of the *German* Jews, both in Respect to their Synagogues and Poor, is so miserably bad, that none were capable of giving a tolerable Account thereof, tho' applied to in my Behalf, by one of the most Eminent of their Brethren. However, I was told by some of those principally concerned, that the Poor stands them in above a thousand Pounds *per* Annum.

By the above specified Accounts of Meeting-houses, both Domestick and Foreign, the Sum Total annually expended by the same for the Support of their Poor appears to amount to the Sum of thirty-one thousand two hundred and forty Pounds.

## BOOK IV.

*Containing the Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Government.*



### CHAP. I.

*An Account of the Civil Government, by Portreeves, Bailiffs and Mayors; with a List of the latter.*

**W**HAT Manner of Government *London* had, immediately after its Foundation by the *Romans*, is unknown; because of the great Uncer-

tainty of its antient State. See Book I. Chapter I. Page 11.

However, as Bishop *Stillingfleet* is of Opinion, that *London* originally was a mixed Colony, which, by the great Confluence of People, was in the Time of *Tacitus* become a noble Emporium; we may infer, that *London* then had a Civil, as well as a Military Government; which must have continued till the Declension of the *Roman* Power in *Britain*.

The *Romans* having abandoned this Island, the *Saxons*, arriving soon after, possessed themselves of this City; but what Sort of Government they exercised therein, before its Reduction by the *Danes*, is also unknown. And tho' *London*, in the Year 851, was brought under the *Danish* Yoke, yet it does not appear that they made any other Use thereof, than as a Place of Security, which they could upon all Emergencies fly to, as a sure Place of Defence: But being dislodged by King *Alfred* in the Year 886, he no sooner became Master of the same, then he repaired the Walls, and rebuilt the

Chron.  
Saxon.  
An. 851.

Affer. de  
Reb Alfr.



the City in a more magnificent and beautiful Manner than formerly.

W. Malm.  
de Gest.  
Reg.  
Angl.

*Alfred* had no sooner restored *London* to its former Splendor, than he committed the Government thereof to *Ethelred*, Duke of *Mercia*, who had married *Elfleda*, his Daughter; but as to the Government exercised therein by the said Duke, I am at a great Loss, for we have not the least Account transmitted to us, whereby we can form an Idea of the Government of this City, before the *Norman* Conquest, other than a few Scraps taken from a Charter addressed to the Portgrave, and said to be granted by *Edward the Confessor* to the City of *London*, whereby all her antient Customs and Usages were confirmed; and by an additional Grant, every Servant or Vassal, repairing to *London*, and residing therein during a Year and a Day, without being claimed by his Lord, or Master, became in all Respects a Freeman of this City, as if he had been born and bred therein. See Book I. Chap. VI.

By this Charter it appears, that the chief Officer of the City before the *Norman* Conquest, was denominated Portreve, or Portgrave. Various are the Derivations of this Epithet, some taking *Port* to signify a Town, whereas in Truth it means an Haven or Harbour; and *Grave*, an Intendant, Governor, or Collector, is derived from the *Saxon* *Grau*, that is Gray or Hoary-head; such were, by the antient *Saxons*, for their Age and Experience, chosen Judges, as the *Roman* Senators, and Aldermen of *England* were on the same Account: But this Appellation at last becoming general, it was indifferently applied to a Judge, Governor, Magistrate, Warden, Keeper, and Receiver; as is manifest by the following antient *German* Titles, viz. Margrave, a Warden of the Marches; Landgrave, an itinerant Judge; Burgrave, a Governor, or chief Magistrate of a City; and Portgrave, a Collector, or general Receiver of the Publick Duties of a Commercial Port: Such a one was the Portgrave of *London* under the *Saxons*, who, I imagine, was likewise at the Head of the Civil Government of the City.

Doomsdl.  
Book.  
Rec.  
Exch.

In the Survey, commonly called *Doomsday-Book*, made in the twentieth of *William the Conqueror*, Anno 1086, it appears, that many Cities and Boroughs in *England* were held of the *Saxon* Kings, Nobility, and Clergy, in Demain or Vassalage; and whose several Properties being cantoned out into Sokes and Liberties in the said Cities and Boroughs, I imagine, they at first gave rise to the Appellation of *Ward*, to each of the said Divisions; which is not only in some measure corroborated by the Wards of *Baynard's-Castle*, *Coleman-street* and *Portfoken*, but likewise by the several Wards of *London* being antiently alienable. That the Burgeffes, or Inhabitants of this City, were then under some such Hardships, I think, does in some measure appear, by the Charter, or rather Protection of *William the Conqueror*, granted to the Citizens of *London*, in the *Saxon* Language, as above specified.

In the Reign of *Henry I.* an additional Magistrate was added to the Government of this City, by the Name of Provost; but what his Office was, is not mentioned, tho' probably 'twas either that of Sheriff or Bailiff.

*Richard I.* in the first of his Reign, in Consideration of a great Sum of Money given to him by the *Londoners*, towards his Expedition to the *Holy-land*, granted them a Privilege of chusing annually, from among themselves, two Bailiffs, or Sheriffs, for their better Government. See Book I. Chap. VIII.

Poly.  
Virg.  
Hist.  
Angl.

By the third Charter of King *John*, An. 1199, the Citizens of *London* were reimpowered to choose their own Sheriffs; by virtue of which Grant of Confirmation, and the pressing Instances of the Commonalty, thirty-five of the most prudent and substantial Part of their Body were chosen; but whether by the Bailiffs and Aldermen, or Falkmote, is not mentioned, no more than the Office they were to serve; therefore 'tis probable they were only selected out of the Commonalty, as a standing Body where out of to elect the City Magistrates; for it appears, that both Bailiffs and Sheriffs were afterwards annually elected out of the said Number, as were at first the Mayors, when in the Election of the Citizens. See the Charter on Page 75, Vol. I.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

The chief Officer of this City under the *Saxons* (as already hinted) was the Portgrave; but the *Normans* having by Conquest reduced the *English*, they were in all Things forced to submit to the Conqueror; wherefore the Appellation of Portgrave was obliged to make way for the exotick one of Mayor; from the *French* Word *Meire*, (a *Latin* Derivative from *Maior*) wherewith the chief Magistrate of the City of *Roan*, the Capital of the Province of *Normandy*, was then dignified.

Etymology  
of the  
Mayor.

The first Mention I find of the Appellation of Mayor, is in the Reign of *Henry II.* which must have been towards the Close of it, seeing that, but four Years before, a Portgrave had the Government of this City.

The Citizens of *London*, weary under the Government of a Foreigner, humbly applied to King *John*, in the Year 1215, for a Power to choose their own Mayor; which Privilege he was pleased to grant, by an additional Charter, whereby they were impowered annually to elect from among themselves their chief Magistrate. See the Charter on Page 76, Vol. I.

Roy.  
Char.  
Lond.

Tho' *John*, by his Charter, had indulged the Citizens of *London* with the Choice of their Mayor, yet by the same Power they were annually obliged to present him to the King for his Approbation, or in his Absence to his Justiciary; this Custom still remaining, he is yearly presented to the Lord Chancellor; without which Sanction the Person so chosen could no more act as Lord-Mayor of this City, than a mere Stranger.

The antient Seal of this City being laid aside in the fourth of *Richard II.* the present, whereof the annexed is a Representation, was made in the same Year, 1381.

Rec.  
Guil.





The Citizens of *London* having by divers Royal Grants obtained the Privilege of choosing their own Magistrates, they were elected by the Court of Aldermen, and a Number of Commons summoned by them out of each of the Wards; but the Numbers being occasionally varied, at the Discretion of the Aldermen, gave great Uneasiness to the Commonalty; for the removing of which, the Method of Election was altered by an Act of Common Council, *Anno* 1476, whereby the present Manner of electing by the Liverymen of the several Companies was established: By virtue whereof the Lord-Mayor, or chief Magistrate of the City, is annually chosen on *Michaelmas-day*; for which Purpose, the Liverymen assemble in *Guildhall* on the said Day, where, by holding up of Hands, they choose two of the Senior Aldermen below the Chair, who being returned to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, the Senior Aldermen is commonly declared Lord-Mayor Elect.

The Election being over, the Lord-Mayor Elect, accompanied by the Recorder and divers of the Aldermen, is soon after presented to the Lord-Chancellor (as his Majesty's Representative) for his Approbation; and on the ninth of *November* following is sworn into the Office of Mayor, at *Guildhall*, and the Day after before the Barons of the Exchequer at *Westminster*. In the Morning of the said Day, the Aldermen and Sheriffs repair to the Lord-Mayor's Residence, whence they attend him to *Guildhall* in a Procession at present formed by Coaches, which about Noon proceed to the River-side, where, at the *Three-Cranes* Stairs, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs, go on board the City Barge, attended by the several Corporations of Citizens, in their Formalities, and magnificent Barges, pompously adorned with a great Number and Variety of Flags and Pendants; and thence proceeding to *Westminster*, form such an august and majestick aqueous Procession, as probably is no-where to be paralleled, except at *Venice*.

The Ceremony being over at *Westminster*, the dazzling Navy returns to the City, where, at *Blackfriars* Stairs, most of the Companies come on Shore, the Liverymen whereof, by the Make and Sumptuousness of their Robes, appear like so many *Senators*; and being severally preceded by their Colours, Flags, and Bands of Musick, in Procession to their proper Stands, they continue seated in their stately Robes, amidst the numerous Concerts of Musick, and incessant Acclamations

of the Populace, till their chief Magistrate the Lord-Mayor be past.

This great and powerful Officer being landed at *Blackfriars* Stairs, he is preceded by the Artillery Company of Citizens, a military Body, which for Men, and Dexterity of Exercise, is scarce to be excelled by the best Veterans; and in regard to their sumptuous Accoutrements, 'tis not to be questioned, but they excel all other Bodies of Infantry whatsoever.

This Company is followed by that whereof the Lord-Mayor is free, which is attended by the City Musick, and followed by the Lord-Mayor's Officers and Domesticks, who immediately precede his Lordship in his Coach of State, who is followed by the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Common Sergeant, Town Clerk, &c. in their several Coaches and rich Equipages, amidst the Acclamations of an infinite Number of People, and the Streets thro' which the pompous Procession passeth are adorned with the most pompous Decorations. This solemn and most stately Shew has been often embellished with a great Variety of magnificent Pageants, which, together with the Magnificence and Pomp of all its Parts, may justly be said to vie with the Coronations of some Princes. The Procession being over, the several Corporations repair to their stately Halls, where they are sumptuously regaled with an elegant Entertainment.

What has been said upon the present Grandeur at the Installation of this great Magistrate, is not to be admired at, especially if we consider, that the City whereof he is Head and Governor, immediately under the King, is the most populous and opulent of all others.

The Lord-Mayor, upon all publick Occasions, is clothed, according to the Season, either in Scarlet, or Purple Robes richly furred, with a Velvet Hood and Golden Chain, or Collar of SS, with a rich Jewel appendant; and when abroad, he is attended by a great Number of his Officers, before and on each Side; and when on Foot, his Train is supported by a Page, and the City Sword and Mace carried before him, attended by the Sheriffs.

The Officers belonging to the Lord-Mayor, for the Support of his Dignity, are, the Sword-bearer, who for the Expence of his Table has a very considerable annual Allowance; the Common-hunt, Common-crier, and Water-bailiff, who have all great Salaries, or Perquisites, with each the Title of Esquire; together with the three Sergeant Carvers, three Serjeants of the Chamber,



ber, a Sergeant of the Channel, two Yeomen of the Chamber, four Yeomen of the Water-side, a Yeomen of the Channel, an Under Water-bailiff, six Youngmen-waiters, three Meal-weighers, two Yeomen of the Wood-wharf, and the Foreign-taker. The State and Grandeur of this Magistrate in all Respects duly considered, will be found not to come far short of that of some Viceroy; for the Support of whose Honour, and the defraying other publick Expences, the Receipts and Disbursements of the City for the Year 1732 were as follow:

*A brief State of the fifth Account of Samuel Robinson, Esq; Chamberlain of London, from Michaelmas 1731, to Michaelmas 1732.*

The Charge, Dr.		l.	s.	d.
To Rental General	— —	6076	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
To <i>Finsbury</i> Rental	— —	660	6	2
To Freedoms and Inrollments		995	5	10
To Rent Farms	— —	13516	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
To casual Receipts	—	813	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
To Freedoms sold for the Mayor and Sheriffs	— —	250	0	0
To Freedoms sold for the City		650	0	0
To Brokers	— —	360	0	0
To Sales and Alienations of Offices		550	14	2
To Fines for Leafes	—	17643	12	0
Sum Total	— —	41516	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Discharge, Cr.				
By Surplusage due as <i>per</i> last Account	— —	1568	13	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
By Rents and Quit Rents paid		721	10	2
By one Year's Payment to the Orphans Fund	—	8000	0	0
By extraordinary Works		3922	13	0
By Workmens Wages and Emptions	— —	53	12	0
By necessary Charges	—	1936	10	4
By Foreign Charges	—	1883	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Affessments, Tithes, &c.		626	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Courts of Conservacy	—	756	15	0
By Gifts and Rewards	—	1409	5	5
By Remembrancers and Solicitors Bills	— —	1436	15	10
By Fees, Salaries and Liveries		5462	13	6
By Bequests	— —	188	11	4
By Balance remaining in Hand		13549	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sum Total	— —	41516	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

Though I cannot ascertain the Time when the Title of Right Honourable was first given to the Chief Magistrate of this City, I am nevertheless of Opinion, that it was conferred by the great Patron of London, *Edward III.* in the Year 1354. See the Charter, &c. on Page 129, Vol. I. At the Return of *Henry VI.* from his being crown'd King of France at Paris, Anno 1432, the Mayor was first apparelled in a Gown of Crimson Velvet, a furred Cap, with a Girdle of Gold and a Golden Chain about his Neck; and the Aldermen in Scarlet Gowns and Sanguine Hoods.

The Wear of Robes being established, and the various Colours agreed upon, a Regulation was published by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, Anno 1568, for fixing the Days whereon their several coloured Robes should be worn, viz. The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs to be

dressed in their Scarlet Gowns on St. *Bartolomew's* Day, to behold the Wrestling near *West-Smithfield*; the Sunday after, for hearing a Sermon at St. *Paul's* Cross; at the Proclamation of *Southwark* Fair; at the Election of the Lord-Mayor; at presenting the Sheriffs at *Westminster*; the Lord-Mayor, Recorder and Sheriffs only, to be in Scarlet on the 29th of *October*, for attending the Lord-Mayor at *Westminster*; the Festivals of *All Saints*, *Christmas*, *Twelfth-day* and *Candlemas*; at all publick Meetings during *Christmas Holydays*, *Innocents-day*, *Monday after Twelfth-day*, *Easter-Monday* and *Tuesday*, *Low-Sunday*, *Whit-Sunday*, and *Whitsun-Monday* and *Tuesday*; on their attending the King; on the first Sunday of every Term; and at the King's Coronation.

And on the following Days, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, to appear in their Violet-coloured Gowns, viz. on *Midsummer-day*, at the Election of Sheriffs; St. *Bartolomew's-Eve*, for proclaiming the Fair in *Smithfield*; at the Swearing in of the Sheriffs; at the Swearing in of the Lord-Mayor; on St. *Thomas's-day*, for holding Courts of Wardmote; on *Easter-wednesday*; at the Election of Members to represent the City in Parliament; at the Election of Chamberlain and Bridge-Masters; on the first Day of every Quarter-Sessions; at the Funerals of Aldermen; and at the Orphans Court.

And on the Days following to be apparelled in their Black Gowns, viz. on extraordinary Occasions during the *Christmas-Holydays*; *Good-Friday*; all Days during the Quarter-Sessions, except the first; at the Nomination of Aldermen, the Lord Mayor to appear in Black; and also at the Election of Governors for the City Hospitals.

Though the Office of Lord-Mayor of this City be only elective, yet it may in some measure be said to be perpetual; for his Authority ceaseth not, neither on the Demise, or Abdication of the King, as that of all Commission-Officers do; wherefore, in such Cases, the Lord-Mayor of London is said to be the principal Officer of the Kingdom, as he appears to have been upon the Demise of Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Accession of King *James I.* and of *K. George I.* to the Crown.

The Power of this great Officer at present is much greater than formerly; for at this Time he is not only the King's Representative in the Civil Government of the City, but likewise first Commissioner of the Lieutenancy, perpetual Coroner and Escheator within the City and Liberties of London and Borough of *Southwark*, Chief Justice of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery of *Newgate*, Judge of the Courts of Wardmote at the Election of Aldermen; Conservator of the Rivers *Thames* and *Medway*, whereby he is impowered, that if any Citizen or Apprentice of London be carried away, and by force detain'd on Shipboard, he can, by his Warrant, compel the Captain or Master of such Ship or Vessel to release the said Citizen; the Lord-Mayor is also a perpetual Commissioner in all Affairs relating to the River *Lea*, and Chief Butler of the Kingdom at all Coronations, whose Fee for that Service is a Golden Cup and Cover, with a Golden Ewer.

As by the *Norman* Conquest the Appellation of Sheriff was obliged to make way for that of Bailiff, so was that of Portreve to that of Pro-



voft; this Title being foon after converted into that of Mayor, I fhall, previous to the Lift of the latter, infer that of the former, from the Conqueft to the firft of *Richard I. Anno 1189, viz. Richard de Par, Leofftanus Goldsmith, Robert Barquerel and Andrew Bucheret.* But the Years

of the refpective Governments of thofe Provosts not being afcertained, the Dates of fuch Offices under the new Appellation of Mayor, commence in the aforefaid Year, as will appear by the following Lift of the faid Officers.

A Lift of the MAYORS of LONDON.

Years.	Mayors.	Years.	Mayors.	Years.	Mayors.	Years.	Mayors.
Fabian Chron.	1187, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1273, Sir Walter Harvey	1358, Johan Lewkyn	1443, Thomas Chaworth			
Arnold Chron.	1190, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1274, Henry Waleis	1359, Symond Doffelde	1444, Henry Frowick			
	1191, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1275, Gregory Rokefle	1360, Johan Wroth-	1445, Symken Eyer			
	1192, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1276, Gregory Rokefle	1361, Johan Peché	1446, Johan Clacy			
	1193, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1277, Gregory Rokefle	1362, Stephen Caundish	1447, Johan Gedney			
	1194, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1278, Gregory Rokefle	1363, Johan Notte	1448, Stephen Brown			
	1195, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1279, Gregory Rokefle	1364, Adam Bury	1449, Thomas Chalton			
	1196, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1280, Gregory Rokefle	1365, Johan Lewkyn	1450, Nicolas Wyforde			
	1197, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1281, Gregory Rokefle	1366, Johan Lewkyn	1451, William Gregory			
	1198, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1282, Henry Waleys	1367, James Andrew	1452, Geoffrey Feldyng			
	1199, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1283, Henry Waleys	1368, Symond Dordon	1453, Johan Norman			
	1200, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1284, Henry Waleys	1369, Johan Chychester	1454, Stephen Forster			
	1201, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1285, Gregory Rokefle	1370, Johan Bernes	1455, William Marowe			
	1202, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1286, Rauf Sandwich	1371, Johan Bernes	1456, Thomas Caneg			
	1203, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1287, Johan Breton	1372, Johan Pyeil	1457, Geoffrey Boleyn			
	1204, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1288, Rauf Sandwich	1373, Adam of Bury	1458, Thomas Scot			
	1205, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1289, Rauf Sandwich	1374, Wylliam Walworth	1459, William Hulyn			
	1206, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1290, Rauf Sandwich	1375, Johan Warde	1460, Richard Lee			
	1207, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1291, Rauf Sandwich	1376, Adam Staple	1461, Hugo Wyche			
	1208, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1292, Rauf Sandwich	1377, Nicholas Brembyr	1462, Thomas Cooke			
	1209, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1293, Rauf Sandwich	1378, Johan Phylpot	1463, Mathew Philip			
	1210, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1294, Sir Johan Breton	1379, Johan Hadley	1464, Rauf Joffelyne			
	1211, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1295, Sir Johan Breton	1380, Wylliam Walworthe	1465, Rauf Verney			
	1212, Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1296, Sir Johan Breton	1381, Johan Northampton	1466, Johan Yonge			
	1213, Roger Fitz-Alwyn	1297, Sir Johan Breton	1382, Johan Northampton	1467, Thomas Owlgrave			
	1214, Serle Mercer	1298, Henry Waleis	1383, Nicholas Brembyr	1468, William Taylour			
	1215, William Hardel	1299, Elyas Ruffell	1384, Nicholas Brembyr	1469, Richard Lee			
	1216, Jacob Alderman and Salmon Basing	1300, Elyas Ruffell	1385, Nicholas Brembyr	1470, Johan Stockton			
	1217, Serle Mercer	1301, Johan Blount	1386, Nicholas Exton	1471, William Edward			
	1218, Serle Mercer	1302, Johan Blount	1387, Nicholas Exton	1472, William Hampton			
	1219, Serle Mercer	1303, Johan Blount	1388, Nicholas Wynford	1473, Johan Tate			
	1220, Serle Mercer	1304, Johan Blount	1389, Wylliam Venour	1474, Robert Drope			
	1221, Serle Mercer	1305, Johan Blount	1390, Adam Bamme	1475, Robert Basset			
	1222, Serle Mercer	1306, Johan Blount	1391, Johan Heende	1476, Rauf Joffelyn			
	1223, Richard Renger	1307, Johan Blount	1392, Wylliam Tondon	1477, Humphry Heyforde			
	1224, Richard Renger	1308, Nycholas Faryngdone	1393, Johan Hadley	1478, Richard Gardiner			
	1225, Richard Renger	1309, Thomas Romayne	1394, Johan Frenche	1479, Bartilmew James			
	1226, Richard Renger	1310, Richard Roffham	1395, Wylliam More	1480, Johan Brown			
	1227, Roger Duke	1311, Johan Gyfours	1396, Adam Bamme	1481, William Haryot			
	1228, Roger Duke	1312, Johan Pounteney	1397, Richard Whittington	1482, Edmond Shaa			
	1229, Roger Duke	1313, Nicholas Faryngdone	1398, Drew Barentyne	1483, Robert Billefdon			
	1230, Roger Duke	1314, Johan Gyfours	1399, Thomas Knolles	1484, Thomas Hylle			
	1231, Roger Duke	1315, Stephen Abyngdone	1400, Johan Fraunces	1485, Hugh Bryce			
	1232, Andrew Buckerell	1316, Johan Wentgrave	1401, Johan Shadworth	1486, Henry Colet			
	1233, Andrew Buckerell	1317, Johan Wentgrave	1402, Johan Walcot	1487, William Horne			
	1234, Andrew Buckerell	1318, Johan Wentgrave	1403, William Askum	1488, Robert Tate			
	1235, Andrew Buckerell	1319, Hamond Chyckwell	1404, Johan Hyende	1489, William White			
	1236, Andrew Buckerell	1320, Nycholas Faryngdone	1405, Johan Woodcock	1490, Johan Mathew			
	1237, Andrew Buckerell	1321, Hamond Chyckwell	1406, Richard Whittington	1491, Hugh Clopton			
	1238, Richard Renger	1322, Hamond Chyckwell	1407, William Stondon	1492, William Martyn			
	1239, Wylliam Joynour	1323, Nicholas Faryngdone	1408, Drew Barentyne	1493, Rauf Afry			
	1240, Gerarde Bate	1324, Hamond Chyckwell	1409, Richard Marlowe	1494, Richard Chawry			
	1241, Reginald Bongay	1325, Hamond Chyckwell	1410, Thomas Knolles	1495, Henry Colet			
	1242, Reginald Bongay	1326, Richard Betayne	1411, Robert Chycheley	1496, Johan Tate			
	1243, Rauffe Afway	1327, Hamond Chyckwell	1412, William Waldren	1497, William Purchafe			
	1244, Mychael Tony	1328, Johan Grantham	1413, William Crowmer	1498, Johan Percival			
	1245, Johan Gyfors	1329, Symon Swanland	1414, Thomas Fawconer	1499, Nicholas Alwyn			
	1246, Johan Gyfors	1330, Johan Pounteney	1415, Nicholas Wotton	1500, Johan Reynington			
	1247, Pyers Aleyne	1331, Johan Pounteney	1416, Henry Barton	1501, Sir John Shaa			
	1248, Mychael Tony	1332, Johan Pounteney	1417, Richard Marlowe	1502, Bartholomew Reed			
	1249, Roger Fitz-Roger	1333, Johan Pounteney	1418, William Sevenoke	1503, Sir William Capell			
	1250, Johan Norman	1334, Reynold at Conduyte	1419, Richard Whittington	1504, Johan Wyngar			
	1251, Adam-Basing	1335, Reynold at Conduyte	1420, William Cambrege	1505, Thomas Knolles			
	1252, Johan Tholozane	1336, Johan Pounteney	1421, Robert Chichelee	1506, Sir Richard Haddon			
	1253, Nycholas Batte	1337, Henry Ducey	1422, William Waldern	1507, William Brown			
	1254, Richard Hardell	1338, Henry Ducey	1423, William Crowmer	1508, Stephen Jenyns			
	1255, Richard Hardell	1339, Andrew Awbrey	1424, Johan Michel	1509, Thomas Bradbury			
	1256, Richard Hardell	1340, Andrew Awbrey	1425, Johan Coventre	1510, Henry Keble			
	1257, Richard Hardell	1341, Johan Oxyntorde	1426, William Ryndwell	1511, Roger Aichiley			
	1258, Richard Hardell	1342, Symond Fraunceys	1427, Johan Gedney	1512, Sir William Copinger			
	1259, Johan Gyfours	1343, Johan Hamond	1428, Henry Gerson	1513, Will. Brown & J. Tate			
	1260, William Fitz-Richard	1344, Johan Hamond	1429, William Estfeld	1514, George Monoux			
	1261, William Fitz-Richard	1345, Richard Lacere	1430, Nicholas Wotton	1515, Sir William Butler			
	1262, Thomas Fitz-Richard	1346, Geoffrey Wychyngham	1431, Johan Wellis	1516, John Rest			
	1263, Thomas Fitz-Richard	1347, Thomas Legge	1432, Johan Parneys	1517, Sir Thomas Exmew			
	1264, Thomas Fitz-Richard	1348, Johan Lewkyn	1433, Johan Brokley	1518, Thomas Mirfin			
	1265, Thomas Fitz-Richard	1349, Wylliam Turke	1434, Robert Otley	1519, Sir James Yarford			
	1266, William Fitz-Richard	1350, Richard Killingbury	1435, Henry Frowyk	1520, Sir John Bruge			
	1267, Alein Souch	1351, Andrew Awbrey	1436, Johan Michell	1521, Sir John Milborne			
	1268, Alein Souch	1352, Adam Fraunceys	1437, William Estfeld	1522, Sir John Munday			
	1269, Thomas Fitz-Richard	1353, Adam Fraunceys	1438, Stephen Brown	1523, Sir Thomas Baldry			
	1270, Johan Adryan	1354, Thomas Legge	1439, Robert Large	1524, Sir William Bailey			
	1271, Johan Adryan	1355, Symond Fraunceys	1440, Johan Padgesley	1525, Sir John Allen			
	1272, Sir Walter Harvey	1356, Henry Pycard	1441, Robert Clopton	1526, Sir Thomas Seamer			
		1357, Johan Stody	1442, Johan Atherley	1527, Sir James Spencer			
				1528, Sir			



Years.	Mayors.	Years.	Mayors.	Years.	Mayors.	Years.	Mayors.
1528,	Sir John Rudstone,	1587,	Sir George Bond	1645,	Sir Thomas Atkins	1703,	Sir William Dashwood
1529,	Raph Dodmer	1588,	Martin Calthorp	1646,	Sir Thomas Adams	1704,	Sir John Parfons
1530,	Sir Thomas Pargitor	1589,	Sir John Hart	1647,	Sir John Gayre	1705,	Sir Owen Buckingham
1531,	Sir Nicholas Lambard	1590,	John Allot	1648,	Sir John Warner	1706,	Sir Thomas Rawlinson
1532,	Sir Stephen Pecocke	1591,	Sir William Web	1649,	Sir Abrah. Reynardson	1707,	Sir Robert Bedingsfield
1533,	Sir Christopher Askew	1592,	Sir William Rowe	1650,	Thomas Toote	1708,	Sir William Withers
1534,	Sir John Champneis	1593,	Sir Cuthbert Buckle	1651,	Thomas Andrews	1709,	Sir Charles Duncombe
1535,	Sir John Allen	1593,	Sir Richard Martin	1652,	John Kendrek	1710,	Sir Samuel Gerard
1536,	Sir Ralph Waren	1594,	Sir John Spencer	1653,	John Fowkes	1711,	Sir Gilbert Heathcote
1537,	Sir Richard Gresham	1595,	Sir Stephen Many	1654,	Thomas Vyner	1712,	Sir Robert Beachcroft
1538,	William Forman	1595,	Thomas Skinner	1655,	Christopher Pack	1713,	Sir Richard Hoare
1539,	Sir William Holles	1596,	Sir Henry Billingsly	1656,	John Dethick	1714,	Sir Samuel Stanier
1540,	Sir William Roch	1597,	Sir Richard Saltenstall	1657,	Robert Tichborne	1715,	Sir Will. Humphreys
1541,	Sir Michael Dormer	1598,	Sir Stephen Some	1658,	Richard Chiverton	1716,	Sir Charles Peers
1542,	John Cootes	1599,	Sir Nicholas Mosley	1659,	Sir John Ireton	1717,	Sir James Bateman
1543,	Sir William Bowyer	1600,	Sir William Ryder	1660,	Sir Thomas Alleyne	1718,	Sir William Lewen
1544,	Sir William Laxton	1601,	Sir John Gerrard	1661,	Sir Richard Brown	1719,	Sir John Ward
1545,	Sir Martin Bowes	1602,	Robert Lee	1662,	Sir John Frederick	1720,	Sir George Thorold
1546,	Sir Henry Hubarthorne	1603,	Sir Thomas Bennet	1663,	Sir John Robinson	1721,	Sir John Fryer
1547,	Sir John Gresham	1604,	Sir Thomas Low	1664,	Sir Anthony Bateman	1722,	Sir William Stewart
1548,	Sir Henry Amcotes	1605,	Sir Henry Hollyday	1665,	John Lawrence	1723,	Sir Gerard Conyers
1549,	Howland Hill	1606,	Sir John Wats	1666,	Sir Thomas Bludworth	1724,	Sir Peter Delme
1550,	Sir Andrew Jude	1607,	Sir Henry Rowe	1667,	Sir William Bolton	1725,	Sir George Mertins
1551,	Sir Richard Dobbes	1608,	Sir Humphrey Weld	1668,	Sir William Peake	1726,	Sir Francis Forbes
1552,	Sir George Barnes	1609,	Sir Thomas Cambell	1669,	Sir William Turner	1727,	Sir John Eyles
1553,	Sir Thomas White	1610,	Sir William Craven	1670,	Sir Samuel Sterling	1728,	Sir Edward Beecher
1554,	Sir John Lion	1611,	Sir James Pemberton	1671,	Sir Richard Ford	1729,	Sir Robert Bailis
1555,	Sir William Gerard	1612,	Sir John Swinnerton	1672,	Sir George Waterman	1730,	Sir Richard Brocas
1556,	Sir Thomas Offley	1613,	Sir Thomas Middleton	1673,	Sir Robert Hanson	1731,	Humphry Parfons, Esq;
1557,	Sir Thomas Curteis	1614,	Sir John Hayes	1674,	Sir William Hooker	1732,	Sir Francis Child
1558,	Sir Thomas Leigh	1615,	Sir John Jolles	1675,	Sir Robert Vyner	1733,	John Barber, Esq;
1559,	Sir William Huet	1616,	Sir John Leman	1676,	Sir Joseph Sheldon	1734,	Sir William Billers
1560,	Sir William Chester	1617,	George Bolles	1677,	Sir Thomas Davies	1735,	Sir Edward Belamy
1561,	Sir William Harper	1618,	Sir Sebastian Harvey	1678,	Sir Francis Chaplin	1736,	Sir John Williams
1562,	Sir Thomas Lodge	1619,	Sir William Cockain	1679,	Sir James Edwards	1737,	Sir John Thompson
1563,	Sir John White	1620,	Sir Francis Jones	1680,	Sir Robert Clayton	1738,	Sir John Barnard
1564,	Sir Richard Malorie	1621,	Sir Edward Barkham	1681,	Sir Patience Ward	1739,	Micajah Perry, Esq;
1565,	Sir Richard Champion	1622,	Sir Peter Proby	1682,	Sir John Moore	1740,	Sir John Salter
1566,	Sir Christopher Draper	1623,	Sir Martin Lumley	1683,	Sir William Prichard	1741,	Hum. Parfons, Esq;
1567,	Sir Roger Martin	1624,	Sir John Goare	1684,	Sir Henry Tulse	1741,	Daniel Lambert, Esq;
1568,	Sir Thomas Rowe	1625,	Sir Allen Cotton	1685,	Sir James Smith	1742,	Sir Rob. Godschall,
1569,	Alexander Avenon	1626,	Sir Cuthbert Aket	1686,	Sir Robert Jeffery	1742,	G. Heathcote, Esq;
1570,	Sir Rowland Heyward	1627,	Sir Hugh Hammersley	1687,	Sir John Peake	1743,	Robert Willmot, Esq;
1571,	Sir William Allen	1628,	Sir Richard Deane	1688,	Sir John Shorter	1744,	Sir Robert Westley
1572,	Sir Leonel Duckett	1629,	Sir James Cambell	1689,	Sir John Chapman	1745,	Sir Henry Marshall
1573,	Sir John Rivers	1630,	Sir Robert Ducy	1689,	Sir Tho. Pilkington	1746,	Sir Richard Hoare
1574,	James Hawes	1631,	Sir George Whitmore	1690,	Sir Thomas Pilkington	1747,	William Benn, Esq;
1575,	Ambrose Nicholas	1632,	Sir Nicholas Raynton	1691,	Sir Thomas Pilkington	1748,	Sir Robert Ladbroke
1576,	Sir John Langley	1633,	Ralph Freeman	1692,	Sir Thomas Stamp	1749,	Sir William Calvert
1577,	Sir Thomas Ramfey	1634,	Sir Thomas Moulson	1693,	Sir John Fleet	1750,	Sir Samuel Pennant
1578,	Richard Pipe	1635,	Sir Robert Packhurst	1694,	Sir William Ashurst	1750,	John Blachford, Esq;
1579,	Sir Nicholas Woodrofe	1636,	Sir Christop. Cletheroe	1695,	Sir Thomas Lane	1751,	Francis Cockayne, Esq;
1580,	Sir John Branch	1637,	Sir Edward Bromfield	1696,	Sir John Houlblon	1752,	T. Winterbottom, Esq;
1581,	Sir James Harvie	1638,	Sir Richard Fenn	1697,	Sir Edward Clarke	1752,	Robert Alsop, Esq;
1582,	Sir Thomas Blanche	1639,	Sir Maurice Abbot	1698,	Sir Humphry Edwin	1753,	Sir Crispe Gascoyne
1583,	Edward Osborne	1640,	Sir Henry Garway	1699,	Sir Francis Child	1754,	Edw. Ironside, Esq;
1584,	Sir Edward Pullifon	1641,	Sir William Acton	1700,	Sir Richard Levett	1754,	Tho. Rawlinson, Esq;
1585,	Sir Wolstan Dixie	1642,	Sir Richard Gurney	1701,	Sir Thomas Abney	1755,	Ste. Theo. Janssen, Esq;
1586,	Sir George Barne	1643,	Sir Isaac Pennington	1702,	Sir William Gore	1756,	Slingsby Bethell, Esq;
		1644,	Sir John Woollaston				

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.Stow. Sur.  
Lond.Rym.  
Fæd. Con.  
Lit.

When or on what Occasion a Sword was at first carried before this Magistrate, I cannot learn. However, I am of Opinion it was not before the Reign of *Henry VIII.* for Pope *Leo* the Tenth, *Anno 1513*, presented that Prince with a consecrated Sword, and a Cap of Maintenance, the former being an offensive Weapon to destroy the Enemies of the Church, and the latter Armour to defend the Head. This being the first Cap of Maintenance I read of in *England*, 'twas regarded by *Henry* as the greatest Favour *Leo* could confer upon him; therefore the King as an additional Honour to the Metropolis of his Kingdom, might grant the Citizens a Privilege to use both the Sword and Cap of Maintenance.

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## C H A P. II.

*An Account of the City Representatives in Parliament, with a List of them.*

Though the Representatives of this City in Parliament do not immediately belong to

the Government of *London*; yet as there is not a Place in this Work more proper to insert the same, I shall subjoin an Account thereof. The Number of Representatives sent by this City at first to Parliament, appear to have been only two: But the Number thereof not being ascertained till the thirty-fourth of *Edward III.* in the Year 1361, the Citizens, according to the Directions of the several Writs, chose two, three, or four Members, as will appear by the following List; but in that Year they being impowered to elect four Members, they have almost practised the same ever since.

But how this City, out of fifteen Parliaments in the Reign of *Edward I.* only sent Representatives to two, is not mentioned, other than it seems to have been excused from sending to other Parliaments: That *London*, the capital City of the Kingdom, (than which none were better qualified to send Representatives to Parliament) should be excused from this Service, and the petty Borough of *Southwark* allowed to send Members, I think is highly improbable; therefore, 'tis more reasonable to believe, that *Ed-*



ward, still retaining a Grudge against the Londoners for their Rebellion against his Father, would not allow them the Honour of sending Representatives to any of his Parliaments before that of the 26th of his Reign, in the Year 1298.

*A List of the Representatives of the City of London in Parliament, from the latter End of the Reign of Edward the First to the Year 1754; with the respective Names of the Kings, Years and Towns wherein the several Parliaments were held.*

Anno Edward I.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

- 1298, At a Parliament at York, Walter de Finchingfield and Adam de Bolcham.  
1305, At Westminster, William de Combmartyn, Henry de Combmartyn and Walter de Finchingfield.

Edward II.

- 1307, At Northampton, William de Combmartyn and Henry de Durham.  
1308, At Westm. Henry de Durham and William Servat.  
1313, At Westm. Reginald de Conduft, Johan de Causton, Anket de Gifort and Thomas Chetington.  
1314, At Westm. Nicholas de Ferndon, William Leer, William Servat and Stephen Abingdon.  
1315, At Westm. William de Leve and Henry de Durham.  
1315, At Westm. John de Gifort, William de Leire, Robert de Kelesey and Richard de Reher.  
1319, At York, John de Cherleton William de Flete and Roger de Palmer.  
1322, At York, Robert de Swalve, Reginald de Conduft, William de Hatford, and Gregory Norton.  
1323, At York, Walter Treppin and Robert Chetington.  
1326, At Westm. Anketumus de Gifortio, and Henry de Sechford.  
1327, At Westm. Anketumus de Gifortio, Henry de Sechford Reginald de Conduft, Thomas de Leyre, Edmund Colyn and John Sterle. *It appears that only two of these were to serve in Parliament.*

Edward III.

- 1327, At Lincoln, Benet de Felsham and Robert de Kelesey.  
1327, At York, Richard de Betoigne, Robert de Kelesey, John de Grantham and John Priour.  
1328, At New Sarum, Stephen de Abingdon and Robert de Kelesey.  
1328, At Northampton, Richard de Betoigne and Robert de Kelesey.  
1328, At York, Richard de Betoigne, Robert de Kelesey, John de Grantham and John Priour.  
1330, At Winchester, John Grantham, Reginald de Conduit, Stephen de Abingdon.  
1330, At Westm. Stephen de Abingdon and John de Causton.  
1332, At York, Thomas de Chetington and Henry de Mongney.  
1333, At Westm. Anketumus de Gifortio, John de Causton, John Priour and Thomas Chetington.  
1333, At York, John Causton and Reginald de Conduit.  
1335, At York, Richard de Rocching, Richard Later and Roger de Forsham.  
1335, At Westm. Henry de Sechford, Thomas de Chetington and John Priour.  
1336, At Nottingham, John de Causton, Richard de Hakeneye.  
1337, At Westm. Reginald de Conduit and Bennet de Fulsham.  
1337, At Westm. John Grantham, Andrew Aubray, Ralph de Upton and Richard de Rocching.  
1337, At Westm. Henry Darcy, Simon Fraunceys, William Hanus and Waller Firk.  
1338, At York, John Churilton, William de Flete and Roger le Palmer.  
1338, At Westm. Simon Fraunceys and John de Northall.  
1338, At Northampton, Ralph de Upton and Bartholomew Wanmars.  
1339, At Westm. Simon Fraunceys and John de Northall.  
1340, At Westm. Nicholas de Farendon, Anketumus de Gifortio, Henry Monquey and Roger Hofeband.  
1340, At Westm. John Brittleworth and Richard de Rocching.  
1341, At Westm. Simon Fraunceys and William de Brittleworth.  
1343, At Westm. Anketumus Gifortio and Henry de Leche ford.  
1346, At Westm. Geoffrey de Wickingham, Thomas Leggy, John Lovekyn and Thomas de Waldene.  
1347, At Westm. John Lovekyn, Richard de Berking, William de Ford and Richard de Wycombe.  
1348, At Westm. John Lovekyn, Richard Berkyn, William de Ford and Rich. de Wigcomb.  
1349, At Westm. Thomas Leggy and William de Ford.  
1351, At Westm. Adam Fraunceys and John Liche.  
1354, At Westm. Thomas Leggy and Thomas Wolsly.  
1356, At Westm. Adam Fraunceys, John de Stody, Simon de Redington and Adam de Acres.

No. 101.

- 1358, At Westm. Thomas Dohely, William de Weld, William de Enex and Richard Tekey.  
1358, At Westm. John Storey, Mayor, Bartholomew Freshing and Stephen Cavendish.  
1361, At Westm. Bartholomew Freshing, Stephen Cavendish, Walter de Berney and Richard Tekey.  
1363, At Westm. John Little, Bartholomew Freshing, John Turngold and John Innott.  
1365, At Westm. Adam Fraunceys, John Lovekyn, Simon de Bennington and Richard Preton.  
1365, At Westm. John Mulford and Simon Morden.  
1369, At Westm. John Watefeld, Bartholomew Freshing, John Aubrey and John Organ.  
1370, At Westm. Adam Wimundeham and John Gardener.  
1370, At Westm. John Pecche, John Turngold, Nicholas de Exton and John Hadeley.  
1372, At Winchester, Bartholomew Firstling and John Phelipot.  
1373, At Westm. John Wroth, John Pecche, William Venour and William Kerphull.  
1374, At Westm. Adam Staole, John Ward, John Berlingham and Adam Carlile.  
1377, At Westm. John Hadeley, John Organ, William Tongue and William Venour.

Richard II.

- 1377, At Westm. Adam Carlile, Walter Sybit, William Walworth and John Philpot.  
1378, At Gloucester, John Hadley, Jeffry Newton, John de Northampton and William Venour.  
1381, At Westm. John Philpot, John Stadley, William Barret and Hugh Fattolf.  
1382, At Westm. Nicholas Brembre, John More, Richard Norbury and William Essex.  
1383, At Westm. Sir William Walworth, Sir John Philpot, William Garret and Henry Venour.  
1383, At New Sarum, John Hadley, John Organ, John Rote and Henry Herbury.  
1384, At Westm. John Hadley, John Organ, Thomas Roif and Henry Herbury.  
1385, At Westm. John Hadley, Nicholas Exton, Henry Herbury and William Ancrofts.  
1386, At Westm. John Hadley, John Organ, Adam Carlill and Thomas Gurdetere.  
1388, At Canterb. Adam Barne, Henry Vannere, William Tong and John Clouhand.  
1389, At Westm. William More, John Shadeworth, Adam Carlill and Will. Brampton.  
1391, At Westm. William Serringham, William Brampton, William Standon and John Balcote.  
1394, At Westm. Adam Carlile, Drogo Barentyne, Geoffry Walderne and William Arkham.

Henry IV.

- 1399, At Westm. John Shadworth, William Brampton, Richard Merlan and William Somingwell.  
1401, At Westm. the Names of the Representatives torn and defaced.  
1406, At Gloucester, William Askham, William Crowmere, William Marchford and John Bryan.

Henry V.

- 1413, At Westm. Drogo Barentyn, William Askham, William Marchford and Walter Gulktron.  
1414, At Westm. William Walderne, Nicholas Wotton, William Oliver and John Gedney.  
1415, At Westm. Richard Merlaw, Thomas Fauconer, William Weston and Nicholas James.  
1417, At Westm. William Crowmere, William Sevenoke, John Wells and John Boteler.  
1419, At Gloucester, John Staundon, Nicholas Wotton, John Udbury and Hugh Bybrede.  
1420, At Westm. Thomas Fauconer, John Michell, Solomon Oxney and John Higham.  
1421, At Westm. Thomas Fauconer, Nicholas Wotton, John Whately and John Brokley.

Henry VI.

- 1422, At Westm. Thomas Fauconer, John Michell, Henry Frowek and Thomas Mayneld.  
1424, At Westm. Nicholas Wotton, John Wells, Eborard Fleet and Thomas Bernewall.  
1425, At Leicester, John Michell, John Wellys, Eborard Fleet and John Higham.  
1426, At Westm. John Michell, John Wellys, William Milrefe and Walter Gawtron.  
1427, At Westm. John Michell, John Wellys, William Milrefe and Walter Gawtron.  
1429, At Westm. Nicholas Wotton, Nicholas James, William Milrefe and Walter Gawtron.  
1430, At Westm. William Estfeld, Nicholas James, John Higham and John Abbot.  
1434, At Westm. John Michel, Robert Large, John Bederenden and Stephen Forfter.  
1436, At Cambridge, Henry Frowyk, Thomas Cotworth, John Carpenter and Nicholas Yeo.  
1441, At Westm. Sir William Estfeld, John Bolbeys, Philip Maipas and William Cotesbrook.

14 A

1445



- 1445, John Raynwell, Ald. Kob. Danvers, Recorder, - - - Burgoy, Richard Sturgeon.  
 1446, At *Cambridge*, Henry Frowyk, William Combys, Hugh Wyche and William Marrow.  
 1448, At *Westm.* Thomas Calfworth, John Norman, Geoffrey Bolton and Thomas Billing.  
 1449, At *Westm.* Stephen Broome, John Norman, John Needham, and John Hardroe.  
 1450, At *Westm.* Henry Frowyk, William Marrow, John Harrowe and Richard Lee.  
 1452, At *Reading*, Steph. Brown, Will. Cante'owe, John ——.   
 1454, At *Westm.* Geffry Filding, William Cantelowe, John Harrowe and John Young.

The Returns of the City Members to the Parliaments held at *Westminster* in the 29th of Henry the Sixth, and the first, third and fourth of Edward the Fourth, being lost, their Names cannot be had.

## Edward IV.

- 1461, At *Westm.* Ralph Josselyn, Thomas Urfewick, John Ward and John Crosseby.  
 1466, At *Westm.* Sir Ralph Verney, John Inlond, John Brumpton and Stephen Fabian.  
 1378, At *Westm.* Sir William Hampton, Richard Gardyner, William Brasebridge and John Ward.  
 [1482, Sir Will. Taylor, Robert Pate, Aldermen, John Fenhill, Hugh Clopton.

Communicated by  
Dr. Brown  
Willis.

## Edward V.

- 1483, Sir William Heriot, Robert Tate, Aldermen, John Marshall, William Bracebridge.

## Richard III.

- 1483, William Heriot, Alderman, Thomas Fitzwilliam, Recorder, William Bracebridge, John Peckering in Bracebridge's Place, John Fenhill.

## Henry VII.

- 1485, John Ward, Mayor, Tho. Fitzwilliams, Recorder, John Peckering, Will. Spark.  
 1488, Sir Henry Colet, Mayor, Sir Tho. Fitzwilliams, Recorder, Hugh Pemberton, John Peckering.  
 1489, Sir Hen. Colet, Alderman, Sir Tho. Fitzwilliams, Recorder, Richard Nonnely, John Peckering, (in Place of Sir Tho. Fitzwilliams, who was elected Kt. of the Shire of Lincoln) William White, Alderman.  
 1492, William Tate, William Capell, Aldermen, Nicholas Allwyn, Tho. Bullesden.  
 1496, John Ward, Alderman, Robert Sheffield, Recorder, John Shaa, Tho. Bradbury.  
 1497, Richard Chawrey, Alderman, Robert Sheffield, Recorder, Ch. Wyndcoat, Richard Nonnely.  
 1502, Sir John Shaa, Alderman, Sir Robert Sheffield, Recorder, Tho. Cremer, John Painter.

## Henry VIII.

- 1509, John Tate, Alderman, John Chaloner, Recorder, James Yarford, Tho. Brugges in Yarford's Place, made an Alderman, Thomas Moore, Mercer.  
 1511, Sir Will. Capell, Alderman, Richard Broke, Recorder, Will. Gally, Draper, John Kyme, Mercer.  
 1515, Sir Will. Capell, Alderman, Richard Broke, Recorder, Will. Gally, John Kyme.  
 1523, Geo. Moneux, Alderman, William Shelley, Recorder, John Hewster, Mercer, Will. Roche, Draper.  
 1530, Sir Tho. Seymour, Alderman, John Baker, Recorder, John Petyte, Grocer, Paul Wythpde, Merchant Taylor.  
 1537, *Tho' not given by Mr. Man, I presume that these following were then elected, viz. William Roche, Alderman, Roger Cholmley, Recorder, by the Mayor and Alderman. One of the Commoners was Robert Packington, Mercer, who, being a Burgess for the City of London in Parliament, was, as Hall tells us in his Chronicle, Page 23, murdered with a Gun Anno 1538. See an Account of it in Fox's Book of Martyrs Vol. II. and other Histories.*  
 1540, No Return entered, as I learn, of the Members.  
 1542, Sir William Bowyer, Alderman, (his Sirname torn in the Return) Sir Roger Cholmley, Recorder, John Sturgeon, Haberdasher, Nicholas Wilford, Merchant Taylor.]

## Edward VI.

- 1547, At *Westm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Robert Broke, Thomas Curteys and Thomas Bacon.  
 1553, At *Westm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Robert Broke, John Marche and John Blundel.

## Mary.

- 1553, At *Westm.* Sir Roland Hille, Robert Broke, John Marche and John Blundell.  
 1554, At *Oxf.* Sir Martin Bowes, Robert Broke, John Marche and John Blundell.

## Philip and Mary.

- 1554, At *Westm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Ranulph Cholmley, Richard Grafton and Richard Burwell.

- 1555, At *Westm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Ranulph Cholmley, Philip Bold and Nicholas Chune.  
 1556, At *Westm.* Sir William Garrald, Ranulph Cholmley, John Marche and Rich. Grafton.

## Elizabeth.

- 1558, At *Westm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Sir Ralph Cholmley, John Marsham and Richard Hals.  
 1562, At *Westm.* Sir William Chester, Sir Ralph Chomley, Laurence Withers and John Marthe.  
 1571, At *Westm.* Sir John White, Thomas Wilbraham, John Marsh and Thomas Norton.  
 1572, At *Westm.* Sir Rowland Heywood, William Fleetwood, John Marthe and Thomas Norton.  
 1585, At *Westm.* Sir Thomas Woodruffe, William Fleetwood, Sir Thomas Aldersey and Sir William Fische.  
 1586, At *Westm.* Sir Edward Osborne, William Fleetwood, Thomas Aldersey, and Richard Saltingfall.  
 1589, At *Westm.* Sir George Barnes, William Fleetwood, Thomas Aldersey and Andrew Palmer.  
 1593, At *Westm.* Sir John Harte, Edward Drewe, George Southerton and Andrew Palmer.  
 1597, At *Westm.* Sir John Harte, John Crooke, George Southerton and Thomas Fettiplace.  
 1601, At *Westm.* Sir Stephen Some, John Crooke, Thomas Fettiplace and John Pindar.

## James I.

- 1603, At *Westm.* Sir Henry Billingsley, Sir Henry Montague, Nicholas Fuller and Richard Gore.  
 1614, Sir Henry Montague, Recorder, Nicholas Fuller, Tho. Lowe, Robert Bateman.  
 1621, At *Westm.* Sir Thomas Lowe, Sir Robert Heath, Robert Bateman and William Towerfon.  
 1624, At *Westm.* Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Heneage Finch, Robert Bateman and Martin Bond.

## Charles I.

- 1625, At *West.* Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Heneage Finch, Robert Bateman and Martin Bond.  
 1625, At *Westm.* Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Heneage Finch, Sir Maurice Abbot and Robert Bateman.  
 1627, At *Westm.* Thomas Moulson, Christopher Clitheroe, Henry Waller and James Bunce.  
 1640, At *Westm.* Sir Thomas Soame, Isaac Pennington, Matthew Cradock and Samuel Vassell.  
 1641, At *Westm.* Sir Thomas Soame, Isaac Pennington, Samuel Vassell and John Ven.

## During the Protectorate.

- 1653, At *Westm.* Robert Titchborne, John Ireton, Samuel Moyer, John Langley, Henry Barton and Praise-God Barebone.  
 1654, At *Westm.* Thomas Foot, William Steel, Thomas Adams, John Langham, Samuel Avery and Andrew Ricard.  
 1656, At *Westm.* Thomas Foot, Sir Christopher Pack, Thomas Adams, Richard Browne, Theophilus Biddulph and John Jones.  
 1659, At *Westm.* William Thompson, Theophilus Biddulph, John Jones and Richard Browne.

## Charles II.

- 1660, At *Westm.* William Wild, Richard Browne, John Robinson and William Vincent.  
 1661, At *Westm.* John Fowke, Sir Will. Thompson, William Love and John Jones.  
 1678, At *Westm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Thomas Player, William Love and Thomas Pilkington.  
 1679, At *Oxford*, Sir Robert Clayton, Thomas Pilkington, Sir Thomas Player and William Love.

## James II.

- 1685, At *Westm.* Sir John Moore, Sir William Pritchard, Sir Samuel Dashwood and Sir Peter Rich.

## William and Mary.

- 1689, At *Westm.* Sir Patience Ward, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Ashurst and Thomas Pilkington, Esq;  
 1690, At *Westm.* Sir William Pritchard, Sir Samuel Dashwood, Sir William Turner and Sir Thomas Vernon.

## William III.

- 1695, At *Westm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir John Fleet, Sir William Ashurst and Thomas Papillon, Esq;  
 1698, At *Westm.* Sir John Fleet, Sir William Ashurst, Sir James Houblon and Thomas Papillon, Esq;  
 1700, At *Westm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Ashurst, Sir William Withers and Gilbert Heathcote, Esq;  
 1701, At *Westm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Ashurst, Sir Thomas Abney and Gilbert Heathcote, Esq;

## Anne.

- 1702, At *Westm.* Sir William Pritchard, Sir John Fleet, Sir Francis Child and Gilbert Heathcote, Esq;



- 1705, At *Westm.* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Ashurst, Sir Gilbert Heathcote and Samuel Shephard, Esq;  
 1708, At *Westm.* Sir William Withers, Sir William Ashurst, Sir Gilbert Heathcote and John Ward, Esq;  
 1710, At *Westm.* Sir William Withers, Sir Richard Hoare, Sir George Newland and John Cals, Esq;  
 1713, At *Westm.* Sir Richard Hoare, Sir William Withers, Sir John Cals and Sir George Newland.

## George I.

- 1715, At *Westm.* Sir John Ward, Sir Thomas Scawen, Robert Heysham and Peter Godfrey, Esq;  
 1722, At *Westm.* Francis Child, Richard Lockwood, Peter Godfrey and J. Barnard, Esq;

## George II.

- 1727, At *Westm.* Sir John Eyles, Bart. J. Barnard, Micajah Perry and Humphry Parsons, Esqrs. Aldermen.  
 1734, At *Westm.* Humphry Parsons, Esq; Sir John Barnard, Micajah Perry and Robert Willmot, Esqrs. Aldermen.  
 1741, Sir John Barnard, Sir Daniel Lambert, George Heathcote, Esq; and Sir Robert Godschali, Aldermen.  
 1747, Sir John Barnard, Sir William Calvert, Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; Slingsby Bethell, Esq; Aldermen.  
 1754, Sir John Barnard, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Slingsby Bethell, Esq; William Beckford, Esq; Aldermen.



## C H A P. III.

*An Account of the Aldermen and Sheriffs, with a List of the latter.*

**T**HE *Saxon* Appellation of Ealderman, Alderman, or Old-Man, is of the same Signification as the *Latin* Appellative *Senex*, whence is derived *Senators*. The Epithet of Ealderman, among the ancient *Saxons*, appears to have been a Title of the greatest Honour, as will appear by the following Monumental Inscription, in the Abbey of *Ramsay*.

“Hic requiescit D. *Alwinus*, inclyti regis *Eadgari* cognatus, totius *Angliæ* Aldermannus, & hujus sacri cœnobi miraculosus fundator.”

As the Epithet of Alderman was the same as that of Earl, the said *Alwin* must have been dignified with the Title of *Earl of all England*; which shews the City of *London* must have been in very great Repute, when the noble Appellation of *Alderman* was conferred upon her Magistrates; this probably gave rise to the honourable Title of *Barons*, whereby the Aldermen and Commonalty of *London* were long after denominated.

Whether the City of *London* at first was divided into Wards by King *Alfred*, (after his rebuilding the same, as already mentioned) or by arbitrary Lords, whose Demains in the City were held in Vassalage by the Citizens, or by others, is unknown. However, the second seems the more probable, seeing that during the *Saxon* Government most of the Cities and Towns in this Kingdom were held in Demain or Vassalage; which is potently corroborated by the Wards of this City being anciently hereditary, and alienable at the Will of the Alderman.

And it is observable, that the Wards or Aldermanries of this City were denominated from the Aldermen, and anciently changed their Names as often as their Masters; and that the Division of the City into Wards or Aldermanries, appears to be of great Antiquity; for it is manifest, that *London* had both Wards and Aldermen in the Reign of King *Richard* the First, which is above five hundred and fifty Years ago.

The first Number of Wards I read of in this City was twenty-four; (see Page 105, Vol. I.

but in the Year 1394, *Farringdon* Ward being divided by Act of Parliament, the outward Division was erected into a separate Ward, which made up the present Number of twenty-five; (see Page 125, 126, Vol. I.) for that called the *Bridge Ward* without being only nominal, it is well adapted to the Senior Alderman, who by his great Age is rendered incapable of undergoing much Fatigue; but in case of Non-acceptance, the Court of Aldermen choose another of their Brethren to supply the Vacancy.

In the seventeenth of *Richard* the Second, *Anno* 1394, it was by Parliament enacted, that the Aldermen of the City of *London* should not from thenceforth be elected annually, but continue in their several Offices during Life, or good Behaviour.

The Aldermen of *London* having anciently become so by Purchase, occasioned great Jealousies and Heart-burnings among the Commonalty; for the laying of which, and preventing the like for the future, it was in the Year 1402 by the Common Council enacted, that they should be elective; the Manner of which Election has several times varied: But in the Year 1714, by the Common Council of the City it was enacted, that from thenceforth in all Elections of Aldermen, there shall be chosen only one Citizen by the Inhabitants of every Ward destitute of an Alderman, and the Person so elected to be returned by the Lord-Mayor (or other returning Officer, duly qualified to hold a Court of Wardmote) to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, by whom the Person so returned is to be admitted, and sworn into the Office of Alderman.

The different Factions in the City continuing vigorously to oppose each other in the Choice of their Representatives to serve in Parliament, Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common-Councilmen, Chamberlain, Town Clerks, &c. Application was made to Parliament to prevent such Disputes for the future, by reducing the Number of Electors, which was thought would in a great measure prevent violent Contests on all such Occasions. See Page 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, Vol. I.

For the attaining so salutary an End, it was by Parliament enacted, “That at all times from “and after the first Day of *June* in the Year of “our Lord 1725, upon every Election of a “Citizen or Citizens to serve the said City of “*London* in Parliament; and upon all Elections “of Mayors, Sheriffs, Chamberlains, Bridge- “Masters, Auditors of Chamberlain’s and Bridge- “Master’s Accounts, and all and every other “Officer or Officers to be chosen in and for the “said City by the Liverymen thereof; and upon “all Elections of Aldermen and Common-Coun- “cilmen chosen at the respective Wardmotes “of the said City; the Presiding Officer or “Officers at such Elections shall, in Case a Poll “be demanded by any of the Candidates, or “any two or more of the Electors, appoint a “convenient Number of Clerks to take the same, “which Clerks shall take the said Poll in the “Presence of the Presiding Officer or Officers, “and be sworn by such Officer or Officers, “truly and indifferently to take the same, and “to set down the Name of each Voter, and his

“Place

Act Parl.  
17 R. II.

Act. Com.  
Council.

Act Parl.  
12 G. I.  
Sect. 1.  
which re-  
lates to the  
Method of  
Granting  
and Taking  
a Poll.

Spel Glof.

Brad. Hist.  
Breat. Citi.

Mad. Firm.  
Burg.

Itz.  
Steph.  
Descrip.  
Lond.



“ Place of Residence or Abode, and for whom  
 “ he shall Poll; and to Poll no Person who shall  
 “ not be sworn, or, being a Quaker, shall not af-  
 “ firm according to the Direction of this Act.”

*Seet. 4.  
 directing  
 at what  
 Time a Poll  
 shall be be-  
 gun and  
 finished.*

“ That if a Poll shall be demanded at any of  
 “ the Elections beforementioned, &c. the Pre-  
 “ siding Officer or Officers at such Election shall  
 “ begin such Poll the Day the same shall be de-  
 “ manded, or the next Day following at farthest,  
 “ unless the same shall happen on a *Sunday*, and  
 “ then on the next Day after, and shall duly and  
 “ orderly proceed thereon from Day to Day,  
 “ *Sundays* excepted, untill such Poll be finished,  
 “ and shall finish the Poll at Elections by the  
 “ Liverymen within seven Days, exclusive of  
 “ *Sundays*, and the Poll at the Wardmote within  
 “ three Days, exclusive of *Sunday*, after com-  
 “ mencing the same respectively.”

“ And shall, upon adjourning the Poll on each  
 “ Day, at all and every the Elections aforesaid,  
 “ seal up the Poll Books with the Seals, and in  
 “ the Presence of such of the respective Candi-  
 “ dates, or Persons deputed by them, as shall  
 “ desire the same; and the said Poll Books shall  
 “ not be opened again, but at the Time and  
 “ Place of meeting in Pursuance of such Adjourn-  
 “ ment; and after the said Poll is finished, the  
 “ said Poll Books being sealed up as aforesaid,  
 “ shall within two Days after, be publickly open-  
 “ ed at the Place of Election, and be duly and  
 “ truly cast up; and within two Days after such  
 “ casting up, the Number of the Votes or Polls  
 “ for each Candidate shall be truly, fairly and  
 “ publickly declared to the Electors at the Place  
 “ of Election, by the Officer or Officers presid-  
 “ ing at such Elections.

*Seet. 4.  
 directing  
 in what  
 Manner,  
 and within  
 what Time  
 a Scrutiny  
 is to be car-  
 ried on and  
 ended.*

“ If a Scrutiny shall, upon such Declaration  
 “ made, be lawfully demanded, the same shall  
 “ be granted and proceeded upon, and the re-  
 “ spective Candidates shall immediately nominate  
 “ to the presiding Officer or Officers at such  
 “ Elections, any Number of Persons qualified to  
 “ Vote at such Election, not exceeding six, to  
 “ be Scrutineers for and on Behalf of the Candi-  
 “ date or Candidates on each Side, to whom the  
 “ Presiding Officer or Officers at such Elections  
 “ shall within six Days next after such Scrutiny  
 “ shall be demanded, upon Request and at the  
 “ Charge of the Candidate or Candidates, or any  
 “ the Scrutineers on his or their Behalfs, deliver  
 “ or cause to be delivered to him, or them, a  
 “ true Copy, signed by such Officer or Officers,  
 “ of the Poll taken at such Elections.

“ And all and every the Scrutinies to be had  
 “ or taken upon any Election to be made by the  
 “ Liverymen of the said City shall begin within  
 “ ten Days after the Delivery of the Copies of  
 “ the said Polls; and be proceeded on Day by  
 “ Day (*Sundays* excepted) and shall be finished  
 “ within fifteen Days after the Commencement  
 “ of such Scrutiny; and thereupon the Pre-  
 “ siding Officer or Officers shall within four  
 “ Days after the finishing such Scrutiny, pub-  
 “ lickly declare, at the Place of such Election,  
 “ which of the Candidates is or are duly elected,  
 “ and the Number of Legal Votes for each Can-  
 “ didate appearing to him or them upon such  
 “ Scrutiny.

“ And on the Election of any Officer or Offi-

“ cers at the respective Wardmotes of the said  
 “ City, if a Scrutiny be demanded, the Candi-  
 “ dates or Scrutineers, nominated on their Be-  
 “ halves respectively, shall within ten Days next  
 “ after the Receipt of the Copy or Copies of the  
 “ Polls taken at such Election, deliver or cause  
 “ to be delivered to the Presiding Officer or  
 “ Officers, the Names in Writing of the several  
 “ Persons, who have Polled in the said Election,  
 “ against whose Votes they shall object, with  
 “ the particular Objections against each respective  
 “ Name, and the Presiding Officer or Officers  
 “ shall thereupon, within three Days next follow-  
 “ ing, at the Request and Charges of any Can-  
 “ didate or Candidates, or the Scrutineers named  
 “ on his or their Behalfs, deliver, or cause to be  
 “ delivered to him or them, one or more true  
 “ Copy or Copies (signed as aforesaid) of the  
 “ Paper, containing such Names and Objections  
 “ as aforesaid; and the Presiding Officer or  
 “ Officers within ten Days then next following  
 “ (exclusive of *Sundays*) after having fully heard  
 “ such of the said Candidates, as shall desire the  
 “ same, or some Person appointed by him or  
 “ them, touching such Objections, shall at or in  
 “ the Place of Election openly and publickly de-  
 “ clare, which of the said Candidates is or are  
 “ duly elected, and the Number of Legal Votes  
 “ for each Candidate appearing to him or them  
 “ upon such Scrutiny.

“ And if the Presiding Officer or Officers, or  
 “ any other Person or Persons shall offend in the  
 “ Premises, every such Offender shall forfeit, for  
 “ every such Offence, the Sum of two hundred  
 “ Pounds of lawful Money of *Great Britain*,  
 “ with full Costs of Suit, over and above all Pe-  
 “ nalties and Forfeitures inflicted by any other  
 “ Act or Acts of Parliament.

“ And it is hereby further Enacted, That  
 “ no Person or Persons whatsoever, shall from  
 “ and after, &c. have any Right or Title to  
 “ Vote at any Election of a Citizen or Citizens  
 “ to serve in Parliament for the said City, or of  
 “ any Mayor or other Officer or Officers to be  
 “ chosen by the Liverymen thereof, who have not  
 “ been upon the Livery by the Space of twelve  
 “ Kalendar Months before such Election; and  
 “ who shall not have paid their respective Livery  
 “ Fines, or who, having paid the same, shall have  
 “ received such Fines back again, in part or all;  
 “ or shall have had any Allowance in respect  
 “ thereof.

“ And whereas divers Controversies and Dis-  
 “ putes have arisen in the said City of *London*,  
 “ touching the Right of Election of Aldermen  
 “ and Common-Councilmen for the respective  
 “ Wards of the said City; for quieting all such  
 “ Disputes and Controversies for the future, it is  
 “ hereby further Enacted by the Authority afore-  
 “ said, That from and after the said first Day of  
 “ *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1725, the  
 “ Right of Election of Aldermen and Common-  
 “ Councilmen for the several and respective  
 “ Wards of the said City, shall belong and ap-  
 “ pertain to Freemen of the said City of *London*  
 “ being Householders, paying Scot, as herein  
 “ after is mentioned and provided, and bearing  
 “ Lot, when required, in their several and re-  
 “ spective Wards, and to none other whatsoever.

“ Pro-

*Seet. 14.  
 declaring  
 what Li-  
 verymen  
 are to be  
 excluded  
 from  
 Voting at  
 a Com-  
 mon-Hall.*

*Seet. 7.  
 which  
 Enacts the  
 Qualifica-  
 tions ne-  
 cessary to  
 entitle one  
 to Vote for  
 Alderman  
 and Com-  
 mon-  
 Council-  
 men.*



The 8th and Part of the 10th Proviso, describing in what manner Householders are to be entitled to Vote, &c.

“ Provided nevertheless, that the Houses of  
 “ such Householders be respectively of the true  
 “ and real Value of ten Pounds a Year at least;  
 “ and that such Householders be respectively the  
 “ sole Occupiers of such Houses; and have  
 “ actually been in Possession respectively of a  
 “ House of such Value, in the Ward wherein  
 “ the Election is made, by the Space of twelve  
 “ Kalendar Months next before such Election.  
 “ And

“ Sect. 10. Provided always, That such House-  
 “ holder, within the Space aforesaid, shall have  
 “ been rated or charged, and contributed or paid  
 “ his Scot to all and singular the Rates and Taxes  
 “ (other than and except annual Aids granted by  
 “ Parliament) whereunto the Citizens of London,  
 “ inhabiting therein, are or shall be liable; or  
 “ shall have paid in the whole to the said Rates  
 “ and Taxes, or some of them, except as afore-  
 “ said, thirty Shillings a Year at least.

The 9th Proviso, which ascertains what are the Rules and Taxes to which such Householders ought to pay their Scot.

“ Provided also, and for the better ascertaining  
 “ what are the Rates and Taxes, to which such  
 “ Householders ought to contribute and pay  
 “ their Scot, the same are hereby Declared and  
 “ Enacted to be, a Rate to the Church; to the  
 “ Poor; to the Scavenger; to the Orphans;  
 “ and to the Rates in lieu of or for the Watch  
 “ and Ward; and to such other annual Rates,  
 “ as the Citizens of London, inhabiting therein,  
 “ shall hereafter be liable unto, other than and  
 “ except annual Aids granted or to be granted  
 “ by Parliament; and in Case any such House-  
 “ holder, within the Space aforesaid, shall have  
 “ been rated and charged, and contributed and  
 “ paid his Scot to all the said Rates or Taxes,  
 “ or thirty Shillings a Year to all, or some of  
 “ them, except as aforesaid, every such Person  
 “ shall be deemed and taken to be a Person pay-  
 “ ing of Scot.

Sect. 10. relating to Partners.

“ And in Case any two or more Partners  
 “ carry on a joint Trade in any such House  
 “ together, and shall have been Householders of  
 “ such House by such Space of Time, as afore-  
 “ said; such Partners shall, paying their Scot in  
 “ manner aforesaid, and bearing their respective  
 “ proper Lots, if required, have Votes at the  
 “ Elections aforesaid; so as such House, wherein  
 “ such Partners carry on their Trade, be of the  
 “ true and real yearly Value of as many respective  
 “ Sums of ten Pounds a Year, computed toge-  
 “ ther, as there are Partners.

Sect. 12. relating to several Inhabitants.

“ Provided also, that where two Persons and  
 “ no more, not being Partners, shall have by  
 “ the Space aforesaid, severally inhabited in the  
 “ same House, such two Persons, severally pay-  
 “ ing their Scots, and bearing their respective  
 “ Lots, as aforesaid, shall have Votes at the Elec-  
 “ tion aforesaid; so as such House, wherein such  
 “ two Persons inhabit, be of the true and real  
 “ yearly Value of twenty Pounds or upwards;  
 “ and that each of the said Persons doth pay the  
 “ yearly Rent of ten Pounds at the least, for his  
 “ respective Part of such House.

Sect. 14. declaring the general Disqualifications of Voting at all Elections what-  
 ever,

“ And no Person or Persons whatsoever,  
 “ shall have any Right to Vote at any Election  
 “ of a Citizen or Citizens to serve in Parlia-  
 “ ment; or of any Mayor, Alderman, or other  
 “ Officer or Officers of or for the said City,  
 “ or any the Wards, or Precincts thereof, who  
 No. 101.

within the City of London.

“ have at any Time within the Space of two  
 “ Years next, before such Election or Elections,  
 “ requested to be, and accordingly have been dis-  
 “ charged from paying to the Rates and Taxes,  
 “ to which the Citizens of London, inhabiting  
 “ therein, are or shall be liable, as aforesaid, or  
 “ any of them; or have within the Space afore-  
 “ said, had or received any Alms whatsoever;  
 “ and the Vote of every such Person shall be  
 “ void.

To which add the disabling Clause inserted in  
 the Statutes of 9 George II. Chap. 20. Sect. 13.  
 and 10 George II. Chap. 22. Sect. 10. with Regard  
 to the Neglect or Refusal to pay the Lamp or  
 Watch Rates.

“ And to the end that the Payment of the  
 “ said Rates and Assessments for the Purposes  
 “ aforesaid, may be effectually enforced, be it  
 “ further Enacted, &c. That every Freeman  
 “ of London, liable to pay the Rates and Assess-  
 “ ments as aforesaid, who shall have neglected or  
 “ refused to pay the said Rates and Assessments to  
 “ the Person or Persons authorised and empow-  
 “ ered to collect and receive the same, (the  
 “ same having been lawfully demanded) or shall  
 “ have desired to be excused from paying such  
 “ Rates and Assessments, shall be under the same  
 “ incapacity of Voting at Elections within the  
 “ said City of London, as any Person or Persons  
 “ now is or are, who do not pay their Scot and  
 “ Lot to the several yearly Rates and Taxes, to  
 “ which the Citizens of London are at this Time  
 “ liable.”

And as an Encouragement to Merchants, and  
 other Persons of Wealth and Abilities, residing  
 within the City, who have hitherto been prevented  
 from becoming free of the same, by Freemen  
 being restricted from disposing of their Estates  
 by Will: It was enacted by the Authority afore-  
 said, That from and after the First of June  
 in the Year above-mentioned, all Freemen un-  
 married, and who have not Issue by any former  
 Marriage, as well as all such that shall become  
 free of the City of London after the Time afore-  
 said, may dispose of their personal Estates in all  
 Respects, as if there never had been any Custom  
 in the City to the contrary.

And to prevent the inevitable Crime of Perjury  
 in the Citizens, by their being formerly obliged,  
 at their Admission into the Freedom of the City,  
 to take the following Oath:

“ Ye shall swear that ye shall be good and  
 “ true to our Sovereign Lord King George, and to  
 “ the Heirs of our said Sovereign Lord the  
 “ King: Obeysant and obedient ye shall be to  
 “ the Mayor and Ministers of this City; the  
 “ Franchises and Customs thereof ye shall main-  
 “ tain, and this City keep harmless in that  
 “ which in you is. Ye shall be contributory to  
 “ all manner of Charges within the City, as  
 “ Summons, Watches, Contributions, Taxes,  
 “ Tallages, Lot and Scot, and to all other  
 “ Charges, bearing your Part as a Freeman  
 “ ought to do. Ye shall colour no Foreigners,  
 “ Goods, under or in your Name, whereby the  
 “ King, or this City, might or may lose their  
 “ Customs or Advantages. Ye shall know no  
 “ Foreigner to buy or sell any Merchandize  
 “ with any other Foreigner within this City,  
 “ or



“or Franchise thereof, but ye shall warn the  
 “Chamberlain thereof, or some Minister of the  
 “Chamber. Ye shall implead or sue no Free-  
 “man out of this City, whilst ye may have  
 “Right and Law within the same City. Ye  
 “shall take none Apprentice, but if he be free  
 “born, (that is to say) no Bondman’s Son, nor  
 “the Son of any Alien, and for no less Term  
 “than for seven Years, without Fraud and De-  
 “ceit: And within the first Year, ye shall  
 “cause him to be enrolled, or else pay such  
 “Fine as shall be reasonably imposed upon you  
 “for omitting the same; and after his Term’s End,  
 “within convenient Time, (being required) ye  
 “shall make him free of this City, if he have  
 “well and truly served you. Ye shall also keep  
 “the King’s Peace in your own Person. Ye shall  
 “know no Gatherings, Conventicles, or Con-  
 “spiracies made against the King’s Peace, but  
 “ye shall warn the Mayor thereof, or let it to  
 “your Power. All the Points and Articles ye  
 “shall well and truly keep, according to the  
 “Laws and Customs of this City to your Power.  
 “So God you help.”

The following, which is administered to all  
 Persons at their Admission into the Freedom of  
 the City was constituted in its room.

“Ye shall swear, that ye shall be good and  
 “true to our Sovereign Lord King George, and  
 “to the Heirs of our said Sovereign Lord the  
 “King. Obeisant and obedient ye shall be to  
 “the Mayor and Ministers of this City; the  
 “Franchises and Customs thereof ye shall main-  
 “tain, and this City keep harmless in that  
 “which in you is. Ye shall be contributory to  
 “all manner of Charges within the City, as  
 “Summons, Watches, Contributions, Taxes,  
 “Tallages, Lot and Scot, and to all other  
 “Charges, bearing your Part, as a Freeman  
 “ought to do. Ye shall colour no Foreigners  
 “Goods under or in your Name, whereby the  
 “King, or this City might or may lose their  
 “Customs or Advantages. Ye shall take none  
 “Apprentice for any less Term than for seven  
 “Years, without Fraud or Deceit: And within  
 “the first Year ye shall cause him to be enrolled,  
 “or else pay such Fine as shall be reasonably  
 “imposed upon you for omitting the same; and  
 “after his Term’s End, within convenient Time  
 “(being required) ye shall make him free of  
 “this City, if he have well and truly served  
 “you. Ye shall also keep the King’s Peace in  
 “your own Person. Ye shall know no Gather-  
 “ings, Conventicles, or Conspiracies made a-  
 “gainst the King’s Peace, but ye shall warn the  
 “Mayor thereof, or let it to your Power. All  
 “these Points and Articles ye shall well and truly  
 “keep, according to the Laws and Customs of  
 “this City to your Power. So God you help.”

To what has been said of the Aldermen of this  
 City, I shall only add, that they are the second  
 constituent Part of the City Legislature, and all  
 of them that have passed the Chair, and three  
 under it, are by Charter perpetual Justices of the  
 Peace within the City; and by the same Power,  
 they are by virtue of their Office exempt from  
 serving on Inquests, Juries, &c. as they are like-  
 wise without the City from Parish Offices, &c.

Richard I. as already observed, having chang-  
 ed the Names of two of the Magistrates of  
 this City, from those mentioned in the Charter of  
 Henry I. his Great-Grandfather, viz. from the  
 Appellation of Sheriffs to that of Bailiffs; how-  
 ever it was only a Change of Name, and not of  
 Office: For as the *Norman* Appellative of Bailiff  
 implies an Intendant, Collector, or petty Magi-  
 strate; so doth the *Saxon* Scirgrave or Sheriff im-  
 port the same, *Scire* signifying a Division, and  
*Grave* (as already mentioned) a Judge, Overseer,  
 or Collector; which Epithet of Sheriff was pro-  
 bably at first brought into Use in this City, upon  
 King Henry I’s granting the Sheriffrick of *Mid-  
 dlessex* to the Citizens of *London*.

The Appellation of Bailiff proving of no long  
 Duration, the more antient one of Sheriff was re-  
 stored to the Executors of that Office, who at pre-  
 sent are chosen by the Liverymen of the several  
 Companies on *Midsummer-day*, and whose Office,  
 according to our great Antiquary, is to collect  
 the publick Revenues within their several Juris-  
 dictions, to gather into the Exchequer all Fines,  
 to serve the King’s Writs of Process, and by the  
*Posse Comitatus* to compel head-strong and obsti-  
 nate Men to submit to the Decisions of the Law,  
 to attend the Judges and execute their Orders,  
 to impanel Juries, to bring in their Verdicts to  
 the Judges, and to take care that all condemned  
 Criminals be duly executed.

The List of the Sheriffs of *London* being car-  
 ried no higher, by any Author hitherto published,  
 than the first of Richard I. in the Year 1189, I  
 shall supply that Defect from a Manuscript in the  
 King’s Library, wherein the Names of the said  
 Officers are carried up to the Time of King *Ed-  
 ward the Confessor*; but the Years of their re-  
 spective Governments not being ascertained, the  
 Dates of such Offices of this City are only record-  
 ed from the Year 1188, as will appear by the  
 following Account of the said Officers, taken  
 from the most antient Record in the Archives of  
*Guildhall*, intitled, *De Antiquis Legibus Liber*; by  
 which I am not only enabled to rectify the Mis-  
 takes and Misnomers in *Fabian*, *Arnold*, and *Stow*,  
 till the Year 1266, but likewise the Dates of the  
 several Governments, and Spelling the Names of  
 the said Officers, which the said Authors have  
 unwarrantably modernized.

Camd:  
 Brit. in  
 Com.  
 Mid.

### A List of the SHERIFFS of LONDON.

Years.	Sheriffs.	Years.	Sheriffs.	Years.	Sheriffs.
00,	Wolgarius	1192,	Roger le Duc, Roger fil. Alani	1202,	Walt. le Brun, Will. Chaumberleyn
00,	Geffrey de Magnum	1193,	Will. fil. Isabel, Will. fil. Aluf.	1203,	Tho. de Haville, Hamund Brand.
00,	Hugh Bock	1194,	Robert Befaul, Jukel Alderman	1204,	John Waleran, Rich. de Wincestre
00,	Abericus de Vere	1195,	Godard de Antioche, Ro. fil. Durant	1205,	John Elylond, Edmund de la Halle
00,	Gilbert Beck, Peter Fitz. Walter	1196,	Robert Blundul, Nichole Duket	1206,	Serle Mercier, Hen. de Sent Auban
00,	John Fitz-Negelly, Ernulph Buchell	1197,	Constantine fil. Aluf, Rob. de Bel	1207,	Robert de Wincestre, Will. Hardet
1188,	Henry de Cornhell, Rich. Reyner	1198,	Arnaud fil. Aluf, Rich. fil. Barthelmi	1208,	Thomas fil. Necl, Peres le Duc
1189,	John Herlisum, Roger le Duk	1199,	Roger de Desert, Jacob Alderman	1209,	Peres le Juneen, William Wite
1190,	Will. de Haville, John Bokoynte,	1200,	Sim. de Aldermanbir, Will. fil. Aliz	1210,	Stephen Crafful, Adam Witeby
1191,	Nichole Duket, Peres Nevlum	1201,	Norman le Blunt, John de Kai.	1211,	Goce fil. Peres, John Gerlande
				1212,	Const.



*Years. Sheriffs.*  
 1212, Conft. Unienis, Randolph Elyland  
 1213, Martin fil. Aliz, Peter Bac.  
 1214, Salmon de Basing, Hugo de Basing  
 1215, Andrew Nevelun, John Travers  
 1216, Benet le Seynter, Will. Blundus  
 1217, Randolph Elyland, Tho. Bokerel  
 1218, Goce le Pefur, John Viel  
 1219, John Viel, Richard de Wimbeldon  
 1220, Richard Renger, Goce Juniens  
 1221, Richard Renger, Thomas Lambert  
 1222, Thomas Lambert, William Joyner  
 1223, John Travers, Andrew Bokerel  
 1224, Andrew Bokerel, John Travers  
 1225, Roger le Duc, Martyn fil. William  
 1226, Martyn fil. William, Roger le Duc  
 1227, Henry de Cochin, Stephen Bokerel  
 1228, Stephen Bokerel, Henry de Cochin  
 1229, Rob. fil. John, Walter de Wencestre  
 1230, John de Woburne, Rich. fil. Walter  
 1231, Walter de Bufe, Michel de Seynt Heleyne  
 1232, Henry Edlmonton, Gerard Bat  
 1233, Roger Blundus, Simon fil. Marie  
 1234, Radulph Afwy, John Norman  
 1235, Gerard Bat, Robert Hardel  
 1236, Henry de Cochin, Jurdan de Coventre  
 1237, John de Walbroc, Gervafe Chaumberleyne  
 1238, John de Wilehale, John de Coudres  
 1239, Remer de Bungeye, Radulph Afwy  
 1240, Michel Tony, John de Gyfors  
 1241, John Viel, Thomas Dureme  
 1242, Radulph Afwy, Robert fil. John  
 1243, Adam de Gyfeburne, Hugo Blundul  
 1244, Nichole Bat, Radulph de Arcubus  
 1245, Nichole Bat, Robert de Cornhull  
 1246, Simon fil. Marie, Laurence de Frowick  
 1247, William Viel, Nichole Bat  
 1248, Nichole fil. Joci, Galfred de Wincestre  
 1249, John Tolesan, Radulph Hardel  
 1250, Humf. de Faber, Will. fil. Richard  
 1251, Nichole Bat, Laurence de Frowik  
 1252, William de Dureme, Thomas de Winburne  
 1253, Rich. Picard, John de Norhamton  
 1254, William Afwy, Henry Walemund  
 1255, Mathias Bokerel, John le Minur.  
 1256, William Afwy, Richard Ewelle  
 1257, Tho. fil. Thomas, Rob. de Catelene  
 1258, John Adrian, Robert de Cornhull  
 1259, Adam Browning, Hen. de Coventre  
 1260, Rich. Picard, John de Norhamton  
 1261, Philip le Tailur, Rich. de Walebroc  
 1262, Osbert de Suffolchia, Robert de Munpeylers  
 1263, Gregori de Rokeffe, Tho. de Forda  
 1264, Edward Blund, Peter Aunger  
 1265, Gregori de Rokeffe, Simon Hadeftok  
 1266, John Adryan, Luke Badecot  
 1267, Tho. Bafynge, Rob. de Cornehyll  
 1268, Willyam de Durham, Walter Henry  
 1269, Willyam Haddystoke, Anketyll de Alverne  
 1270, Walter Porter, John Taylour  
 1271, Gregory Rokysle, Henry Waleys  
 1272, Richard Parys, John Bedyll  
 1273, John Horne, Walter Potter  
 1274, Nich. Wyncheffer, Henry Coventre  
 1275, Lucas Patincourt, Henry Frowyke  
 1276, John Horne, Rauffe Blount  
 1277, Robert Bracey, Rauffe Fenour  
 1278, Johan Adryan, Walter Langley  
 1279, Robert Bafyng, Wylliam Mazarer  
 1280, Thomas Box, Rauffe More  
 1281, Wyll. Faryngdon, Nic. Wyncheffer  
 1282, Wyll. Mazaner, Nic. Wyncheffer  
 1283, Rauffe Blunt, Hawkyn Betnell  
 1284, Jordan Goodchepe, Martyn Box  
 1285, Steph. Cornehyll, Robert Rokefby  
 1286, Walter Blount, Johan Wade  
 1287, Thomas Croffe, Willyam Hawteyn  
 1288, Willyam Hereford, Thomas Stanys  
 1289, Wyll. Betayn, Johan of Canterbury  
 1290, Fulke of St. Edmund, Salamon Langforde  
 1291, Thomas Romayn, Wyll. de Lyre  
 1292, Rauffe Blount, Hamonde Boxe  
 1293, Henry Bale, Elys Russell  
 1294, Robert Rokefley, Martyn Awbry  
 1295, Henry Boxe, Richard Gloucester  
 1296, Johan Dunstable, Ad. Halyngbery  
 1297, Thomas Suff, Adam de Fulham  
 1298, John de Stordforde, Willyam de Stortforde  
 1299, Richard Refham, Thomas Seley  
 1300, John Armenter, Hen. de Fryngeryth

*Years. Sheriffs.*  
 1301, Luke Haverynge, Rich. Champeis  
 1302, Robert Caller, Peter Bosham  
 1303, Hugh Pourt, Simon Parys  
 1304, Wylliam Combmartyn, Johan de Burfforde  
 1305, Roger Parys, John Lyncolln  
 1306, Raynold Doderell, Will. Canfyn  
 1307, Symon Bolet, Godf. de la Conduyt  
 1308, Nicholas Pygotte, Myghell Drury  
 1309, Wylliam Bafynge, John Butler  
 1310, James of St. Edmund, Rog. Palmer  
 1311, Symon Scroppe, Peter Blacnay  
 1312, Symon Merwode, Rych. Wyllforde  
 1313, John Lambyn, Adam Lutekyn  
 1314, Adam Burden, Hugh Gayton  
 1315, Stephan of Abyngdone, Hamonde Chykwell  
 1316, Hamonde Goodchepe, Wylliam Redynge  
 1317, Wylliam Cafton, Rauffe Palmer  
 1318, Johan Pryoure, Wylliam Furneure  
 1319, Johan Pontenay, John Dallynge  
 1320, Symon Abyngdon, Johan Preston  
 1321, Reynolde at Conduyt, Wylliam Prodham  
 1322, Rych. Constantyne, Rich. Hakeney  
 1323, Johan Grantham, Rycharde of Ely  
 1324, Adam Salisbury, Johan of Oxynforde  
 1325, Benet of Fulham, Johan Causton  
 1326, Gylbert Moordon, Johan Cotton  
 1327, Henry Darcy, Johan Hawteyne  
 1328, Sym. Fraunces, Hen. Combmartyne  
 1329, Rychard Lazar, Henry Gyfors  
 1330, Robert of Ely, Thomas Harworde  
 1331, Johan Mockynge, Andrew Awbry  
 1332, Nicholas Pyke, Johan Husband  
 1333, Johan Hamonde, Wyll. Hinfarde  
 1334, Johan Kyngfton, Walter Turke  
 1335, Walter Mordon, Richard Upton  
 1336, Wylliam Brykelfworthe, Johan Northail  
 1337, Walter Neale, Nycholas Crane  
 1338, Wyll. Pountfryt, Hugh Marbre  
 1339, Wyll. Thorney, Roger Forsham  
 1340, Adam Lucas, Bartholomewe Marres  
 1341, Richard Berkyng, Johan Rockyslee  
 1342, Johan Luskyn, Rich. Kyslyngbury  
 1343, Johan Stewarde, Johan Aleysham  
 1344, Geoffrey Wychyngham, Tho. Legge  
 1345, Edm. Hempnall, Johan Gloucester  
 1346, Johan Croydon, Wylliam Clopton  
 1347, Adam Bramfon, Rich. Befyngftoke  
 1348, Henry Pycarde, Symond Dolfely  
 1349, Adam Bury, Rauffe Lynne  
 1350, Johan Notte, Wylliam Worcestre  
 1351, Johan Wrothe, Gylbert Steyndrope  
 1352, Johan Peche, Johan Stodeney  
 1353, Johan Welde, Johan Lytell  
 1354, Will. Totingham, Richard Smet  
 1355, Thomas Forfter, Thomas Brandon  
 1356, Richard Notyngham, Tho. Dofell  
 1357, Stephen Caundyshe, Bartylmewe refelyng  
 1358, Johan Bernes, Johan Bury  
 1359, Symond de Benyngton, Johan Chycheffer  
 1360, Johan Denys, Walter Borney  
 1361, Wylliam Holbech, James Tame  
 1362, John of St. Albones, James Andrew  
 1363, Richard Croydon, Johan Hyltofte  
 1364, Johan of Metforde, Symond de Mordon  
 1365, Johan Bykylfworth, Johan Yrelande  
 1366, Johan Warde, Wylliam Dykman  
 1367, Johan Tergolde, Wyll. Dykman  
 1368, Ad. Wymbyngham, Rob. Gyrdeley  
 1369, Johan Pyell, Hugh Holdyche  
 1370, Wylliam Walworth, Rob. Gayton  
 1371, Robert Hatfelde, Robert Gayton  
 1372, Johan Phylpott, Nycholas Brember  
 1373, Johan Awbry, Johan Fyfyhyde  
 1374, Rycharde Lyons, Wyll. Wodhouse  
 1375, Johan Hadley, Wylliam Newporte  
 1376, Johan Northampton, Rob. Launde  
 1377, Andrew Pykman, Nich. Twyforde  
 1378, Johan Boscham, Tho. Cornwaleys  
 1379, Johan Heyleffon, Wylliam Baret  
 1380, Walter Doket, Wyll. Knyghthode  
 1381, Johan Rote, Johan Hynde  
 1382, Johan Sely, Adam Bamme  
 1383, Symond Winchcombe, John More  
 1384, Nicholas Ereton, Johan Frenfhe  
 1385, John Organ, Johan Chyrcheman  
 1386, Wylliam Stondon, Wylliam More  
 1387, Wylliam Venour, Hughe Fortalfe  
 1388, Thomas Aufteyne, Adam Cathyll  
 1389, Johan Walcot, Johan Loveney  
 1389, Tho. Vyvent, Johan Fraunces

*Years. Sheriffs.*  
 1391, Johan Chadworth, Henry Vamere  
 1392, Gilb. Manfelde, Tho. Newyngtyn.  
 1393, Rich. Whyttington, Drew Barentyne  
 1394, Wylliam Brampton, Tho. Knolles  
 1395, Roger Elys, Johan Sheryngham  
 1396, Thomas Wyllforde, Wyll. Parker  
 1397, Wyll. Askham, Johan Wodecokke  
 1398, Johan Wade, Johan Warner  
 1399, Wylliam Waldern, Wylliam Hyde  
 1400, Wylliam Wakele, Wylliam Eliot  
 1401, Wyll. Venour, Will. Fremyngham  
 1402, Richard Marlowe, Robert Chicheley  
 1403, Thomas Fawconer, Thomas Poll  
 1404, William Lowfte, Steph. Spylman  
 1405, Henry Barton, Wylliam Crowner  
 1406, Nych. Wotton, Godfrey Brooke  
 1407, Henry Pomfret, Henry Hatton  
 1408, Thomas Duke, Wylliam Norton  
 1409, Johan Lawe, Wylliam Chycheley  
 1410, Johan Penne, Thomas Pyke  
 1411, Johan Raynewell, Wyll. Cotton  
 1412, Rauf. Levenhem, Wyll. Sevnok  
 1413, Johan Sutton, Johan Micoll  
 1414, Johan Mychell, Thomas Aleyn  
 1415, Aleyn Everard, Tho. Cambrydge  
 1416, Rob. Wodtyngdon, Johan Coventre  
 1417, Henry Rede, Johan Gedney  
 1418, Johan Pryan, Rauffe Barton, Johan Parnasse  
 1419, Robert Whyttingham, Johan Butler  
 1420, Johan Boteler, Wylliam Welton  
 1421, Richard Goffelyn, Willyam Welton  
 1422, William Ekfelde, Robert Taterfale  
 1423, Nycholas James, Tho. Wadeforde  
 1424, Symon Seman, John Bywater  
 1425, Wylliam Mylred, Johan Brokle  
 1426, Johan Arnold, Johan Hyghman  
 1427, Henry Frowick, Robert Otley  
 1428, Tho. Duffhouse, Rauffe Holand  
 1429, Johan Ruffe, Rauffe Holand  
 1430, Water Chertsey, Robert Large  
 1431, Johan Addyree, Stephen Browne  
 1432, Johan Olney, Johan Paddyfley  
 1433, Thomas Chalton, Johan Lynge  
 1434, Thomas Bernwell, Simond Eyer  
 1435, Thomas Catworth, Robert Clopton  
 1436, Thomas Morsted, Wyll. Gregory  
 1437, Wyll. Chapman, Wyll. Halys  
 1438, Hugh Dyke, Nicholas Yr  
 1439, Robert Marchall, Phylp Malpas  
 1440, Johan Sutton, Wyll. Whetynhale  
 1441, William Cumby, Richard Ryche  
 1442, Thomas Beaumont, Rich. Nordon  
 1443, Nych. Wyfforde, Johan Norman  
 1444, Stephyn Forfter, Hugh Wyche  
 1445, Johan Dene, Geoffrey Feldyng  
 1446, Robert Hene, Godfrey Beloyne  
 1447, Wylliam Abraham, Thomas Scot  
 1448, Wyll. Cantlow, Wyll. Marowe  
 1449, Wylliam Telyn, Tho. Canynges  
 1450, Johan M. dylton, Wylliam Dere  
 1451, Math. Phylp, Chr. dofer Warton  
 1452, Richard Lee, Richard Alley  
 1453, Johan Walden, Thomas Cooke  
 1454, Johan Felde, Wylliam Taylour  
 1455, Johan Yonge, Thomas Oulgrave  
 1456, Johan teward, Rauffe Verney  
 1457, Wylliam Edward, Thomas Reyner  
 1458, Rauffe Jofelyn, Richard Nedeham  
 1459, Johan Plummer, Wylliam Stocker  
 1460, Rych. Hemynge, Johan Lambarde  
 1461, Johan Looke, George Irelande  
 1462, Will. Hampton, Bartylmew Jemys  
 1463, Robert Basset, Thomas Muschamp  
 1464, John Tate, Johan Stone  
 1465, Sir Henry Wavyr, James Constantyne  
 1466, Johan Brown, Henry Bryce, Johan Stockton  
 1467, Humffry Heyforde, Tho. Stalbroke  
 1468, Wyll. Haryot, Symond de Smyth  
 1469, Robert Drope, Richard Gardyner  
 1470, Johan Crosby, Johan Warde  
 1471, Johan Alieyn, Johan Shelley  
 1472, Johan Browne, Thomas Bledlow  
 1473, Johan Stocker, Robert Byllyfdon  
 1474, Edmond Shaa, Thomas Hylle  
 1475, Hugh Bryce, Robert Colwych  
 1476, Richard Rawfon, Wylliam Horne  
 1477, Johan Stocker, Henry Colet  
 1478, Robert Hardyng, Robert Byfelde  
 1479, Thomas Ilam, Johan Warde  
 1480, William Danyell, William Bakon  
 1481, Robert Tate, Wylliam Wyking, Richard Chawry  
 1482, Wylliam Whyte, Johan Mathewe  
 1483, Thomas Norlond, Wyll. Martyn  
 1484, Richard Chettir, Thomas Bretayn  
 1485, Johan



Years.	Sheriffs.	Years.	Sheriffs.	Years.	Sheriffs.
1485,	Johan Tate, Johan Tate	1573,	James Harvie, Thomas Pullifon	1661,	Francis Menhil, Samuel Stading
1486,	Hugh Clopton, Johan Percyvall	1574,	Thomas Blancke, Anthony Gamage	1662,	Sir Thomas Bludworth, Sir Will Turner
1487,	Johan Fenkyll, Johan Remyngton	1575,	Edward Osborne, Wolftane Dixie	1663,	Sir Richard Ford, Sir Rich Rives
1488,	Wyllyam Ifaak, Rauf Tilny	1576,	William Kimpton, George Barne	1664,	George Waterman, Charles Doe
1489,	Wyllyam Capell, Johan Brooke	1577,	Nich. Backhouse, Francis Bowyer	1665,	Robert Hanton, William Hooker
1490,	Henry Coote, Robert Revell, Hugh Pemberton	1578,	George Bond, Thomas Starkie	1666,	Sir Robert Vynor, Sir Joseph Sheldon
1491,	Thomas Wood, Wyllyam Browne	1579,	Martin Calthorp, John Hart	1667,	Sir Dennis Gawden, Sir Thomas Davies
1492,	William Purchase, Wylly. Walbek	1580,	Ralph Woodcock, John Alate	1668,	John Froth, Francis Chaplin
1493,	Robert Fabyan, Johan Wyngar	1581,	Richard Martin, William Webbe	1669,	John Smith, James Edwards
1494,	Nycholas Alwyn, Johan Warner	1582,	William Rowe, John Hayden	1670,	Dannet Fortin, William Comeldon, Patience Wood
1495,	Thomas Knefworth, Henry Somyr	1583,	William Masham, John Spencer	1671,	Jonat. Dawes, Robert Clayton, John Moore
1496,	Johan Shaa, Richarde Haddon	1584,	Stephen Slany, Henry Billingsley	1672,	Sir William Prichard, Sir James Smith
1497,	Bartholomew Reed, Thomas Wyndought	1585,	Anthony Radcliffe, Henry Parnell	1673,	Henry Tulse, Robert Goffey
1498,	Thomas Bradbery, Steven Jenyns	1586,	Robert House, William Elkin	1674,	Sir Nathaniel Henne, John Le-thieulier
1499,	Jamys Wilforde, Rychard Brond	1587,	Thomas Skinner, John Ketcher	1675,	Thomas Gold, John Shorter
1500,	Johan Hawys, William Stede	1588,	Hugh Ofley, Richard Saltenfall	1676,	John Peake, Thomas Stampe
1501,	Syr Laurence Aylemer, Hen. Hede	1589,	Richard Gurney, Stephen Some	1677,	William Lawkone, Thomas Beckford
1502,	Henry Keble, Nycholas Nynes	1590,	Nicholas Mofley, Robert Broke	1678,	Richard How, John Chapman
1503,	Chrytoffer Hawys, Robert Wattes, Thomas Granger	1591,	William Rider, Benet Barnham	1679,	Jonathan Raymond, Simon Lewis
1504,	Roger Achylly, Wyllyam Browne	1592,	John Gerard, Robert Taylor	1680,	Slingby Bethell, Henry Cornith
1505,	Richard Shore, Roger Grove	1593,	Paul Banning, Peter Hanton	1681,	Thomas Pilkington, Samuel Shute
1506,	Wyllyam Copynger, Tho Johnfon, Wyllyam Fitz-Wyllyams	1594,	Robert Lee, Thomas Benet	1682,	Dudley North, Peter Rich
1507,	William Butler, Johan Kirkby	1595,	Thomas Low, Leonard Holiday	1683,	Peter Daniel, Samuel Dathwood
1508,	Thomas Exmew, Rychard Smyth	1596,	John Wattes, Richard Godard	1684,	William Gofling, Peter Vandepote
1509,	George Menox, John Doget	1597,	Henry Rowe, John More	1685,	Benjamin Thorowgood, Thomas Kenley
1510,	John Milborne, John Rest	1598,	Edward Holmeden, Robert Hampfon	1686,	Thomas Rawlinson, Tho. Fowles
1511,	Nicholas Skelton, Tho. Mirfine	1599,	Humphrey Weld, Roge Clarke	1687,	Bazil Firebrace, John Partons
1512,	Robert Aldarnes, Robert Fenrother	1600,	Robert Cambell, Thomas Smith	1688,	Sir Humphry Edwin, John Fleet
1513,	John Dawes, John Bridges	1601,	Henry Anderfon, William Glover	1689,	Christ Lethiculier, John Houbton
1514,	James Yarford, John Monday	1602,	James Pemberton, John Swinner-ton	1690,	Edward Clarke, Francis Child
1515,	Henry Warley, Richard Grey, William Bailey	1603,	Sir William Rumney, Sir Thomas Middleton	1691,	William L. Hurst, Richard Levett
1516,	Thomas Seimer, John Thurston	1604,	Sir Thomas Hayes, Sir Rog. Jones	1692,	Thomas Lane, Thomas Cooke
1517,	Thomas Baldrie, Raph Simondes	1605,	Clement Scudamor, Sir John Jolles	1693,	Thomas Abney, William Hedges
1518,	John Allen, James Spencer	1606,	William Walthall, John Lemon	1694,	John Sweetapple, William Cole
1519,	John Wilkinson, Nicholas Patrich	1607,	Geffrey Elwes, Nicholas Style	1695,	Edward Mills, Owen Buckingham
1520,	Sir John Skevington, John Kyme	1608,	George Bolles, Richard Farrington	1696,	John Wolfe, Samuel Hewit
1521,	John Breton, Thomas Pargetor	1609,	Sebastian Harvey, Will. Cockaine	1697,	Bartholomew Gracedien, James Collet
1522,	John Rudstone, John Champneis	1610,	Richard Pyat, Francis Jones	1698,	William Gore, Joseph Smart
1523,	Michael English, Nich. Jenines	1611,	Edward Barkham, George Smithes	1699,	Charles Duncombe, Henry Jones
1524,	Raph Dodmer, William Roch	1612,	Edward Rotherham, Alexander Prescot	1700,	Robert Beachcroft, Henry Purcell
1525,	John Cauntton, Christopher Askew	1613,	Thomas Bennet, Henry Jaye	1701,	William Withers, Peter Ployer, James Bateman
1526,	Stephen Peacocke, Nich. Lambert	1614,	Peter Proby, Martin Lumley	1702,	Rob. Beddingfield, Samuel Gerrard
1527,	John Hardy, William Holles	1615,	William Goare, John Goare	1703,	Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Sir Joseph Wolfe
1528,	Raph Warren, John Long	1616,	Allen Cotten, Cuthbert Hacket	1704,	Sir John Buckworth, Sir William Humphreys
1529,	Michael Dormer, Walter Champion	1617,	William Holyday, Robert Johnson	1705,	Sir Charles Thorold, Sir Samuel Sanier
1530,	William Dauntsey, Richard Champion	1618,	Richard Hearne, Hugh Hamersley	1706,	Sir William Benson, Sir Ambrose Crawley
1531,	Richard Gresham, Edward Altham	1619,	Richard Deane, James Cambell	1707,	Benjamin Green, Sir Charles Peers
1532,	Richard Reynoldes, Nich. Pinchon, John Martin, John Priest	1620,	Edward Allen, Robert Ducie	1708,	Charles Hopton, Richard Guy
1533,	William Forman, Sir Tho. Kitson	1621,	George Whitmore, Nich. Rainton	1709,	Sir Richard Hoare, Thomas Dank
1534,	Nicholas Levifon, Will. Denham	1622,	John Hodges, Humphrey Hanford	1710,	Sir George Thorold, Francis Eyles
1535,	Humphrey Munmoth, John Cootes	1623,	Ralph Freeman, Thomas Moulson	1711,	John Caille, William Stewart
1536,	Robert Paget, William Boyer	1624,	Rowland Heilin, Robert Packhurst	1712,	William Lewen, Sir Samuel Clarke
1537,	Sir John Gresham, Thomas Lewen	1625,	Thomas Westway, Ellis Crispe, John Poole, Christopher Cletherowe.	1713,	Francis Forbes, Joshua Harpe
1538,	William Welkenfon, Nich. Gibfon	1626,	Edward Bromfield, Richard Fenne	1714,	Rob. Breeden, Sir Randolph Knipe
1539,	John Feiry, Thomas Huntlow	1627,	Maurice Abbot, Henry Garway	1715,	Sir John Ward, Sir John Fryer
1540,	Sir William Laxton, Martin Bowes	1628,	Rowland Backhouse, Will. Acton	1716,	Sir Gerard Conyers, Charles Cooke
1541,	Rowland Hill, Henry Suckley	1629,	Humphrey Smith, Edmund Wright	1717,	Sir Peter Delme, Sir Harcourt Masters
1542,	Henry Habberthorne, Henry Amcotes	1630,	Arthur Abdy, Robert Cambell	1718,	Sir John Bull, Sir Thomas Ambrose
1543,	John Toleus, Richard Dobbes	1631,	Samuel Cranmer, Henry Prat	1719,	Sir John Eyles, Sir John Tash
1544,	John Wilford, Andrew Jude	1632,	Hugh Perry, Henry Andrews	1720,	Sir George Calwell, Sir William Billers
1545,	George Barnes, Ralph Alley	1633,	Gilbert Harrison, Richard Gurney	1721,	Sir George Mertins, Edw. Becher
1546,	Richard Jarveis, Thomas Curteis	1634,	John Highlord, John Cordall	1722,	Humphry Partons, Francis Child, Esqrs
1547,	Thomas White, Robert Charfey	1635,	Thomas Soame, John Gayer	1723,	Sir Richard Hopkins, Felix Feall, Edward Bellamy, Esqrs
1548,	William Locke, Sir John Ailife	1636,	William Abell, Jacob Gerrard	1724,	Robert Bailis, Joseph Pyle, Esqrs
1549,	Richard Turke, John Yorke	1637,	Thomas Atkyn, Edward Rudge	1725,	Francis Forten, Jeremiah Martin, John Thompson, Esqrs
1550,	Augustine Hind, John Lyon	1638,	Isaac Pennington, John Woollaston	1726,	Sir John Lock, William Ogborne, Esq;
1551,	John Lamberd, John Cowper	1639,	Thomas Adams, John Warner	1727,	Sir John Grosvenor, Tho. Lonsle, Esq;
1552,	William Gerard, John Maynard	1640,	John Towfe, Abrah. Reynardfon	1728,	Richard Brocas, Richard Levett, Esqrs
1553,	Thomas Ofley, William Huet	1641,	George Garret, George Clarke	1729,	Sir John Williams, John Barber, Esq;
1554,	David Woodrofe, William Chefter	1642,	John Langham, Thomas Andrews	1730,	John Fuller, Esq; Sir Isaac Shard
1555,	Thomas Leigh, John Machil	1643,	John Fowke, James Bunce	1731,	Samuel Ruffel, Thomas Funder, Esqrs
1556,	William Harper, John White	1644,	William Gibbs, Richard Chambers	1732,	Robert Alfop, Henry Hankey, Esqrs
1557,	Richard Malorie, James Aitham	1645,	John Kendrick, Thomas Foote	1733,	Robert Westley, Daniel Lambert, Esqrs
1558,	John Halse, Richard Champion	1646,	Thomas Cullum, Simon Edmonds	1734,	Micajah Perry, John Salter, Esqrs
1559,	Thomas Lodge, Roger Martin	1647,	Samuel Avery, John Bide		
1560,	Christopher Draper, Thomas Row	1648,	Thomas Vyner, Richard Browne		
1561,	Alexander Avenon, Humphrey Baskerville	1649,	Chr. Pack, Rowld. Wilfon, John Dethick		
1562,	Will. Alin, Richard Chamberlaine	1650,	Robert Tichborne, Richard Chiverton		
1563,	Edward Bankes, Rowland Heyward	1651,	John Ireton, Andrew Ryecard		
1564,	Edward Jakeman, Leonel Duckett	1652,	Stephen Eastwick, William Underwood		
1565,	John Rivers, James Hawes	1653,	James Philips, Walter Big		
1566,	Rich. Lambert, Ambrose Nicholas	1654,	Edmund Sleigh, Thomas Alleyn		
1567,	Thomas Ramsey, William Bond	1655,	William Thompson, John Frederick		
1568,	John Oleph, Robert Harding, James Bacon	1656,	Tempest Milner, Nathanael Temfe		
1569,	Henry Recher, William Dane	1657,	John Robinson, Thomas Chandler, Richard King		
1570,	Frances Bernam, William Box	1658,	Anthony Bateman, John Lawrence		
1571,	Henry Miles, John Branch	1659,	Francis Warner, William Love		
1572,	Richard Pipe, Nicholas Woodrofe	1660,	William Bolton, William Peake		



1735 Sir John Barnard, Robert Godschall, Esq;  
 1736, Sir William Roufe, Sir Benjamin Rawlins  
 1737, Sir George Champion, Thomas Russell, Robert Cater, Esqrs  
 1738, James Brooks, Esq; W. Westbrook, Esq;  
 1739, George Heathcote, Esq; Sir John Le Quefne  
 1740, Henry Marshall, Richard Moore, Esqrs  
 1741, Robert Willmot, William Smith, Esqrs  
 1742, William Benn Charles Eggleton, Esqrs  
 1743, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Will. Calvert  
 1744, Walter Barnard, Esq; Sir Sam. Pennant  
 1745, John Blachford, Edward Cockayne, Esqrs  
 1746, Thomas Winterbottom, Robert Allop, Esqrs  
 1747, Crisp Gascoyne, Ed. Davies, Esqrs  
 1748, Edward Ironside, Tho. Rawlinson, Esqrs  
 1749, J. Whitaker, Steph. Theod. Janssen, Esqrs  
 1750, William Alexander, Robert Scott, Esqrs  
 1751, Slingsby Bethell, Marib Dickenson, Esqrs  
 1752, Sir Charles Asgill, Sir Rich. Glynn  
 1753, Thomas Chitay, Matt. Blakiston, Esqrs  
 1754, Samuel Fludyer, John Torriano, Esqrs  
 1755, William Bleckford, Ivo Whitebread, Esqrs.

Besides the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, there are several other eminent Officers belonging to the City.

*First*, There is a Recorder of the City of London, a grave and learned Lawyer, skilful in the Customs of the City: Also he is to be a chief Assistant to the Lord-Mayors, for their better Direction in Matters of Justice and Law. He takes Place in Councils and in Courts before any Man that hath not been Mayor, and learnedly delivers the Sentences of the whole Court.

The Qualifications of the Recorder of the City are thus set down in one of the Books of the Chamber: That "He shall be, and is wont to be, one of the most skilful and virtuous Apprentices of the Law of the whole Kingdom: Whose Office is always to sit on the right Hand of the Mayor, in recording Pleas, and passing Judgments; and by whom Records and Proceffes, had before the Mayor and Aldermen at *Great St. Martin's*, ought to be recorded by Word of Mouth before the Judges assigned there to correct Errors. The Mayor and Aldermen have therefore used commonly to set forth all other Businesses, touching the City, before the King and his Council, as also in certain of the King's Courts, by Mr. Recorder, as a chief Man endued with Wisdom, and eminent for Eloquence."

The Fee of the Recorder was sometimes more, and sometimes less, according to Time and Merit, as appears in the fourth Book of *Liber Albus*. After, the Recorder's Fee was settled at an hundred Marks: And he was to have of the Chamber such Vesture (*Lineatam vel penulatam*) lined or faced, and as often as the Mayor and Aldermen take every Year. And his Clerk, such as the Serjeants of the Chamber. The Recorder, and his Clerk are wont to sit at the Mayor's Table.

What the Recorder's Office was long ago demanded to be, to wit, in the Year 1304, may be worthy to be read out of a Record, viz. *Die Lune*, &c. "On Monday after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the 32d of King Edward, before the Lords, John le Blund, Mayor, John de Burreforch, Sheriff, William de Beton, Walter de Fynchingfield, William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, Adam de Folham, John of Canterbury, Simon de Paris, John de Dunstable, Richard de Gloucestre, Henry de Loucestre, Adam de Rokefle, &c. Aldermen,

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"meeting together, John de Wengrave, Alderman and Recorder, was sworn, well and faithfully to render all the Judgments of the Hustings, after the Mayor and Aldermen should meet concerning their Pleas, and agreed together; and also all other Judgments touching the City of London, &c. And that he shall do Justice as well to Poor as Rich. And that all the Pleas of the Hustings, presently after the Hustings is finished, he shall oversee, order, and cause to be enrolled, according to the Things pleaded, &c. And that he shall come prepared to dispatch the Business of the City, &c. when he shall be lawfully warned by the Mayor and Bailiffs. For which Labour the abovesaid Mayor and Aldermen have yielded to give the aforesaid John 10 l. Sterling by the Year out of their Chamber, and 20 d. of each Charter written, and each Testament enrolled in the said Hustings, &c."

The present Recorder is Sir William Moreton, Knight.

The following is a CATALOGUE of the RECORDERS of LONDON, as far back as could be retrieved.

#### A L D E R M E N.

26 Edw. I. A. D. 1298. John de Norton.  
 32 Edw. I. A. D. 1304. John de Wengrave.  
 13 Edw. II. A. D. 1321. Jeffery de Hertpoll.  
 14 Edw. II. A. D. 1321. Robert de Sazakbyne.  
 3 Edw. III. A. D. 1329. Gregory de Norton.  
 13 Edw. III. A. D. 1339. Roger de Dapham.  
 37 Edw. III. A. D. 1363. Thomas Ladbroke.  
 39 Edw. III. A. D. 1365. William de Halden.  
 51 Edw. III. A. D. 1377. William Cheyne.  
 One of this Name was made a Justice of the King's Bench, in the Year 1416, and Anno 1424, Lord Chief there.  
 13 Rich. II. A. D. 1389. John Tremayne, Common Serjeant.  
 16 Rich. II. A. D. 1392. William Makenade.  
 18 Rich. II. A. D. 1394. John Ukain.  
 22 Rich. II. A. D. 1398. Matthew de Suthworth.  
 5 Hen. IV. A. D. 1403. Thomas Thornburgh.  
 7 Hen. IV. A. D. 1405. John Preston.  
 3 Hen. V. A. D. 1415. John Barton, Senior, afterwards made a Serjeant 1416.  
 1 Hen. VI. A. D. 1422. John Fray, afterwards Lord Chief Baron 1436.  
 5 Hen. VI. A. D. 1426. John Simonds.  
 14 Hen. VI. A. D. 1435. Alexander Anne.  
 18 Hen. VI. A. D. 1440. Thomas Cockayne.  
 18 Hen. VI. A. D. 1440. William (alias John) Bozvis.  
 20 Hen. VI. A. D. 1442. Robert Danvers, Common-Serjeant.  
 29 Hen. VI. A. D. 1451. Thomas Billing, afterwards, 1453, made a Serjeant.  
 In 1458, made the King's Serjeant.  
 In 1465, made a Justice of the King's Bench.  
 In 1469, made Chief Justice.  
 33 Hen. VI. A. D. 1455. Thomas Urseyck, Common Serjeant, in the Room of Billing.  
 In 1472, made Chief Baron.  
 11 Edw. IV. A. D. 1471. Humphrey Starkey, in the Room of Urseyck.  
 In 1484, made Chief Baron.  
 1 Edw. V. A. D. 1483. Thomas Fitz-William; in 1489, made Speaker of the House of Commons.  
 This List hitherto is imperfect, though found so in the Records.

Hereafter follow the Names of the RECORDERS successively.

23 Hen. VII. A. D. 1508. Sir Robert Sheffield, Knt.  
 23 Hen. VII. A. D. 1508. John Chalynor, in the Room of Sheffield.  
 2 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1511. Richard Brook, in the Room of Chalynor.  
 In 1521, made a Justice of Common-Pleas.  
 In 1526, made Chief Baron.  
 11 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1530. William Shelley (one of the Judges) in the Room of Brook.  
 In 1522, made a Serjeant.  
 In 1527, made a Justice of Common-Pleas.  
 18 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1527. John Baker (one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts) in the Room of Shelley.  
 12 C

17 Hen.



27. Hen. VIII. A. D. 1536. Sir Roger Cholmley, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of Baker.  
 In 1545, made King's Serjeant.  
 In 1546, made Chief Baron.  
 37 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1546. Robert Brook, Common-Serjeant, in the Room of Cholmley.  
 In 1552, made a Serjeant.  
 In 1554, made Justice of the Common-Pleas.  
 1 and 2 P. and M. A. D. 1553. Ranulph Chomley, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Court, in the Room of Brook.  
 Made Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.  
 5 Eliz. A. D. 1563. Richard Onslow, in the Room of Cholmley.  
 In 1556, made Queen's Solicitor.  
 8 Eliz. A. D. 1566. Thomas Bromley, in the Room of Onslow.  
 In 1569, made Queen's Solicitor.  
 11 Eliz. A. D. 1569. Thomas Wilbraham, one of the Common Pleaders, in the Room of Bromley.  
 In 1571, advanced into the Court of Wards and Liveries.  
 13 Eliz. A. D. 1571. William Fleetwood, in the Room of Wilbraham.  
 In 1580, made a Serjeant.  
 In 1592, made Queen's Serjeant.  
 34 Eliz. A. D. 1591. Edward Coke, of the Inner-Temple, in the Room of Fleetwood, who surrendered.  
 In 1606, made Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.  
 In 1613, made Chief Justice of the King's-Bench.  
 35 Eliz. A. D. 1592. Edward Drew, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of Coke.  
 In 1589, made a Serjeant.  
 In 1596, made Queen's Serjeant.  
 36 Eliz. A. A. 1594. Thomas Flemynge, in the Room of Drew.  
 In 1594, made a Serjeant.  
 In 1595, degraded.  
 37 Eliz. A. D. 1595. John Crooke of the Inner Temple, in the Room of Flemynge.  
 1 Jac. I. A. D. 1603. Henry Montagu, of the Middle-Temple, in the Room of Sir John Crooke, employed in the King's Service.  
 In 1610, made King's Serjeant.  
 In 1616, made Chief Justice of the King's Bench.  
 14 Jac. I. A. D. 1616. Thomas Coventry, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts, in the Room of Montagu.  
 In 1616, made King's Solicitor.  
 14 Jac. I. A. D. 1616. Anthony Benn, of the Middle-Temple, in the Room of Coventry.  
 16 Jac. I. A. D. 1618. Richard Martin, of the Middle-Temple, in the Room of Benn.  
 16 Jac. I. A. D. 1618. Robert Heath, of Gray's-Inn, in the Room of Martin.  
 In 1620, made King's Solicitor.  
 18 Jac. I. A. D. 1620. Robert Shute, of Gray's-Inn, in the Room of Heath.  
 18 Jac. I. A. D. 1620. Heneage Finch, of the Inner Temple, in the Room of Shute.  
 In 1623, made a Serjeant.  
 7 Car. I. A. D. 1631. Edw. Littleton, of the Inner-Temple, in the Room of Finch.  
 In 1634, made King's Solicitor.  
 10 Car. I. A. D. 1634. Robert Mason, of Lincoln's-Inn, in the Room of Littleton.  
 11 Car. I. A. D. 1635. Henry Calthrop, of the Middle-Temple, Queen's Solicitor, in the Room of Mason; afterwards made Attorney of the Court of Wards.  
 This Sir Henry Calthrop published an useful Book, being Reports of Special Cases, collected by himself, touching the several Customs and Liberties of the City of London.  
 11 Car. I. A. D. 1635. Thomas Gardiner, of the Inner-Temple, in the Room of Calthrop.  
 19 Car. I. A. D. 1643. Peter Pheasant, Serjeant at Law, and one of the City's Common Pleaders, in the Room of Gardiner, discharged for long Absence.  
 19 Car. I. A. D. 1643. John Glyn, Recorder of Westminster, in the Room of Pheasant who resigned.  
 In 1649, made a Serjeant.  
 In 1660, again made a Serjeant.  
 And afterwards in the same Year, made King's Serjeant.  
 25 Aug. A. D. 1649. William Steele, of Gray's-Inn, in the Room of Glyn.  
 In 1655, made Lord Chief Baron.  
 1 Junii, A. D. 1655. Lisleborn Long, of Lincoln's-Inn, in the Room of Steele.  
 18 Martii, A. D. 1658. John Green, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Court, in the Room of Long, deceased.  
 3 Novemb. A. D. 1659. William Wylde, of the Inner-Temple, in the Room of Green, deceased.  
 In 1661, made a Serjeant.  
 Afterwards, in the same Year, made a King's Serjeant.  
 In 1668, made a Justice of the Common-Pleas.  
 In 1672, made a Justice of the King's-Bench.  
 20 Car. II. A. D. 1668. John Howell, Deputy Recorder, in the Room of Wylde.  
 29 Car. H. A. D. 1676. William Dolben, of the Inner-Temple, in the Room of Howell, who surrendered.  
 In 1677, made King's Serjeant.  
 In 1678, made Justice of the King's-Bench.

30 Car. II. A. D. 1680. Sir George Jeffreys, Common-Serjeant in the Room of Dolben.

In 1680, made a Serjeant.

In 1681, made King's Serjeant.

In 1683, made Chief Justice of the King's-Bench.

32 Car. II. A. D. 1680. George Treby, of the Middle Temple, in the Room of Jeffreys.

In 1692, made Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.

35 Car. II. A. D. 1683. Sir Thomas Jenner (by Commission) in the Room of Treby

1685, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

2 Jac. II. A. D. 1685. Sir John Holt (by Commission) in the Room of Jenner.

3 Jac. II. Maii 12, A. D. 1687. ——— Tate, Serjeant at Law (by Commission) in the Room of Holt.

4 Jac. II. Feb. 20, A. D. 1687. Sir Bartholomew Shower (by Commission) in the Room of Tate.

4 Will. and Mar. Junii 10, A. D. 1692. Sir Salathiel Lovell, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of Treby, who had been restored upon King James's regranting the City's Liberties, and was now made Justice of the Common-Pleas.

In 1708, made Baron of the Exchequer.

7 Annæ, A. D. 1708. Sir Peter King, of the Inner-Temple, in the Room of Lovell.

In 1714, made Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.

1 Georgii, A. D. 1714. Sir William Thompson, of the Middle-Temple, in the Room of King.

In 1716, made King's Solicitor-General, and after one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

13 Georgii II 13 Nov. A. D. 1739. John Strange, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor General, in the Room of Thompson, deceased.

16 Georgii II. 14 Dec. A. D. 1742. Simon Urrin, Esq; Serjeant at Law, in the Room of Sir John Strange, who resigned.

19 Georgii II. 14 Maii, A. D. 1746. John Stracey, Esq; Senior Judge of the Sheriffs Court, on the Death of Sir Simon Urrin.

21 Georgii II 17 Jan. A. D. 1749. Richard Adams, Esq; Senior of the four Common Pleaders, on the Death of Stracey, and, being made a Baron of the Exchequer, resigned.

26 Georgii II. 15 Feb. 1753. William Moreton, Esq; (now Sir William) Senior Judge of the Sheriffs Court, in the Room of Sir Richard Adams.

The following are also Officers of especial Respect in the City.

#### The Chamberlain of London.

He is an Officer of great Repute and Trust; and tho' annually chosen on Midsummer-day, yet not displaced, but continues during Life, if no just and great Crimes are made out against him. He had the keeping of the Monies, Lands and Goods of the City Orphans, or took good Security for the Payment thereof when the Parties came to Age. And to that End he was deemed in the Law a sole Corporation, to him and his Successors, for Orphans; and therefore a Bond, or a Recognizance made to him and his Successors, was recoverable by his Successors. This Officer hath a Court peculiarly belonging to him, which will be spoken of hereafter. His Office may be termed a Publick Treasury, collecting the Customs, Monies, and yearly Revenues, and all other Payments belonging to the Corporation of the City. The present Chamberlain is Sir Thomas Harrison, Knt.

The Chamberlain.

#### The Common-Serjeant.

He is to attend the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen on Court-Days, and to be in Council with them, on all Occasions, within and without the Precincts or Liberties of the City. He was to take Care of Orphans' Estates, either by taking Account of them, or to sign their Indentures, before their passing the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. And likewise he was to let, set and manage the Orphans' Estates, according to his Judgment, to their best Advantage. The present Common-Serjeant is Thomas Garrard, Esq;

The Common-Serjeant.

#### The Town-Clerk, or Common-Clerk.

He keeps the Original Charters of the City, the Books, Rolls, and other Records, wherein are registered the Acts and Proceedings of the City;

The Town-Clerk.



City; so that he may not be improperly termed the City-Register: He is to attend the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen at their Courts. The present Town-Clerk is *Miles Mann*, Esq;

The Town-Clerk and Common-Serjeant take Place according to their Seniority. The Fees of the Chamberlain, Common-Serjeant, and Common-Clerk, or Town-Clerk, were antiently 10 *l.* per Ann.

#### The Coroner of London.

Called so from *Corona*, i. e. a *Crown*, because he deals principally with the Crown, or in Matters appertaining to the Imperial Crown of *England*. As to the Antiquity of this Office; There were Coroners in the Time of King *Alfred*, as appears by the Book, intituled, *The Miroir*. The Lord-Mayor for the Time being is Coroner, but hath his Deputy for the Management thereof. In antient Time this Office was of such great Esteem, that none could execute it under the Degree of a Knight. As the Sheriff may inquire of all Felonies, so the Coroner is to inquire of all sudden Deaths: And to that End he impannels a Jury, takes Evidence upon Oath, and gives the Charge to the Jury.

In former Times this Officer was nominated and appointed by the King. In 51 *Edw.* III. the Citizens prayed, That they might place and displace a Coroner among themselves, answering unto the King what belongs thereunto. It was answered, The King will not depart with his antient Right. The present Coroner is *George Grew*, Esq;

Two Judges of the Sheriffs' Court; four Common Pleaders; Comptroller of the Chamber; Secondary of *Wood-street* Compter; Secondary of the *Poultry* Compter.

#### The City Remembrancer.

This Officer is to attend the Lord-Mayor on certain Days, his Business being to put his Lordship in Mind of the select Days he is to go abroad with the Aldermen, &c. He is to attend daily at the Parliament House, during the Sessions, and to report to the Lord-Mayor their Transactions. The present Remembrancer is *R. Cheslyn*, Esq;

A Register of the Orphans' Fund; a Solicitor; eight Attornies in the Sheriffs' Court; two Bridge-Masters; a Hall-Keeper.

There are also Officers peculiarly belonging to the Lord-Mayor's House. The first are, the four Esquires of the Lord-Mayor's House.

#### The Sword-Bearer.

This Officer is to attend the Lord-Mayor at his going abroad, and to carry the Sword before him, being the Emblem of Justice. He hath his Table at the Lord-Mayor's: For the Support of which, there is 1000 *l.* a Year allowed. His Dwelling, allowed him by the City, is at *Justice-Hall* in the *Old-Bailey*. The Gentleman that bears this Office is *Heron Powney*, Esq;

The Sword-Bearer's Place is honourable; in as much as the Sword is needful to be born before head Officers of Boroughs, or other corporate Towns, to represent the State and princely Office of the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the chief Governor. To the Right of bearing which Sword, in the Chamber of *London*, this Observation is to be made, according to an an-

tient Writer of Armoury: "That the Bearer must carry it upright, the Hilts being holden under his Bulk, and the Blade directly up the Midst of his Breast, and so forth between the Sword-Bearer's Brows. This, in Distinction from bearing the Sword in any Town for a Duke, or an Earl, or a Baron. If a Duke, the Blade thereof must lean from the Head between the Neck and the right Shoulder, nearer to the Head than the Shoulder. And for an Earl, the Bearer must carry the same between the Point of the Shoulder and the Elbow: And so there is another different Bearing of the Sword for a Baron."

#### The Common-Hunt.

The chief Business of this Officer is to take Care of the Pack of Hounds belonging to the Mayor and Citizens, and to attend them in Hunting, when they please. This Officer's House, allowed him, is in *Finbury-Fields*. He has a yearly Allowance, besides Perquisites. He is to attend the Lord-Mayor on set Days. This Officer is *Michael Lally*, Esq;

#### The Common-Crier.

It belongs to him and the Serjeant at Arms to summon all Executors and Administrators of Freemen to appear, and to bring in Inventories of the Personal Estates of Freemen, within two Months after their Decease: And he is to have Notice of the Appraisements. He is also to attend the Lord-Mayor on set Days, and at the Courts held weekly by the Mayor and Aldermen. He has his Dwelling allowed him in *Aldersgate*. This Office is executed by *Peter Roberts*, Esq;

#### The Water-Bailiff.

This Officer is to look after the Preservation of the River *Thames*, against all Encroachments; and to look after the Fishermen, for the Preservation of the young Fry, to prevent the destroying them by unlawful Nets. For that End there are Juries for each County, that hath any Part of it lying on the Sides or Shores of the said River. Which Juries, summoned by the Water-Bailiff at certain Times, do make Inquiry of all Offences relating to the River and the Fish; and make their Presentments accordingly. He is also bound to attend the Lord-Mayor on set Days in the Week: And has his House in *Cripplegate*. The present Water-Bailiff is *Roger Griffith*, Esq;

There are also three Serjeant-Carvers; three Serjeants of the Chamber; a Serjeant of the Channel; a Yeoman of the Channel; four Yeomen of the Water-side; an under Water-Bailiff; two Yeomen of the Chamber; two Meal-Weighers; two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs; a Foreign Taker; City Marshals. There are besides these, seven Gentlemen's Men; as,

The Sword-Bearer's Man, the Common-Hunt's two Men, the Common-Crier's Man, the Water-Bailiff's two Men, and the Carver's Man.

Nine of the foregoing Officers have Liveries of the Lord-Mayor, viz. the Sword-Bearer and his Man; the three Carvers; and the four Yeomen of the Water-side. All the rest have Liveries from the Chamber of *London*.



The following Officers are likewise belonging to the City; Farmer of the Markets; Auditor; Clerk of the Chamber; Clerk to the Commissioners of the Sewers; Clerk of the Court of Conscience; Beadle of the same Court; Clerk of the City Works; Printer to the City; Justice of the Bridge-Yard; Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge-House; Steward of the Borough; Bailiff of the Borough.

*The Lord-Mayor's Officers, and their Days of Waiting, according to a Table that hung up in the antient Council-Chamber.*

Mr. Sword-Bearer, to wait daily.

Mr. Common-Hunt, to wait Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Mr. Common-Crier, to wait Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Mr. Water-Bailiff, to wait Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

The three Serjeant-Carvers, to wait weekly, all Excuses set apart.

The three Serjeants of the Chamber, to wait weekly, without any Excuse.

The Serjeant of the Channel, to wait daily.

The two Yeomen of the Chamber, one of them to wait daily at Dinner, to usher the Hall.

The four Yeomen of the Water-side, two of them to wait weekly, and not to be absent.

The Yeomen of the Channel, to wait daily.

The Under Water-Bailiff, to wait on Holidays and Court-Days, if he goes not up the River.

The six Young Men, to wait daily.

The three Meal-Weighers, to wait on Holidays and Court-Days.

The two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharf, to wait on General Days.

The Foreign-Taker, to wait likewise on General Days.

#### *The Sheriffs' Officers.*

Officers.

also of London, as the Mayor, the City, had their Officers. In the Year 1. they were appointed each of them to have seven Serjeants, every Serjeant to have his an. And six Clerks, viz. a Secondary, a of the Papers, and four other Clerks; besides Under-Sheriffs' Clerks, their Stewards, Bu Porters, and others in Household; mar

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I A P. IV.

An Account  
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several Courts within the Liberties of London.

THE various Opinions concerning the Antiquity of the Commonalty of this City's having a Share in the Government thereof, have occasioned warm Disputes between the Advocates for the Aldermen and Commons, but seemingly to very little Purpose; for instead of determining on either Side, Matters are as much embarrassed as ever. I shall therefore endeavour to come as near the Origin of the same as I can.

That the Government of London by Aldermen is of Saxon Origin, is almost demonstrable, by the Charter of Henry I. granted to the City about thirty-five Years after the Conquest;

wherein all Strangers are expressly commanded to pay no Custom to any Person, save to the Owner of the Soke, or his Deputy: That the Owner of the Soke, or Ward, was the Alderman, I think, is beyond Dispute. But that the Government of the City was not vested in the Aldermen exclusive of the Commons, I think, does in some measure appear by the said Charter; for as the latter were thereby impowered to chuse their own Sheriff and Justiciary, I think, it is not to be questioned, but they were a Part of the City Legislature.

The Common-Councilmen at first returned being only two for each Ward, the City Commons thought it a Number very insufficient to represent their numerous Body; wherefore, in the Year 1347, it was agreed, that each Ward of the City should choose a Number of Common-Councilmen according to its Dimensions, but none to exceed twelve, nor any to have less than six; which has been since increased to the present Number.

The City of London being divided into twenty-five Wards, and they into two hundred and thirty-six Precincts, each thereof send a Representative to the Common Council; who is elected after the same Manner as an Alderman, only with this Difference, that as the Lord-Mayor presides in the Wardmote, and is Judge of the Poll at the Election of an Alderman; so are the Aldermen of the several Wards in all Respects the same at the Choice of Common-Councilmen.

The several Parts which compose the City Legislature very much resemble those which constitute that of the Kingdom; for as the King is the chief Estate of Parliament, so is the Lord-Mayor of the Common Council; and as the Houses of Lords and Commons are subordinate to the former, so are the Aldermen and Common-Councilmen to the latter; but the three Estates of the national Representative enjoying separately the Right of the Negative, that belonging to the Common Council of the City is only vested in two, viz. the Aldermen and Common-Councilmen.

#### *The Court of Common Council.*

This Court, as already observed, consists of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Representatives of the several Wards; and being the City Legislature, make By-laws for the good Government thereof: They assemble in Guildhall, as often as the Lord-Mayor by his Summons thinks proper to convene them: They annually select from among themselves a Committee of six Aldermen and twelve Commoners, for letting the City Lands, to which end they usually meet at Guildhall on Wednesdays. They likewise appoint another Committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners, for transacting the Affairs belonging to the Benefactions of Sir Thomas Gresham, who generally meet at Mercers-hall, at the Appointment of the Lord-Mayor, who is always one of the Number. They also, by virtue of a Royal Grant, yearly appoint a Governor, Deputy and Assistants, for managing the City Lands in Ireland. They have also a Right of disposing of the Offices of Town-Clerk, Common-Serjeant, Judges of the Sheriffs' Court, Common-Crier, Coroner, Bailiff of the Borough of Southwark, and City Garbler.

Lond.  
Libert.

The Court  
of Common  
Council.

The



The Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen.

The Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen is a Court of Record, wherein is lodged a great Part of the executive Power, whereby all Leafes and other Instruments that pass the City Seal are executed, the Assize of Bread ascertained, Contests relating to Water-courses, Lights, and Party-walls, adjusted, and the City Officers suspended and punished according to the Notoriety of their several Offences.

The said Court has not only a Power of electing annually eleven Overseers, or Rulers of the Fraternity of Watermen; but likewise a Right of fixing their several Taxes, with the Approbation of the Privy Council: And also a Right of disposing of most of the Places belonging to the City Officers.

The Court of Husting.

As this Court is of a Saxon Origin, and the most ancient in the Kingdom; so is its Name a Saxon Compound, of *Hus* and *Ding*, the former implying a House, and the latter a Thing, Cause, Suit or Plea; whereby it is manifest, that *Husding* imports a House or Hall wherein Causes are heard and determined; which is farther evinced by the Saxon *Dingere* or *Thingere*, an Advocate or Lawyer.

This, which is a Court of Record, and the supreme Judicature of the City of London, and weekly held on *Tuesdays*, was originally established for the Preservation of the Laws, Franchises and Customs of the City, and wherein presided as Judges the principal Magistrates, as at present do the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs, who are assisted by the Recorder upon all Causes of Consequence. In this Court two Sorts of Causes are pleadable, viz. Pleas of Land, and Common Pleas, which are held distinctly; for one Week Pleas merely real are held, and the next, mixed Actions are decided. Here Deeds are inrolled, Recoveries passed, Writs of Right, Waste, Partition, Dower and Replevins determined.

The Lord-Mayor's Court.

Lex Lond. This is a Court of Record, held before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder, every *Tuesday* in *Guildhall*, wherein Actions of Debt, Trespass, Attachments, Covenants, &c. arising within the City and Liberties of any Value may be try'd, and Actions from the Sheriffs' Court removed hither, before the Jury be sworn.

Privi. Lond. This is also a Court of Chancery or Equity, respecting Affairs transacted in the City and Liberties; and gives Relief when Judgment is obtained in the Sheriffs' Court, for more than the just Debt. This Court has an Office peculiar to itself, consisting of four Attorneys, by whom all Actions cognizable therein are entered, for the Execution whereof there are six Serjeants of Mace, who daily attend in the said Office.

Lex Lond. This Court, in divers Respects, is the best to commence a Process in, seeing an Action (exclusive of Stamps) may be entered at the small Charge of four Pence, and which, tho' not proceeded upon, never dies, as those in other Courts. Besides, a Suit may be begun and ended here, within the Space of fourteen Days, for so small

a Charge as thirty Shillings. In short, this is the most extensive Court of the Kingdom; for all that's cognizable in the several Courts of *England*, is the same in this.

The Juries for trying Causes in this, and the Sheriffs' Courts, are by the several Courts of Wardmote annually returned at *Christmas*, when each Ward, according to Custom, appoint a sufficient Number of Persons to serve on the said Juries for every Month of the Year, as follow:

Ibid.

Months	Wards.
January	Aldgate, Portoken and Cornhill.
February	Cheap Ward.
March	Baileys and Cripplegate.
April	Vintry and Breadstreet.
May	Tower and Billingsgate.
June	Farringdon without.
July	Bridge Ward.
August	Aldersgate, Colemanstreet and Broadstreet.
September.	Farringd. within and Castle Baynard
October	Queenhithe, Dowgate and Walbrook.
November	Langbourn and Limestreet.
December	Candlewick, Cordwainer and Bishopsgate.

The Sheriffs' Courts.

These are Courts of Record, held in *Guildhall* every *Wednesday* and *Friday*, for Actions entered at *Woodstreet Counter*, and on *Thursdays* and *Saturdays* for those entered at the *Poultry Counter*, of which the Sheriffs being Judges, each has his Assistant or Deputy, who are commonly called Judges of these Courts, before whom are tried Actions of Debt, Trespass, Covenant, &c. and where the Testimony of an absent Witness in Writing is allowed to be good Evidence. To each of these Courts belong four Attorneys, who upon their being admitted by the Court of Aldermen, have an Oath administered to them, which for its remarkable Contents I shall subjoin, to remind the Gentlemen of the Faculty of their several Duties.

Ibid.

The Oath.

“ Ye shall swear, that ye shall well and law-  
“ fully do your Office of Attorney, and well and  
“ lawfully examine your Clients, and their Quar-  
“ rels, without Champarty, and without procur-  
“ ing of any Juries, or any Inquest embracing.  
“ And that ye shall change no Quarrel out of his  
“ Nature, after your Understanding. Also ye  
“ shall plead, ne ley, nor suffer to be pleaded or  
“ leaved by your Assent, no foreign Release, Ac-  
“ quittance, Payment, Arbitration, plain Ac-  
“ count, whatsoever it be, to put the Court out  
“ of his Jurisdiction, nor none other Matter; but  
“ it be such as ye may find rightful and true by  
“ the Information of your Client, whose Informa-  
“ tion and Saying upon your Oath and Conscience  
“ ye shall think to be true.

Ibid.

“ And ye shall not inform ne inforce any Man  
“ to sue falsely against any Person by false or for-  
“ ged Action. Ready ye shall be at all times to  
“ come and attend at the Warning of the said  
“ Maior, and of the Sheriffs of the said City, un-  
“ less ye be letted about the Business of this City,  
“ or for some other reasonable Cause. The Fran-  
“ chises, Laws and Ordinances of this City you

“ shall



“ shall keep, and due to be kept to your Power.  
 “ And that well and lawfully ye shall do all  
 “ things that to the Office of Attorney pertaineth  
 “ to do. As God help you.”

Ibid. To each of these Courts likewise belong a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, a Prothonotary, and four Clerks Sitters. The Secondary's Office is to allow and return all Writs brought to remove Causes out of the said Courts; the Clerk of the Papers files and copies all Declarations upon Actions; the Prothonotary draws and ingrosses all Declarations; the Clerks Sitters enter Actions and Attachments, and take Bail and Verdicts. To each of the Counters or Prisons belonging to these Courts appertain sixteen Serjeants at Mace, with a Yeoman to each, besides inferior Officers, and the Prison-keeper.

#### *The Court of Orphans.*

Ibid. This Court is occasionally held by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, who are Guardians to Children that are under the Age of twenty-one Years; at the Decease of their Fathers; and who take upon them not only the Care and Management of their Goods and Chattels, but likewise that of their Persons, by committing them to careful and faithful Tutors, to prevent disposing of themselves during their Minority, without their Approbation.

Privil. Lond. The Common Serjeant is authorized by the said Court, to take exact Accounts and Inventories of all deceased Freemen's Estates; and the youngest Attorney of the Mayor's Court, being Clerk to that of the Orphans, is appointed to take Securities for their several Portions, in the Name of the Chamberlain of London, who is a sole Corporation of himself, for the Service of the said Orphans; and to whom a Recognizance or Bond, made upon the Account of an Orphan, shall, by the Custom of London, descend to his Successor; which is hardly known elsewhere.

LexLond. When a Freeman of London dies, and leaves Children in their Minority, the Clerks of the several Parishes are to give in their Names to the Common-Crier, who is thereupon immediately to summon the Widow, or Executor, to appear before the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, to bring in an Inventory of, and give Security for the Testator's Estate; for which, two Months time is commonly allowed: And in case of Non-appearance, or Refusal of Security, the Lord-Mayor may commit the contumacious Executor to Newgate.

#### *Justice-Hall Court.*

Roy. Char. Lond. This Court is held by the King's Commission of Oyer and Terminer, at Justice-hall in the Old-Bailey, eight times a Year, for trying of Criminals, for Crimes committed within the City of London and County of Middlesex; the Judges of this Court are, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen that are past the Chair, and the Recorder, who on all such Occasions are attended by both the Sheriffs, and generally by one or more of the national Judges. All Offences committed in the City are try'd by a Jury of Citizens; and those committed in the County, by one of that. The Crimes and Misdemeanours try'd in this Court, are, High and Petty Treason, Murder, Felony, Per-

jury, Forgery, Petty Larceny, Cheating, Libelling, false Weights and Measures, &c. the Penalties incurred by which, are, the Loss of Life, corporal Punishment, Transportation, Amerciaments, &c. The Charge of a Prosecution in this Court is but a Trifle, for the Encouragement of People to prosecute Rogues.

#### *The Coroner's Court.*

The Lord-Mayor being perpetual Coroner of the City, this Court is held before him, or his Deputy, who is to inquire into the Cause of the Death of any Person, who, upon Sight of the Body, is supposed to have come to an untimely End, as he is likewise into the Escape of the Murderer; and also concerning found Treasure, Deodands, and Wrecks-at Sea.

Ibid.  
Cok. Int.  
P. 4.

#### *The Court of Escheator.*

The Lord-Mayor of London being perpetual Escheator within the City, this Court is also held before him or his Deputy, to whom all original Writs of *Diem clausit extremum*, *Mandamus*, *Devenenunt*, *Melius inquirend*, &c. are directed, to find an Office for the King, after the Death of his Tenant who held by Knight's Service. The Escheator may also find an Office for Treason, Felony, &c.

Roy.  
Char.  
Lond.

#### *The Court of Conservacy.*

This Court is yearly held eight times before the Lord-Mayor, at such Places and Times as his Lordship shall think fit to appoint within the respective Counties of *Middlesex*, *Essex*, *Kent* and *Surrey*; in which several Counties he has a Power of summoning Juries, who for the better Preservation of the Fishery of the River *Thames*, and Regulation of the Fishermen that fish therein, are upon Oath to make Inquisition of all Offences committed in and upon the said River from *Staines-bridge* in the West, to *Yensfleet* in the East; and to present all Persons that are found guilty of a Breach of the Articles recited in Vol. I. Page 60.

Ibid.

And for the more effectual Preservation of the Navigation, and Fish in the River *Thames*, the Lord-Mayor, as Conservator thereof, has his Assistant or Deputy, the Water-Bailiff; who, together with his Substitutes, detect and bring to Justice all such Persons as shall presume to destroy either the Current or Fish of the said River.

#### *The Court of Requests.*

This excellent Court, from its reasonable and equitable proceedings, is commonly called, *The Court of Conscience*, and which had its Beginning in the Ninth of Henry the Eighth, Anno 1518, by Act of Common Council, whereby it was ordained, that the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen should monthly appoint two Aldermen and four Commoners to be Commissioners thereof, who were to sit weekly in *Guildhall* on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, to hear and decide all Causes brought before them for the Recovery of Debts not exceeding forty Shillings.

LexLond.

This, being an experimental Act, was only made for two Years; but upon its being found to be of great Use and Benefit to the Poor, it was renewed and continued by divers Acts of Common Council, and the Number of Commissioners increased to fourteen; in which State it continued

till



Act Parl.  
3 Jac. I.

till the Third of King *James* the First, *Anno* 1606, at which Time divers cruel and inexorable Creditors, despising the Authority of the same; commenced Suits in superior Courts against several Citizens for trifling Debts, to the Ruin of them and their poor Families; wherefore the City in the Year aforesaid, applied to Parliament for Redress of this Grievance, by which it was enacted, that all the Citizens, and others inhabiting within the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof, who then had, or thereafter should have any Debt or Debts due, or becoming due to him or them, by any Citizens, &c. as aforesaid, not amounting to the Sum of forty Shillings, that he or they should, or might cause such Debtor or Debtors to be summoned to appear before the Commissioners of the Court of Requests at *Guildhall* by the Officer thereunto belonging; where they, or any three thereof, are impowered to hear and determine all Matters between Citizen and Citizen, &c. touching Debts not amounting to forty Shillings; and in a judicial Manner to administer Oaths to Plaintiffs, Defendants and Witneses. And for the more effectual preventing all litigious and mercilefs Creditors from ruining their poor Debtors, it was ordained, that if by any Action of Debt, brought against a Citizen of *London*, in any of the Courts of *Westminster*, or elsewhere (out of the said Court of Requests) it shall appear to the Judge or Judges where such Action shall be prosecuted, that the Debt sued for does not amount to forty Shillings, in such Case, the said Judge or Judges, instead of allowing the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs any Costs of Suit, they shall adjudge the said Plaintiff to pay to the Defendant all such Costs as he shall make appear to have been by him disbursed in defending the said Suit.

Act Parl.  
3 Jac. I.

It was also ordained, by the Authority aforesaid, that if either Plaintiff or Defendant, after having been duly summoned, shall refuse to appear before the said Commissioners in the Court of Requests, or shall refuse to obey the Orders or Decisions of the said Court; in both such Cases, the Commissioners are impowered to commit such Person or Persons to either of the Counters, till he, she, or they shall submit to the Rules and Determinations of the said Court.

LexLond.

Perhaps never a Court of Justice was better adapted than this, for the Ease and Relief both of Debtor and Creditor; for here the first is not exposed to the Payment of exorbitant Charges, and the latter may recover his Debt with the greatest Expedition, at so small an Expence as ten Pence; viz. For the Plaint and Summons, six Pence; and for the Order, four Pence. But if the Defendant do not appear the second Court Day, after being regularly summoned, an Attachment is awarded against him; which compelling him to appear, the Charge is thereby enhanced.

Ibid.

And if any Citizen happen to be arrested for a Debt under forty Shillings, this Court grants a Summons for the Plaintiff; who, in case of Non-appearance the first Court Day, has an Attachment granted against him, whereby he is obliged to take his Debt, and pay the Defendant his Costs. And in case any Attorney shall presume to prosecute the Suit after Notice to the contrary, or

shall refuse to adhere to the Order of Court, he shall, upon Complaint thereof to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, immediately be suspended.

#### *The Court of Wardmote.*

This Court is denominated from the Words *Ward* and *Mote*, that is, the Ward Court; for in this City Parishes are as Towns, and Wards as Hundreds; wherefore this Court resembles that of the Leet in the County: For, as the latter derives its Authority from the County Court, so does the former from that of the Lord-Mayor; as is manifest by the annual Precept issued by the Lord-Mayor to the several Aldermen, for holding their respective Leets, for the Election of proper Officers in each Ward; the Tenor whereof is as follows:

Cok. Inst.  
P. 4.

#### *To the Alderman of the Ward of —*

LexLond.

“ We charge and command you, that upon *St. Thomas's Day* the Apostle, next coming, you do hold your Wardmote; and that you have afore us, at our general Court of Aldermen, to be holden the *Monday* next after the Feast of the *Epiphany* next coming, all the Defaults that shall be presented afore you by Inquest in the said Wardmote; and the said Inquest shall have full Power and Authority, by one whole Year, to inquire and present all such Defaults as shall be found within your said Ward, as oftentimes as shall be thought to you expedient and needful; which we will shall be once every Month at least.

“ 2. And if it happen any of your said Inquest do die, or depart out of your said Ward within the said Year, that then in Place of him or them so dying, or departing out of your said Ward, you cause to be chosen one able Person in his stead, to inquire and present with the other, in Manner and Form aforesaid.

“ 3. And that at the said general Court, you give afore us the Names and Surnames of all of them of your said Ward that come not to your said Wardmote, if they be duly warned, so that due Redress and Punishment of them may be had, as the Case shall require, according to the Law.

“ 4. And that you do provide, that at all Times convenient a sufficient Watch be kept; and that Lanterns with Light by Nightertail, in old Manner accustomed, be hanged forth; and that no Man go by Nightertail without Light, nor with Vizard, on the Peril that becometh thereto.

“ 5. And also, that you do cause to be chosen Men, of the most sufficient, honest and discreet Men, of your said Ward, to be for your said Ward of the Common Council of this City for the Year ensuing, according to the Custom in that behalf yearly used. And also, that you do cause the said Men, so to be chosen to be of the Common Council, to be sworn before you, and in your Presence, according to the Oath by them used, and of old Time accustomed.

“ 6. And that also in the said Wardmote you cause to be chosen certain other honest Persons, to be Constables and Scavengers, and a common Beadle, and a Raker to make clean the Streets and Lanes of all your said Ward, according



“ cording to the Custom yearly used in that be-  
 “ half; which Constables have, and shall have  
 “ full Power and Authority to distrain for the  
 “ Salary and Quaterage of the said Beadle and  
 “ Raker, as oftentimes as it shall be behind or  
 “ unpaid.

“ 7. Also, that you keep a Roll of the Names,  
 “ Surnames, Dwelling-places, Professions and  
 “ Trades of all Persons dwelling within your  
 “ Ward, and within what Constable's Precinct  
 “ they dwell; wherein the Place is to be specially  
 “ noted by Street, Lane, Alley or Sign.

“ 8. Also that you cause every Constable,  
 “ from time to time to certify unto you the Name,  
 “ Surname, Dwelling-place, Profession and Trade  
 “ of every Person who shall newly come to dwell  
 “ within his Precinct, whereby you may make  
 “ and keep your Roll perfect; and that you cause  
 “ every Constable for his Precinct, to that Purpose,  
 “ to make and keep a perfect Roll in like man-  
 “ ner.

“ 9. Also, that you give special Charge to  
 “ every Innholder, and other Persons within your  
 “ Ward, who shall receive any Person to sojourn  
 “ in his House above two Days, shall, before the  
 “ third Day after his coming thither, give Know-  
 “ ledge to the Constable of the Precinct where he  
 “ shall be so received, of the Name, Surname,  
 “ Dwelling-place, Profession and Trade of Life,  
 “ or Place of Service of such Person, and for  
 “ what Cause he shall come to reside there. And  
 “ that the said Constable give present Notice  
 “ thereof to you. And that the said Innholder  
 “ lodge no suspected Person, or Men or Women  
 “ of evil Name.

“ 10. Also, that you cause every Constable  
 “ within his Precinct, once every Month at the  
 “ farthest, and oftener if Need require, to make  
 “ diligent Search and Inquiry what Persons be  
 “ newly come into his Precinct to dwell, sojourn  
 “ or lodge; and that you give special Charge,  
 “ that no Innholder or Person shall resist, or deny  
 “ any Constable in making such Search or Inquiry,  
 “ but shall do his best endeavour to aid and as-  
 “ sist him therein.

“ 11. And for that of late there is more Re-  
 “ sort to the City, of Persons evil-affected in Reli-  
 “ gion and otherwise, than in former Times hath  
 “ been; you shall diligently inquire if any Man  
 “ be received to dwell or abide within your Ward,  
 “ that is not put under Frank-pledge, as he ought  
 “ to be by the Custom of the City: And whether  
 “ any Person hath continued in the said Ward by  
 “ the Space of one Year, being above the Age of  
 “ twelve Years, and not sworn to be faithful and  
 “ loyal to the King's Majesty, in such Sort as  
 “ by the Law and Custom of this City he ought  
 “ to be.

“ 12. To all these Purposes, the Beadle of  
 “ every Ward shall employ his Diligence, and  
 “ give his best Furtherance.

“ 13. Also you are to take Order, that there  
 “ be provided and set up a Pair of Stocks, and  
 “ a Whipping-post, in some convenient Place in  
 “ every Parish within your Ward, for the punish-  
 “ ing of Vagrants and other Offenders.

“ 14. Also, that you have special Regard that  
 “ from Time to Time there be convenient Provision  
 “ for Hooks, Ladders, Buckets, Spouts and En-

“ gines in meet Places, within the several Pa-  
 “ rishes of your Ward, for avoiding the Peril of  
 “ Fire.

“ 15. Also, that the Streets and Lanes of this  
 “ City be from Time to Time kept clean before  
 “ every Church, House, Shop, Warehouse, Door,  
 “ Deadwall, and in all other common Passages  
 “ and Streets of the said Ward.

“ 16. And whereas by divers Acts of Common  
 “ Council aforetime made and established for the  
 “ Common-weal of this City, among other  
 “ things it is ordained and enacted, as hereafter  
 “ ensueth:

“ Also it is ordained and enacted, as hereafter  
 “ ensueth: That from henceforth no Huckster of  
 “ Ale or Beer be within any Ward of the City of  
 “ London, but honest Persons of good Name and  
 “ Fame, and so taken and admitted by the Alder-  
 “ man of the Ward for the Time being; and that  
 “ the same Hucksters do find sufficient Surety afore  
 “ the Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being,  
 “ to be of good Guiding and Rule; and that the  
 “ same Hucksters shall keep no Bawdry, nor suffer  
 “ no Letchery, Dice-playing, Carding, or any  
 “ other unlawful Games to be done, exercised or  
 “ used within their Houses; and to shut in their  
 “ Doors at nine of the Clock in the Night from  
 “ Michaelmas to Easter, and from Easter to Mi-  
 “ chaelmas at ten of the Clock in the Night, and  
 “ after that Hour sell no Ale or Beer. And if  
 “ any Huckster of Beer or Ale, after this Act pub-  
 “ lished and proclaimed, sell any Ale or Beer,  
 “ within any Ward of the City of London, and  
 “ be not admitted by the Aldermen of the same  
 “ Ward so to do, or find not sufficient Surety, as  
 “ it is above rehearsed, the same Huckster to have  
 “ Imprisonment, and make Fine and Ransom for  
 “ his Contempt, after the Discretion of the Lord-  
 “ Mayor and Aldermen. And also that the said  
 “ Hucksters suffer no manner of common Eating  
 “ or Drinking within their Cellars or Vaults,  
 “ contrary to the Ordinance thereof ordained and  
 “ provided, as in the said Act more plainly ap-  
 “ peareth at large. We charge you, that you  
 “ put the same in due Execution accordingly.

“ 17. And also, that you see all Tipplers, and  
 “ other Sellers of Ale or Beer, as well privy Oste-  
 “ ries, as Brewers and Innholders within your  
 “ Ward, not selling by lawful Measures sealed  
 “ and marked with the City Arms, or Dagger,  
 “ be presented, and their Names in your said In-  
 “ dentures be expressed, with their Defaults, so  
 “ that the Chamberlain may be lawfully answered  
 “ of their Amerciaments.

“ 18. And also, that you suffer no Alien, or  
 “ Son of any born an Alien, to be of the Com-  
 “ mon Council; nor to exercise or use any other  
 “ Office within this City, nor receive or accept  
 “ any Person into your Watch, privy or open,  
 “ but *Englishmen* born; and if any Stranger born  
 “ out of this Realm, made Denizen by Letters  
 “ Patents, or any other, after his Course and Lot  
 “ be appointed to any Watch, that then ye com-  
 “ mand and compel him, or them, to find in  
 “ his stead and place an *Englishman* to supply the  
 “ same.”

“ 19. And also, that you cause an Abstract  
 “ of the Assize appointed by Act of Parliament  
 “ for Billets and other Fire-wood, to be fair  
 “ written



“ written in Parchment, and to be fixed or hanged  
 “ up in a Table, in some fit and convenient Place  
 “ in the Parish within your Ward, where the  
 “ Common People may best see the same.

“ 20. And furthermore, we charge and com-  
 “ mand you, that you cause such Provision to be  
 “ had in your said Ward, that all the Streets and  
 “ Lanes within the same Ward be from Time to  
 “ Time cleansed, and clearly voided of Ordure,  
 “ Dung, Mire, Rubbish, and other filthy Things,  
 “ whatsoever be to the Annoyance of the King’s  
 “ Majesty’s Subjects.

“ 21. And also, that at all Times, as you  
 “ shall think necessary, you do cause Search to  
 “ be made within your said Ward for all vagrant  
 “ Beggars, suspicious and idle People, and such  
 “ as cannot shew how to live; and such as shall  
 “ be found within your said Ward, that you  
 “ cause to be punished, and dealt with accord-  
 “ ing to the Laws and Statutes in such Case or-  
 “ dained and provided.

“ 22. And also, we will and charge you the  
 “ said Alderman, that yourself certify and present  
 “ before us at the said general Court, to be holden  
 “ the aforesaid *Monday* next after the Feast of the  
 “ *Epiphany*, all the Names and Surnames truly writ-  
 “ ten of such Persons being and dwelling within  
 “ your said Ward, as to be able to pass in a Petty  
 “ Jury by themselves; that is to say, every Grand-  
 “ juryman to be worth in Goods an hundred  
 “ Marks, and every Petty-juryman forty Marks,  
 “ according to an Act in that Case ordained and  
 “ provided: And the same you shall indorse on  
 “ the Backside of your Indenture.

“ 23. *Item*, For divers reasonable and urgent  
 “ Considerations especially moving, we straight-  
 “ ly charge and command you, on the King our  
 “ Sovereign Lord’s Behalf, that you diligently  
 “ provide and foresee, that no manner of Person  
 “ or Persons within your said Ward, what Condi-  
 “ tion or Degree soever he or they be of, keep-  
 “ ing any Tavern or Ale-house, Ale-cellar or  
 “ any other Victualling-house, or Place of com-  
 “ mon Resort to eat or drink in within the same  
 “ Ward, permit or suffer at any Time hereafter,  
 “ any common Women of their Bodies, or Har-  
 “ lots, to resort and come into their said House,  
 “ or other the Places aforesaid, to eat or drink,  
 “ or otherwise to be conversant, or abide, or  
 “ thither to haunt, or frequent, upon Pain of  
 “ Imprisonment, as well of the Tenant and Keeper  
 “ of every such House or Houses, and all other  
 “ the Places afore-remembered, as of the com-  
 “ mon Women and Harlots.

“ 24. Also, that you do give in charge to the  
 “ Wardmote Inquest of your Ward, all the Ar-  
 “ ticles delivered to you herewith; and that you  
 “ may have a special Care of keeping the Peace  
 “ and good Order during your Wardmote; and  
 “ if any offend herein, you may fine or punish  
 “ him or them according to Law.

“ 25. And whereas the Monies received for  
 “ the Fines of Persons refusing to hold Ward  
 “ Offices within your Ward, ought to be em-  
 “ ployed in the Service and for the publick Be-  
 “ nefit of the whole Ward, and not of any par-  
 “ ticular Precinct or Parish within the Ward;  
 “ these are therefore to require you to take Care  
 “ that all such Fines be from Time to Time disposed

“ of accordingly, for the Benefit of the whole  
 “ Ward, as you, with the Deputy, and Com-  
 “ mon-Councilmen of your Ward shall think  
 “ most fitting and convenient: And that no such  
 “ Fines be received or employed in any particu-  
 “ lar Precinct or Parish.

“ Not failing hereof, as ye tender the Common-  
 “ weal of this City, and Advancement of good  
 “ Justice, and as ye will answer for the contrary  
 “ at your uttermost Peril.

“ Dated at                      under the Seal Office of  
 “ Mayoralty of the said City, the      Day of *De-*  
 “ *cember*, in the      Year of the Reign of our So-  
 “ vereign Lord *George the Second, &c.*”

By this Precept it does appear, that the Court  
 of Wardmote consists of the Alderman and the  
 respective Householders of his Ward, by whom  
 are annually elected the several Officers peculiar  
 to the same; among whom being those of the In-  
 quest, they receive the aforesaid Instructions for  
 their better Regulation.

#### *The Chamberlain’s Court.*

This is an Office kept in the *Guildball* of *Lon-*  
*don*, by the Chamberlain of the City, who is  
 thereunto annually chosen by the Liverymen of  
 the respective Companies on *Midsummer Day*. But  
 this Practice is rather a Custom than otherwise;  
 for there are no Instances (that I can learn) of  
 any of the said Officers being turned out, with-  
 out their being found guilty of Mal-Practices.

This being a Place of great Trust, the Cham-  
 berlain at his first being chosen, is obliged to  
 give Security for his Fidelity. He receives and  
 pays all the City Cash, and with whom are de-  
 posited all publick Securities, for which he an-  
 nually accounts to the proper Auditors.

This Officer attends every Morning for inrolling  
 and turning over Apprentices, admits all Persons  
 duly qualified into the Freedom of the City, and  
 decides all Differences that arise between Masters  
 and Apprentices; of the latter about fifteen hun-  
 dred are yearly admitted into the Freedom of  
 the City.

#### *The Court of Hallmote.*

This Court is denominated from the Place  
 wherein it is kept, and belongs to the several  
 Companies of Citizens, by whom it is occasion-  
 ally held in their respective Halls, and wherein  
 the Affairs belonging to each of the said Corpo-  
 rations are respectively transacted.

#### *Pie-Powder Court.*

This Court of Record, denominated *Pepou-* Cok. Inst;  
*dres*, (vulgarly *Pie-powder*) is incident to every P. 4-  
 Fair, as a Court-Baron is to a Manor; it is  
 derived from *Pedes Pulverisati*, and is so called  
 from its expeditious Proceedings in the Decision  
 of all Controversies that happen in Fairs, which,  
 for the Encouragement of Traders who frequent  
 the same, Justice is as quickly administered as  
 Dust can fall from the Foot.

This Court is held in *Cloth-Fair* (during the  
 time of *Bartholomew-Fair*) by the City of *London*  
 and Mr. *Edwards*, for hearing and deciding all  
 Differences committed against the Tenor of the  
 following Proclamation, which is annually made  
 before the Lord-Mayor, or the Eve of St. *Bar-*  
*tholomew*,



*tholomew*, for the better Regulation of the said Fair:

Privi.  
Lond.

"The Right Honourable Sir *A. B.* Kt. Lord-Mayor of the City of *London*, and his Right Worshipful Brethren the Aldermen of the said City, straightly charge and command, on the behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, that all manner of Persons, of whatsoever Estate, Degree or Condition they be, having recourse to this Fair, keep the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King.

"That no manner of Persons make any Congregation, Conventicles or Affrays, by the which the same Peace may be broken or disturbed, upon Pain of Imprisonment, and Fine to be made after the Discretion of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen.

"Also, that all manner of Sellers of Wine, Ale, or Beer, sell by Measures ensealed, as by Gallon, Pottle, Quart and Pint, upon pain that will fall thereof.

"And that no Person sell any Bread, except it keep the Affize; and that it be good and wholesome for Man's Body, upon Pain that will follow thereof.

"And that no manner of Cook, Pie-baker, nor Huckster, sell, or put to sale any manner of Victual, except it be good and wholesome for Man's Body, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

"And that no manner of Person buy, nor sell, but with true Weights and Measures, sealed according to the Statute in that behalf made, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

"And that no manner of Person or Persons take upon him or them, within this Fair, to make any manner of Arrest, Attachment, Summons or Execution; except it be done by the Officers of this City thereunto assigned, upon Pain that will befall thereof.

"And that no Person or Persons whatsoever, within the Limits and Bounds of this Fair, presume to break the Lord's Day, in selling, shewing, or offering to Sale, or in buying or offering to buy, any Commodities whatsoever; or in sitting, tippling or drinking in any Tavern, Inn, Alehouse, Tippling-house, or Cook's-house, or in doing any other Thing that may tend to the Breach thereof, upon the Pains and Penalties contained in several Acts of Parliament, which will be severely inflicted upon the Breakers thereof.

"And, finally, That what Persons soever find themselves grieved, injured, or wronged by any manner of Person in this Fair, that they come with their Complaints before the Stewards in this Fair, assigned to hear and determine Pleas; and they will minister to all Parties Justice, according to the Laws of this Land, and the Customs of this City."

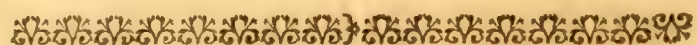
#### *St. Martin's le Grand Court.*

This Court, though within the City, is yet without its Jurisdiction, as being in, and belonging to the Liberty of that Name, which is subject to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*: It is a Court of Record, held weekly on *Wednesdays*, for the Trial of all Personal Actions whatsoever; the principal whereof is a *Capias* against the Body,

or an Attachment against the Goods; so that a Man's Goods may be seized upon in his own House, upon the first Process, if his Person is not secured before; which is according to the Practice of all ancient Liberties or Franchises.

#### *The Court of the Tower of London.*

This is a Court of Record held by Prescription, within the Verge of the City, on *Great Tower-hill*, by a Steward appointed by the Constable of the Tower of *London*, by whom are tried Actions of Debt (for any Sum) Damage, and Trespas.



### CHAP. V.

#### *An Account of the Settling the Christian Religion in London; with the Progress thereof under divers of its Bishops.*

According to the Testimony of an ancient Writer, the Gospel was at first preached in *Britain* by *St. Paul*; which is seemingly corroborated by the most ancient *British* Historian, who, before the Revolt under *Boadicia*, mentions the planting of Christianity in *Britain*, where it peaceably continued till the dreadful Persecution under *Dioclesian*: The Heat hereof was no sooner over, than it flourished again in great Peace and Amity, except the Disturbance it met with by the Doctrines of *Arius*.

Euseb. De-  
mon. Evan.

Epist. Gild.

The earliest Account we have of the Christian Religion being settled in the City of *London*, whereon we can depend, is, that in the Year 314 three Bishops were sent from *Britain* to the Council of *Arles*; one whereof was *Restitutus* Bishop of *London*, who is the first Bishop we read of in this City, without regarding the pretended List thereof by *Jocelin* of *Furnes*, which is not worth mentioning.

Sirm.  
Gal. Con.

Though we have no Account of the Predecessors of *Restitutus* in the See of *London*, it may nevertheless be presumed, that he was not the first Bishop thereof; for if, according to *Gildas*, Christianity was planted in *Britain* in the Reign of *Tiberius*, it is not to be questioned, but there was a regular Succession of Bishops from that Time; and as this City was then the Capital of the Kingdom, it may reasonably be presumed to have had many Bishops before *Restitutus*: And though the Successors of that Bishop are likewise buried in Oblivion, I am nevertheless of Opinion there was a regular Succession from him to *Theon*, the last *British* Bishop of this City, who retired into *Wales* toward the Close of the sixth Century, to avoid the cruel Persecution carried on by the Pagan Saxons.

Ush. Brit.  
Eccl. Ant.

The Christian Religion, with its Professors the *Britons*, was obliged to make way for Pagan Idolatry, and their perfidious and cruel Enemies the *Saxons*, who established their detestable and idolatrous Worship in this City and Neighbourhood, where it continued till the Year 527, when *Austin* the Monk, a Missionary from Pope *Gregory*, together with divers of his Brethren, landed in the Isle of *Thanet*, in the Dominions of *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*; who being soon after converted

Bed. Ecc.  
Hist.



to the Christian Faith, greatly encouraged the Propagation thereof throughout the several Parts of his Kingdom; whereupon *Austin*, in the Year 604, ordained *Mellitus* a Bishop, and sent him to preach the Gospel to the *East Saxons*, whose Kingdom consisted of the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and Part of *Hertfordshire*, the Capital City whereof was *London*. But this Kingdom being a Fief of that of *Kent*, *Ethelbert* granted the Investiture thereof to his Nephew *Seberht*, who, upon the Preaching of *Mellitus*, was likewise converted; this was so highly pleasing to *Ethelbert*, that he caused to be erected the first *Saxon* Christian Church in *London*, and dedicated the same to St. *Paul* the Apostle; since which Time it has been subordinate to, and a Suffragan of, the Archiepiscopal See of *Canterbury*.

ChronSax.  
Bed. Eccl.  
Hist.

In the Year 616 *Ethelbert* King of *Kent* departing this Life, was soon followed by *Seberht* his Nephew, King of the *East Saxons*; whose three Pagan Sons succeeding him, they expelled *Mellitus* Bishop of *London* their Dominions, who retiring into *France*, the *Londoners* soon returned to their primitive Idolatry. But no sooner were the three Brothers killed in Battle against the *West Saxons*, and *Eadbald* King of *Kent* converted to Christianity, than the Storm abated, and *Mellitus* and *Justus* recalled to their respective Bishopricks. *Justus* was received again by his Flock at *Rocheſter*; but the *Londoners*, chusing rather to live in their ancient State of Paganism, and shewing but little Regard to the Authority of *Eadbald*, rejected *Mellitus*; which *Eadbald*, with Grief was forced to wink at; as being sensible, it was not in his Power to restore him by Force.

By the great Opposition made by the Citizens of *London* to the Return of *Mellitus* their late Bishop, it cannot reasonably be imagined that he had made any great Progress in the Conversion of the *East Saxons*, for, in all Appearance, the Success he met with was owing to the Authority of *Ethelbert* and *Seberht*: For upon their Demise, both their Successors and People returned to Paganism: Wherefore the Conversion of the *East Saxons* cannot properly be dated from this Period, but rather from the Time of *Sigbercht* the Good, their King, who living in great Amity with *Oswey* King of *Northumberland*, frequent Visits passed between them; on which Occasions *Oswey* failed not zealously to inculcate the spiritual and temporal advantages arising from the Christian Religion; which at last so effectually prevailed upon *Sigbercht*, that he was baptized in *Oswey's* Palace, and returning home, brought *Cedda*, a *Northumbrian* Priest, along with him, who, upon his Arrival in these Parts, heartily set about the Work of Conversion; wherein he so happily succeeded, that in a short Time he not only made abundance of Profelytes, but likewise built divers Churches; and returning some Time after into *Northumberland*, to visit Bishop *Finan*, he was, for his great Zeal and Pains in the Propagation of the Gospel, consecrated a Bishop by the said *Finan*, whereupon he became the first *Saxon* Prelate of *London*.

Ibid.

Upon the Murder of *Sigbercht*, and Demise of *Switbelm* his Brother, *Sigbere* and *Sebba* succeeded to the Crown, which they held in Fee of *Wulfbere*, King of *Mercia*; at which Time a

dreadful Pestilence raged in this City, which carrying off abundance of People, *Sigbere* concluded it was an immediate Judgment sent by the Gods, to punish him and his People for abandoning the Religion of their Ancestors; wherefore he returned to Idolatry, and drew after him such of his Subjects as were not thoroughly confirmed in the Articles of Christianity: But *Sebba*, his Associate in the Government, with the People immediately under his Care, stedfastly adhered to the Christian Faith.

In the Interim *Wulfbere*, King of *Mercia* and Lord Paramount of *East Saxony*, receiving Advice of the Apostacy of *Sigbere*, sent *Jaruman*, Bishop of *Mercia*, to endeavour the Recovery of the apostatized King and his People: The Labours of this Prelate were crowned with such Success, that in a short Time he not only regained *Sigbere* and his Subjects to the Faith, but likewise prevailed upon him to destroy all the Pagan Temples and Altars in his Dominions.

Bed. Eccl.  
Hist.

Some Time after, *Wulfbere*, King of *Mercia*, begun to lord it over his Vassals the *East Saxons*, gave the first Instance of Simony in this Island, by selling the Bishoprick of *London*, in the Year 666, to *Wini* (who had some Time been expelled the Bishoprick of *Winchester*, by *Cenwalch* King of the *West Saxons*) who continued Bishop thereof till the Year 675.

Ibid.

To *Wini* succeeded *Earconwald* (the Son of *Offa*, King of the *East Angles*). This Bishop is highly celebrated for his great Devotion, and Works of Piety; in the latter of which he spent his Patrimony, by erecting two Monasteries, viz. One at *Chertsey* upon *Thames* for Men, and the other at *Barking* in *Essex* for Women. He likewise very much enlarged and beautified his Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, increased its Revenues, and obtained for it many great Privileges of divers Kings.

Ibid.

*Waldber* is supposed to have succeeded *Earconwald* about the Year 685; in whose Time it is pretended, that a Council was held in *London*, wherein, according to *Bale* and *Magdeburgensis*, the Worship of Images and Celibacy of Priests were decreed.

Mag. Cent.  
9 cap. 8.  
An. 714.

Few or no remarkable Occurrences having happened relating to the Episcopates of the twenty following Bishops, I shall satisfy myself with only inserting their Names, and the supposed Years wherein they were consecrated.

716	<i>Ingwald</i>	795	<i>Heathobert</i>	870	<i>Wulffius</i>	Whart. Hist. de Episc. Godw. de Præful. Stow. Sur. Lond.
747	<i>Ecgwulfe</i>	802	<i>Osmund</i>	905	<i>Ethelward</i>	
754	<i>Wigbed</i>	816	<i>Ethelnoth</i>	922	<i>Healstan</i>	
761	<i>Eadbright</i>	830	<i>Ceobbright</i>	941	<i>Theodred</i>	
768	<i>Eadgar</i>	848	<i>Deorwulf</i>	244	<i>Wulfstan</i>	
773	<i>Kenwalch</i>	851	<i>Switbulf</i>	951	<i>Britblem</i>	
784	<i>Eadbald</i>	860	<i>Heathstan</i>			

958. *Dunstan*. This Man had no sooner finished his Studies, than he was recommended to King *Athelstan*; who sending for him to Court, his Deportment was such, that he was soon expelled the same; but *Athelstan*, dying some Time after, was succeeded by *Edmund*, with whom *Dunstan* had so dextrously ingratiated himself, that he became the sole Director of all his Affairs, and not only continued chief Favourite during his Reign, but likewise so during that of his Successor *Edred*. But *Edwy* succeeding to the Crown, could not bear the imperious Behaviour of



of that haughty Abbot; therefore, soon after his Accession, not only banished him the Kingdom, but likewise sequestered the Revenues of the Regulars, his Friends and Followers, in Favour of the Secular Clergy. This Proceeding highly enraged the Monks, to be deprived both of their Patron and Estates at once; who breathed nothing but Revenge against the Authors of their Sufferings, and bitterly inveighed against the Administration of *Edwy*, till, by their enormous Falshoods, they persuaded their Votaries, that *Edwy* was the most impious and abandoned Wretch upon Earth. This soon had the desired Effect; for great Numbers of Malecontents appearing in *Mercia*, they declared for *Edgar* the King's Brother, by whose Assistance they not only became Masters of all *Mercia*, but likewise of all the Countries on the North Side the River *Thames* (except that of *Essex*); whereof they no sooner proclaimed *Edgar* King, than he recalled *Dunstan*, which made it strongly suspected, that he was the chief Fomentor of the Rebellion.

*Dunstan*, highly in Favour again, by soothing the Vices of *Edgar*, soon got the Ascendant over that cruel and vicious Prince; whereby he was enabled effectually to put in Execution the Pope's diabolical Scheme, by expelling the secular Clergy from their several Benefices, on no other Account than that of their being married; which their Enemies would have regarded as the worst of Crimes, and their Wives to be deemed Whores.

Upon the Demise of *Edgar*, many of the Nobility, who had in the late Reign with great Impatience beheld the grievous Power and intolerable Insolence of the Monks, embraced this Opportunity to dispossess them of their ill-gotten Livings; but *Dunstan* having craftily gained divers of the principal to side with him, great Divisions arose, which had like to have ended in Blood. But when they came to deliberate upon the Succession to the Crown, the Breach grew wider, most of the Nobility being for *Ethelred*, the lawful Successor; but *Dunstan*, siding with *Edward*, alledged, he ought to succeed to the Crown, as being thereunto named in *Edgar's* Will; whereas the principal Motive that induced *Dunstan* to espouse his Interest, was, that he expected the whole Management of Affairs under *Edward*, which there was not the least Room to hope for under his Brother *Ethelred*, seeing his Mother *Elfrida* had no Veneration for the Monks. *Dunstan*, in the interim, observing the contrary Party daily to increase, and that it was vastly superior to that of *Edward*, in an illegal and unprecedented Manner, conducted *Edward* to Church, and anointed him King, amidst his Brethren the Bishops and a mighty Rabble, without the least Regard to Justice or the adverse Party, who, perceiving that it was not in their Power to prevent it, tamely submitted to the arbitrary and imperious Ministry of the haughty *Dunstan*.

The Pope and Monks, in Consideration of the many eminent Services done them by *Dunstan*, have raised him to the Dignity of a Saint, whereby he is intitled to a Place in the *Roman Rubrick*; however, he has, by some good Judges, been removed from thence, and ranked among the vilest of Men.

According to the *London Catalogue*, *Dunstan* only held [the Bishoprick of *London* by way of *Commendam*, and where he sat Bishop only one Year.

*Elfstun* succeeded *Dunstan* about the Year 959, and continued Bishop upwards of thirty Years.

*Wulfstan* was consecrated Anno 996, and subscribed the Charter of *Rocheſter* two Years after.

*Alfbun*, Tutor to the Sons of *Ethelred*, succeeded Anno 1004.

*Alwy* was consecrated to this Bishoprick about the Year 1016.

*Elfward*, the last of the *Saxon* Bishops, succeeded to the See of *London* about the Year 1034.

*Robert*, a *Norman*, had the Bishoprick of *London* conferred upon him by *Edward the Confessor*, Anno 1044.

Upon the Translation of *Robert* to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, his Countryman *William* (the great Friend and Benefactor to the Citizens of *London*) was by *Edward* preferred to this See. In some Catalogues of the Bishops of *London*, this Prelate is said to have died in the Year 1067, and by his monumental Inscriptions, Anno 1070. But that both these Accounts are erroneous, is manifest from an Author of good Authority; who shews, that he was present in two Synods at *London* in the Years 1072, and 1075, in the last of which he died.

*Hugh de Orivalle* was, Anno 1075, promoted to this See by *William the Conqueror*. This Prelate, soon after his Advancement, was seized with a violent Leprosy, who for Cure thereof caused himself to be castrated; but that not having the desired Effect, he continued a Leper during Life.

*Maurice*, Chaplain and Chancellor to the *Conqueror*, was by him nominated to the See of *London*, Anno 1085. *Maurice*, it seems, had in some sort injured his Cathedral Church; therefore, as an Atonement for the same, he, after the Destruction thereof by Fire, began the Foundation of a magnificent Pile, the Dimensions whereof were so very stupendous, that after a constant Application to the Work for about forty Years, the same appeared to be but little advanced.

*Richard de Belmeis*, upon the Death of *Maurice*, was promoted to this Bishoprick in the Year 1108, and soon after by *Henry I.* constituted Warden of the Marches of *Wales*. *Richard* applied himself very assiduously to the Work of *St. Paul's Church*, wherein he employed the whole Revenue of his Bishoprick; but observing that the prodigious Work was thereby but little advanced, became weary thereof, and giving over the same, applied himself to the erecting a College of Regular Canons at *St. Osyth's* in *Essex*, intended to resign his Bishoprick, and become a Canon in his new Monastery; but deferring to put his Resolution in Execution, he died of the Dead Palsy on the sixteenth of *January*, Anno 1127.

*Gilbert Universalis*, a Canon Regular of *Lyons* in *France*, being elected to this Bishoprick, was consecrated by *William* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, on the 22d of *January*, Anno 1128. This Bishop has different Characters assigned him by Authors; some say he was a very antient, but a very good Man; and others, that he was very rich and covetous, but a very learned Man; however, he seems to have been a Person of considerable Note, seeing

1 Tim. c. 4.  
v. 1 & 3.

Newc.  
Rep.

Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.  
Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

God.  
Com. de  
Præful.  
Florent.  
Wig.  
Chron.

Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Dugd.  
Hist. S.  
Paul.

Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.

Ibid.

God.  
Com. de  
Præful.



seeing St. Bernard held an Epistolary Correspondence with him; and is said to have died in a Journey to Rome, Anno 1133, by the London Catalogue Anno 1139, and by Stow in 1141. But that these Authors are all mistaken, is manifest by the Annals of Winchester; wherein it plainly appears, that he died on the tenth of August, Anno 1134.

About two Years after the Decease of Gilbert, King Stephen summoned a Council to meet at Westminster, at the Feast of Easter, Anno 1136, when a Faction of the Canons of St. Paul's, in Opposition to the King and the Dean of St. Paul's, chose for their Bishop Anselm, Abbot of St. Edmund, and Nephew to the late Archbishop Anselm; and the more effectually to support their Election, introned him in St. Paul's Cathedral, and furnished him with Money sufficient to procure from Rome a Confirmation of their Choice. But in the Interim, the Dean and his Party were not unmindful of their Interest; for by their repeated Application to the Pope, they obtained a Decree for setting aside the Election; which divesting Anselm of his new Honour, he not without some Difficulty was re-admitted into his former Station of Abbot.

During the Heat of the Civil War, the See of London was by the Pope, with the Consent of King Stephen, committed to the Care of the Bishop of Winchester; till at length Maud the Empress being received into London, Anno 1141, she conferred the same upon Robert de Sigillo, a Monk of Reading; who being soon after taken Prisoner in his House at Fulham, by Geoffrey de Mandevill, (an Officer of King Stephen's) he was by him committed Prisoner to the Tower of London, whence he was obliged to purchase his Liberty at a very high Rate; however, he kept his Bishoprick till his Death, which was occasioned, as 'tis said, by eating preserved Grapes impregnated with Poison, in the Year 1150.

Richard de Belmeis, the second, who was Nephew to his Predecessor of that Name, and Archdeacon of Middlesex; was consecrated by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 28th of September, Anno 1150, and is generally believed to have died on the fourth of May, Anno 1156.

After the Decease of Richard, this See continued vacant upwards of two Years; when Richard Fitzneal of Ely, Canon of St. Paul's, Prebend of Kentish-town, Archdeacon of Colchester and Ely, Dean of Lincoln, and Lord High Treasurer of England, was by Richard I. (in pursuance of his Father's Design) nominated to this Bishoprick, and consecrated Bishop thereof at Lambeth, by Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 31st of December, Anno 1158, and, after having assigned all the Titles of his Demesns at Fulham and Horslet to St. Paul's School, died on the tenth of September, Anno 1162.

Gilbert Foliot being advanced to the See of London, he was translated hither from that of Hereford, on the 24th of March, Anno 1163, being the first English Bishop that ever was canonically translated from one Bishoprick to another. This Prelate gave a Piece of Ground in St. Paul's Church-yard; whereon to erect a House for the Dean; and when he had continued Bishop of this See twenty-three Years, ten Months, and seven-

teen Days, died in London on the 18th of February, Anno 1187.

William de Sancta Maria, a Canon of York and of St. Paul's, and Dean of St. Martin's le Grand, was elected Bishop of London, September the sixteenth, Anno 1198, and consecrated at Westminster by Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury on the 23d of May, Anno 1199. He was one of the Bishops that interdicted the Kingdom by Command of the Pope, on the 24th of March 1208, for which he and his Associates were expelled the Nation, for the Term of five Years; whereupon King John caused his Castle at Stortford (now Bishop-Stafford in Hertfordshire) to be demolished. But being returned from Exile, the King, it seems, to make him Amends, gave to him and his Successors for ever, the Manor of Stoke near Guildford in Surrey; and being returned to his Bishoprick, he after having sat above twenty-one Years, on the 26th of January, Anno 1221, voluntarily resigned the same.

Eustace de Fauconberge, Prebend of Holborn, one of the King's Justices, Privy Counsellor to King John and Henry III. by whom he was sent Ambassador twice into France, and afterwards constituted Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord High Treasurer, was on the 25th of April, Anno 1221, consecrated Bishop of London at Westminster.

In the Year after, a great Difference was compromised between Eustace and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, on the one Part, and William the Abbot, and Monks of Westminster on the other, by the Arbitration of Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winton and Sarum, and the Priors of Merton and Dunstable; by whom 'twas awarded, that in all Futurity the Monastery of Westminster, and the Church of St. Margaret's adjoining, shall be exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, and the Church of Staines given to the said Abbot and Monks; and the Manor and Church of Sunbury, for ever appropriated to the Bishop of London and Canons of St. Paul's. This my Author takes to be the first Exemption the Church of Westminster ever had, from the Authority of the Bishop of London, notwithstanding the many Charters of pretended Privileges alledged by the Monks.

This Bishop, after having appropriated the Church of Bumsted to the Clerks daily officiating at the Altar of the Virgin Mary, died on the 2d of November, Anno 1228.

Roger Niger, Archdeacon of Colchester, being elected Bishop of London, was consecrated as such on the 10th of June, Anno 1229, at Canterbury, by the Bishop of Rochester, &c. This Prelate is said to have been religious, learned and eloquent, an indefatigable Preacher, courteous, hospitable, and of great Courage; the latter whereof appears by his excommunicating the King's Officers for detaining Walter Bishop of Carlisle at Dover, from going beyond Sea without the King's Permission; and also by his Threatening to anathematize his Majesty's Servants, for violently forcing Hubert de Burg, Earl of Kent, from the Altar. His Menaces had so good an Effect, that Hubert was not only restored to the Place from whence he was taken, but soon after to his Liberty.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Newc. Repert.



Cust.  
Lond.

This Prelate made an ecclesiastical Constitution, whereby he enjoined the Citizens of *London* to pay to their respective Parish Priests, on all *Sundays* and *Festivals* whose *Vigils* were to be observed as *Fasts*, one *Farthing* for every *House* of ten *Shillings per Annum* Rent, a *Halfpenny* for one of twenty, and for those of forty *Shillings* one *Penny* each. The last being the highest Rent mentioned in that Ordinance, it occasioned divers *Contests* between the *Citizens* and their *Ghostly Fathers*; for the obviating of which for the future, the *Pope* judged it convenient by his *Bull* to explain the said Constitution, whereby the *Citizens* were obliged to pay to their several *Incumbents* on the aforesaid *Days* a *Pound-Rate* of one *Halfpenny*, for the Amount of their respective *Rents*; which was not only confirmed by a *Bull* of *Pope Nicholas* the fifth, but also by an *Act* of *Common Council*, which enforced the *Citizens* to submit to the *Decrees* of *Rome*.

Arnold's  
Chron.Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.

*Roger* having zealously prosecuted the *Work* of his *Cathedral*, was thereby enabled on the first of *October*, *Anno* 1240, to consecrate the *Choir*, in *Presence* of the *King*, the *Pope's Legate*, and many of the *Nobility* and *Clergy*; and in the *Year* following, on the 18th of *September*, died at his *Manor* of *Stepney*.

Ibid.

*Fulk Bassett*, *Dean* of *York* and *Provost* of the *Collegiate Church* of *St. John* of *Beverley*, was by the *Canons* of *St. Paul's* (contrary to the *King's* *Intention*) elected *Bishop* of *London* in the *Month* of *December*, *Anno* 1241. But the *See* of *Canterbury* being void, his *Consecration* was deferred for almost three *Years*; but at last he was consecrated in the *Monastical Church* of the *Trinity* in *London*, on the 9th of *October*, *Anno* 1244.

Mat. Par.  
Hist.  
Angl.

In the *Year* 1255, a mighty *Contest* happened between *Fulk* and *Rustand* the *Pope's Legate*, who by the *King's* *Permission* held a *Council* of all the *Prelates* of the *Kingdom* at *London*, whom he not only acquainted with the pressing *Occasions* of the *Pope* for *Money*, but likewise with the *Method* he intended to raise the same; which was of so vile a *Nature*, as not to be passed over in *Silence*: viz. The iniquitous *Pope* caused a great *Number* of obligatory *Notes* to be drawn, wherein the several *Bishops* of *England* acknowledged to have received of divers *Merchants* of *Sienna*, *Florence*, and other *Cities* of *Italy*, certain *Sums* of *Money* for the immediate *Occasion* of their respective *Churches*, which they severally bound themselves (as mentioned in the said *Notes*) to repay against a certain *Time*: Wherefore Endeavours were used to prevail upon, or compel each *Man* to sign one of those *Notes*, (as if they had actually received the *Money* therein-mentioned) upon pain of *Excommunication*! An *Oppression* so detestable, that it cannot be paralleled among the most wicked and infamous *Tyrants*! and this too by a *Person* who stiled himself *Christ's Vicegerent*.

Ibid.

This wicked and most iniquitous *Proposal* greatly alarmed the *Council*, insomuch that our worthy *Prelate* and *Patriot* declared, that rather than submit to such an unjust and tyrannical *Oppression*, he'd sooner lose his *Life*. This generous *Resolution* animated the rest of the *Members* to such a *Degree*, that they resolved not to shew the least *Regard* to the *Authority* of *Rustand*, nor his threatened *Censures*; which so highly enraged

the *Legate*, that he immediately applied to the *King* for *Redress*; intimating, that the *Bishop* of *London* was the chief *Occasion* of the *Clergy's* *Disobedience*.

The *King*, no less nettled at the *Disappointment* than the *Legate*, fell into a violent *Passion* with the *Bishop*, and told him, that since he was neither afraid of his, nor the *Pope's* *Displeasure*, he should quickly feel the *Effects* of both. However, this *Menace* was so far from intimidating our brave *Patriot*, that he replied, he was very sensible that his *Majesty* and the *Pope* were much more powerful than he; and in case he was deprived of his *Mitre*, he would soon find a *Helmet* to wear in its stead.

Mat. Par.  
Hist.  
Angl.

In the *Year* 1256, *Fulk* began to erect the *Church* of *St. Faith*, at the *East End* of the *Choir* of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, the *Foundation* whereof, according to *Stow*, was laid five *Years* before; and having founded two *Chantries* in *St. Paul's Church*, one at the *Altar* of the *Virgin Mary*, and the other at that of *St. Catharine*, for his own *Soul*, and those of *Alan* and *Alice*, his *Parents*, he died on the 20th of *May*, *Anno* 1259.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.  
Newc.  
Repert.

*Henry de Wingham*, *Prebend* of *Newington*, being in great *Favour*, the *King* conferred on him divers *Offices*, both *spiritual* and *temporal*, first, by constituting him *Chamberlain* of *Gascony*, *Dean* of *Totenhall* and *St. Martin's le Grand*, and soon after *Lord High Chancellor* of the *Kingdom*. In the *Month* of *January*, *Anno* 1259, he was elected *Bishop* of *Winchester*; which he refused to accept, lest the *Plurality* of *Places*, and accumulating of *Riches*, should draw upon him the *Censure* and *Ill-will* of the *People*. However, towards the *Close* of the *Year*, he accepted of the *See* of *London*, to which he was consecrated in the *Church* of *St. Mary Overie*, by *Boniface* *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*, on the fifteenth of *January*, *An.* 1260. He founded a *Chantry* of two *Priests* at the *Altar* of *St. Michael* in his own *Cathedral*, for the *Good* of his *Soul*, and endowed the same out of the *Church* of *Great-Watering* in *Essex*; and died on the thirteenth of *July*, *Anno* 1261.

Ibid.

During the *Vacancy* of the *See* of *London* after the *Death* of *Henry*, the ancient *Controversy* revived between the *Archbishop* and the *Chapter* of *St. Paul's*, concerning *Jurisdiction*; which was soon adjusted on the 21st of *August* 1262. The *Composition* whereof being still obligatory, it sets forth, that upon every *Vacancy* of the *See* of *London*, the *Chapter* of *St. Paul's* shall nominate two, three, or four of their *Canons* to the *Archbishop*, of whom he shall appoint one to be his *Official*, to exercise *Jurisdiction* in the *Diocece* of *London*, by his *Authority*. *Richard Talbot*, *Dean* of *St. Paul's*, was elected in the room of *Henry*, on the 18th of *August*, and confirmed *September* 20, *Anno* 1262, but dying before his *Consecration*, he was succeeded by *Henry de Sandwich*, *Prebend* of *Wildland*; who was elected on the sixteenth *Day* of *November* in the same *Year*, and consecrated at *Canterbury* the *May* following, by *John* *Bishop* of *Winchester*; but soon after taking part with the *Barons* against the *King*, he was suspended by the *Pope's Legate*, *An.* 1265, and the *Year* after excommunicated, which obliged him to repair to *Rome* for a *Remission*; when after a *Residence* of about six *Years* in that

Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.

City,



City, he at last, with much Difficulty and great Expence, obtained an Absolution; and returning to *England*, died in the Year 1273; soon after whose Decease, the Controversy was again renewed between the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* concerning the above-mentioned Agreement, but after an Explication thereof, Matters were soon accommodated.

Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.

*John de Chisbul*, Provost of *Beverley*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, and Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom, was elected Bishop of this See on the 7th of *December*, Anno 1273, and consecrated at *Lambeth* the *April* following; but becoming infirm, was rendered unable to perform his Pastoral Office: Wherefore the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in his Metropolitcal Visitation, assigned him the Dean and Treasurer of *St. Paul's* for his Coadjutors; but their Commission being soon after revoked, *Fulk Lovell*, Archdeacon of *Colchester*, was assigned his Coadjutor, Anno 1280, which the Bishop only survived a few Days.

Ibid. After the Decease of *John de Chisbul*, *Fulk Lovell*, Prebend of *York* and Archdeacon of *Colchester*, as aforesaid, was elected Bishop of *London*; but renouncing the same, as he had some Time before that of *Lincoln*, *Richard de Gravesend* was elected in his stead, and consecrated at *Coventry* by *John* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, August 11, Anno 1280. Soon after a Contest happened between *Richard* and his Metropolitan, occasioned by the citing of a Rector of his Diocese into the Archiepiscopal Court of Arches, the Bishop insisting that Causes in the first Instance could not be legally brought before the Metropolitan. But this Dispute seems to have been only epistolary.

Ibid. In the Year 1289, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* appointed as Coadjutor to *Richard*, the Dean and Treasurer of *St. Paul's*, not on account of his Incapacity of performing the Office, but rather on that of his being much employed in publick Affairs, both at home and abroad; for, soon after, he was sent Ambassador to *France*, and at his Return constituted one of the National Regents.

Ibid. This Prelate, Anno 1290, instituted in the Church of *St. Paul*, the Office of Sub-Dean; and ordained, that the Chancellor of the said Church should read a Divinity Lecture therein; and that for the future none be admitted Chancellors of the same, but such as were either Bachelors or Doctors of Divinity. *Richard* was a great Benefactor to his Church, wherein he founded a Chantry for the Repose of his Soul; and died on the 9th of *December*, Anno 1303.

Ibid. *Ralph de Baldock*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, was elected to the See of *London* in the Month of *February*, Anno 1304. But his Election being controverted by three of the Canons, who had sometime before been suspended, *Ralph*, to secure his Election, found it necessary to repair to *Rome*; where having succeeded according to his Wish, he was on his Return consecrated at *Lyons* in *France*, by Cardinal *Hispanus*, on the 30th of *January*, Anno 1306.

Ib. This Prelate, who was some time Lord High Chancellor, was eminently distinguished for his Learning, having wrote a History of *England*, and an Account of the Statutes and Customs of

his own Cathedral: He was also eminent for his Generosity, in appropriating the Church of *Telling* in *Middlesex* to the Chancellorship of *St. Paul's*, reserving only ten Pounds *per Annum*, as a Stipend for the Vicar. He likewise gave an Annuity of two hundred Marks towards finishing the additional Work of *St. Paul's* Church, wherein he founded and endowed a Chantry for two Priests, at the Altar of *St. Erkenwald*; and died July 14, Anno 1313. During *Baldock's* Government a Provincial Synod was held in this City, Anno 1310, wherein was condemned the Order of *Knights Templars*, for their scandalous and dissolute Lives; upon which Occasion the whole Fraternity were seized in all Parts of the Kingdom, and committed to Prison.

Walring.  
Hist.  
Angl.

*Gilbert de Seagrave*, Canon of *Lincoln*, Prebendary of *Portpool*, and Precentor of *St. Paul's*, was elected Bishop of *London* on the 17th of *August*, Anno 1313, and consecrated at *Canterbury* the 25th of *November* following by *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester*. He re-edified *St. Erkenwald's* Shrine, and dedicated several Altars in the new Work of *St. Paul's*; and to fortify the Cross that was to be erected on the towering Spire of his Cathedral against Storms of Wind, Thunder, Lightning, or other Contingencies, put therein a great Quantity of the Reliques of reputed Saints, and died the 15th of *January*, Anno, 1316.

Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.

*Richard de Newport*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, was, on the 27th of *January*, Anno 1317, chosen to succeed to the See of *London*, and to that end consecrated the 15th of *May* following, by *Walter* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and died August 24, Anno 1318.

Newc.  
Repert.

*Stephen Gravesend*, Prebendary of *Wenlockesbarn* and *Chamberlain-Wood*, was elected Bishop of *London*, Sept. 11, Anno 1318, and consecrated by *Walter* Archbishop of *Canterbury* on the 14th of *January* after.

Ibid.

About the Year 1320, *Walter* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, having obtained a Power of the Pope for the Inlargement of his Authority, in pursuance thereof ordered a Metropolitcal Visitation throughout his whole Province; which was opposed by *Stephen* alone, who, appealing to the Pope, refused to admit the same; but being overpowered by the great Interest of his Metropolitan, was forced to submit.

Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.

Upon the Death of the said Archbishop, a Contest arose between *Stephen* and the Convent of *Canterbury*; the Monks whereof, who antiently enjoyed the Archiepiscopal Jurisdiction during the Vacancy of that See, were, by a Composition of the 24th of *June*, Anno 1278, to present two fit Persons to the Bishop of *London*, as Dean of the Province, of whom he was to select one to exercise the said Jurisdiction during the Vacancy: But the Monks proving refractory, chose one of their Brethren to execute that Authority, without ever applying to the Dean, who strenuously opposing their Measures, obliged them to submit, and regulate themselves according to the Tenor of the aforesaid Composition.

Ibid.

*Stephen* openly opposed the Deposing of *Edward II.* and refused to qualify himself to his Son and Successor. And upon a Report, that the unfortunate Prince was still alive, (but in reality was barbarously murdered some Time before) tho' in

Ibid.

Prison



Prison, he, together with *Edmund Earl of Kent*, and *William Archbishop of York*, were accused for conspiring his Escape; of which they were convicted, tho' afterwards pardoned. He founded in his Cathedral Church a Chantry of two Priests, for the Celebration of Mass for his Soul and that of his Uncle, and died *April 8, Anno 1338*.

Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.

*Richard de Byntworth*, or *Wentworth*, Prebendary of *Kentish-town*, and *Bedewynd* in the Church of *Sarum*, was elected to the See of *London*, *May 4, Anno 1338*, on the 6th of *July* appointed Lord High Chancellor, and on the 12th following consecrated at *Lambeth*; and died on the 8th of *December, Anno 1339*.

Ibid.

*Radolph de Stratford*, Canon of *St. Paul's*, and Prebend of *Blibury* in the Diocese of *Sarum*, succeeded *Richard* on the 26th of *January, Anno 1340*, and was consecrated at *Canterbury* the 12th of *May* following.

Spelm.  
Concil.

Some Time after, a Provincial Synod was held at *London*, wherein divers Canons were made; the most remarkable whereof was as follow; viz. the fourth sets forth, That divers Monasteries having Parishes appropriated to them for charitable Uses, did not answer the Ends of such Benefactions, by distributing to the Poor of such appropriated Parishes the several Charities allotted them by the Donors; wherefore the Monks of such Monasteries were strictly enjoined to relieve the Poor of such Parishes, in proportion to the Value of the Donation; and in case of Non-performance, the Bishops of the several Dioceses were impowered to sequester the Profits, and compel the Monks to their Duty.

Newc.  
Repert.

*Michael de Northburg*, Prebendary of *Mapesburg*, was elected to this See *April 23, Anno 1354*, but being confirmed by *Simon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, before the Arrival of the Pope's Bull of Confirmation, both his Election and Confirmation were deemed void; therefore the Archbishop committed to him the Spiritualities of the Bishoprick, not by virtue of his Election, but of the Pope's Provision.

Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.

This Prelate gave two thousand Pounds towards founding the *Charter-house* near *West Smithfield*, and also Lands for endowing the same. He likewise gave one thousand Pounds, to be deposited in a Chest in the Treasury of his Cathedral, to be lent by ten, twenty, or more Pounds to industrious Persons, upon their giving Security for the same. He died at *Copford* in *Essex, September 9, Anno 1361*.

Ibid.

*Edward III.* granted to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, that during all future Vacancies of their Bishoprick, they shall for ever thereafter enjoy the Temporalities of the same, upon their paying him and his Successors one thousand Pounds *per Annum*, or *pro rata*.

Ibid.

*Simon de Sudbury*, (so denominated from the Place of his Nativity, his proper Name being *Tibald*) Doctor of Laws, domestick Chaplain to Pope *Innocent the Sixth*, and Auditor of the *Rota* at *Rome*, where he was promoted to the Chancellorship of *Sarum*, and soon after by the said Pope to the See of *London* on the 22d of *October, Anno 1361*, to which he was consecrated the *May* following. He founded a College in *Sudbury*, the Place of his Birth; and by the Pope's Bull was translated to *Canterbury, Anno*

1375; and in the Year 1381, was cruelly murdered by *Wat Tyler* in the Tower of *London*, who, without the least Form of Trial, caused him to be beheaded.

*William de Courtney* was on the 12th of *September, Anno 1375*, translated from the See of *Hereford* to this of *London*; in a Synod held in this City, he opposed the granting a Subsidy to the King by the Clergy, *Anno 1376*, and published the Pope's Bull at *St. Paul's Cross* against the *Florentines*, without the King's Permission; for which he was cited before the Lord High Chancellor, who interrogating him in respect to his undutiful Behaviour, insolently replied, That he did it by the special Command of the Pope: This haughty Answer so irritated the Chancellor, that he bid him take his Choice, either to lose his Temporals, or retract his Words; however, with much Difficulty, he obtained, *Ut per alium revocare possit*. *Courtney*, having re-obtained the King's Favour, was in the Year 1381 appointed Lord High Chancellor, and on the 10th of *August* following translated to the See of *Canterbury*.

Ibid.

*Robert de Braybroke*, who had enjoyed many profitable Posts in the Church, was by the Bull of Pope *Urban* promoted to the See of *London* on *September 9, Anno 1381*, and consecrated at *Lambeth* the *January* following; and on the 20th of *September* in the same Year was appointed Lord High Chancellor, which he held not above half a Year. He ordained, that the Days of Conversion and Commemoration of *St. Paul* should be celebrated throughout his Diocese, equally with the highest Festivals; and also united and incorporated divers Chantries in his Cathedral, because of their Insufficiency to support themselves single.

Ibid.

A very bad and scandalous Custom had for many Years prevailed in this Church, by the Residentiaries not admitting a Brother Canon to Residence, unless he'd agree to expend in the first Year after his Admission, in Junketting and other Excesses, at least seven hundred Marks. This Epicurean Practice the Bishop had frequently attempted to remove, but without Success; till at last he and the Residentiaries agreed to refer the Affair in Dispute to the King's Arbitration, who awarded, that for the future the Residence of the Church of *St. Paul* should be regulated according to the Statutes and Customs of the Church of *Sarum*. *Braybroke*, having enjoyed this See about twenty Years, died on the 27th of *August, Anno 1404*.

Ibid.

*Roger de Waldon*, from a very mean Condition, had the Rectory of *Fordham* in *Essex* conferred upon him by King *Richard II.* *Anno 1391*, after which he became so highly in Favour, that having divers Places of great Trust and Profit conferred upon him, was, *Anno 1395*, constituted Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom, and some Time after advanced to the See of *Canterbury*, which he enjoyed not long; for upon the Deposing of King *Richard*, his great Friend and Patron, he was deprived of all Places of Trust and Honour, and obliged to retire to his former Obscurity, wherein he remained till the 30th of *June, Anno 1405*, when, at the Intercession of *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he had the See of *London*

Dugd.  
Hist.  
St. Paul.

Godw. d  
Præful.  
Newc.  
Repert.



don conferred upon him, which he did not long enjoy, seeing he died in the Beginning of the following Year.

*Nicholas de Bubbewith*, who had enjoyed many Preferments in the Church, was appointed Master of the Rolls, then Keeper of the Privy Seal; and being elected Bishop of *London*, was declared Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom, Anno 1406. But he did not long enjoy this See, for on the 22d of *June*, the Year following, he was translated to *Salisbury*, and on the 5th of *October* after, to that of *Bath and Wells*.

*Richard Clifford*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, Lord Privy Seal, and Bishop of *Worcester*, was translated to this See on the 13th of *October*, Anno 1407; and on the 14th of *January* 1408, a Synod was held at *St. Paul's Church*, for sending Representatives to the Council of *Pisa*, to settle the Peace of the Church, then rent in Pieces by two factious Popes. In the Year 1414, *Richard*, with the Consent of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, by an Ordinance regulated the Form of celebrating Divine Service in his Cathedral, according to the Practice of that of *Sarum*. And in the Year 1416, a Provincial Council was held at *St. Paul's Church*, wherein Delegates were nominated to represent the Church of *England* in the Council of *Constance*; one whereof was *Clifford*; who gave his Suffrage in favour of Cardinal *Colonna*, to the Pontificate; and having given a thousand Marks to the Poor-Scholars of *Burnel's-Inn* in *Oxford*, died on the 20th of *August*, Anno 1421.

During *Clifford's* Government, a Council was held at *London*, wherein the Clergy granted to the King a Tenth, upon the Condition that his Purveyors should not meddle with the Goods of any Ecclesiastical; and that none of their Body be imprisoned for any Crime, but those of Theft and Murder; and when prosecuted for others, to be admitted to Bail: These Privileges, according to *Duck*, were confirmed by Parliament, tho' not mentioned in the printed Statutes.

*John Kemp*, at first Rector of *St. Michael's Crooked-lane*, then Dean of the Arches, Doctor of Laws, Dean of *Durham*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and then of *Chicheſter*; whence he was translated to the See of *London*, Anno 1421, notwithstanding the Dean and Chapter's having previously elected *Thomas Palton*, Bishop of *Hereford*; who was obliged to give place to *John*, who by the Pope's Provision was to succeed *Richard Clifford*.

In a Convocation held at *London*, Anno 1425, divers Persons were accused of Heresy; among whom was one *William Ruſſel*, a Minorite, for asserting that the Payment of Personal Tithes was not commanded by God; therefore Priests could not claim them by Divine Authority: For which Opinion he was censured as a Heretick, and his Notions condemned. And for the more effectual preventing the Propagation of Tenets so destructive to the Priesthood, the University of *Oxford* made an Order, that no Person whatsoever should be admitted to any Degree, without renouncing *Ruſſel's* Doctrine in respect to Personal Tithes.

*Kemp* was appointed Lord Chancellor in *March* Anno 1426, and soon after translated from this See to that of *York*; where he converted the Church of *Wey* in *Kent*, the Place of his Nativity, into a College of Secular Priests, and gave five hun-

No. 103.

Whart.  
Hiſt. de  
Epiſc.

Godw. de  
Pæſul.

Whart.  
Hiſt. de  
Epiſc.  
Hiſt.  
Engl.  
Council.

Whart.  
Hiſt. de  
Epiſc.

Hiſt.  
Engl.  
Council.

Coll. Eccl.  
Hiſt.

Duck in  
vic.  
Chich.

Newc.  
Repert.

Coll.  
Eccl. Hiſt.

Newc.  
Repert.

dred Marks to the Divinity School in *Oxford*; and being created a Cardinal, Anno 1439, he was some Time after translated to the Archiepiscopal See of *Canterbury*, where he died on the 22d of *March*, Anno 1454.

*William Gray*, Doctor of Laws, and Dean of *York*, was, upon the Translation of *Kemp*, elected and confirmed Bishop of this See, and consecrated to the same *May* 6, Anno 1426, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, without ever consulting the Pope; who, at last was in a manner forced to consent by his Bull of Provision, *July* 20, Anno 1426. *Gray*, in the Year 1431, being translated from this See to that of *Lincoln*, restored the College of *Thele* in *Hertfordſhire*, for a Master and four Canons, and made it a Cell to *Elſing* Spittle in the City of *London*.

*Robert Fitz-Hugh* was elected Bishop of *London*, and consecrated as such on *Sept.* 16, Anno 1431. *Robert*, who had possessed many Places of great Profit and Trust in the Church, and had been Ambassador at *Rome* and *Venice*, was at last elected Bishop of *Ely*, but died at *St. Oſyth's* before his Translation, viz. on *January* 15, Anno 1436.

During *Fitz-Hugh's* Rule, a great Contest having happened between the Council of *Baſil* and the Pope, each Party exerted themselves as much as possible, to engage the Archbishop of *Canterbury* in their respective Interests; wherefore he summoned a Provincial Council at *London*, wherein the State of the Controversy was debated, and a Resolution taken to send certain Delegates to compose the Difference in an amicable Manner; but some thereof dying at *Baſil*, the Convocation chose eight Doctors of Divinity to supply their Places.

In this Council at *St. Paul's*, for the Encouragement of Learning in *England*, it was decreed, that, for the future, all the greater Ecclesiastical Benefices should be conferred on none other than those educated at the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

*Robert Gilbert*, Dean of *York*, was by Pope *Eugenius* advanced to the See of *London* on the 21st of *May* 1386, and on the 28th of the following *October* consecrated at *Lambeth*, by *Henry* Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

*Thomas Kemp*, Archdeacon of *Middleſex*, and Chancellor of *York*, by virtue of a Bull from Pope *Nicholas*, was preferred to this See *August* the 21st, Anno 1448, but, in regard of the King's not immediately approving of him, he was not consecrated till a Year and a Half after; however the Ceremony was at last performed by his Uncle *John*, Archbishop of *York*, at *York-place*, since denominated *Whitehall*.

This Prelate rebuilt the Pulpit-cross in *St. Paul's Church-yard*; founded and endowed at the Altar of the *Trinity*, a Chantry of one Priest, with the Office of of Penitentiary; to which he annexed the Church of *Chigwell* in *Esſex*, and the Prebend of *St. Pancras*, for ever. He also gave one thousand Marks towards finishing the Divinity-School in *Oxford*; and likewise a great Collection of Books to the University; and died *March* the 28th, Anno 1489.

*Richard Hill*, Dean of the King's Chapel, Prebendary of *Bemyſter* in the Church of *Sarum*, and Rector of *Fulham*, was elected Bishop of *London*,

Whart.  
Hiſt. de  
Epiſc.

Ibid.

Coll.  
Eccl. Hiſt.

Newc.  
Repert.

Whart.  
Hiſt. de  
Epiſc.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.



*August* the 19th, *Anno* 1489, and on the 15th of *November* following consecrated at *Lambeth*, by *John*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.

Some Time after, a Contest happened between *Richard* and his Metropolitan, about proving the Wills of such Persons as have left Effects in sundry Dioceses; which the Archbishop claiming to belong to his Court, occasioned the Bishop's appealing to *Rome*; where it was, to the great Mortification of *Richard*, decided in favour of his Antagonist, and his Prerogative thereto confirmed by a solemn *Diploma*. However, he died soon after, on the 20th of *February*, *Anno* 1495.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

We are told by *Stow*, that *John Marshal* was Bishop of *London*, from *Anno* 1489, to 1493, but this is a manifest Mistake, by his taking *London* for *Landaven*.

Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.

*Thomas Savage*, Doctor of Laws, and Bishop of *Rockester*, was by the Bull of Pope *Alexander* translated thence to *London*, *August* the 3d, *Anno* 1496, and, by another Provision of the said Pope's, was translated hence to *York*, *Anno* 1501.

Ibid.

*William Warham*, having gone through divers Offices in the Church, was by the King's Gift, and Pope's Provision, advanced to this See on the 20th of *October*, *Anno* 1501, and installed on the 5th of *October* the Year following; and, on the 29th of *November* the Year after was translated to *Canterbury*.

Ibid.

This Prelate's Preferments in the State were equal to those in the Church; for he was first made Master of the Rolls, and then Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdom. And having sat Archbishop about twenty-eight Years, died *August* the 22d, *Anno* 1532.

Newc.  
Repert.

Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.

*William Barons* being elected Bishop of *London*, was therein confirmed by the Provision of Pope *Julius II.* *August* the 2d, *Anno* 1504, and consecrated about the 28th of *November* following; and after a short Episcopate of ten Months and some Days, died about the tenth of *October*, *Anno* 1505.

Godw. de  
Præsul.

*Richard Fitz-Jones*, after many Preferments in the Church, was, *August* the 2d, *Anno* 1506, translated from the See of *Chichester* to this of *London*; where he disbursed considerable Sums, in adorning his Cathedral; and having bestowed large Sums in charitable Uses, died *January* 15, *Anno* 1521.

Whart.  
Hist. de  
Episc.

*Cutbert Tunstal*, who was celebrated for his Learning, and Knowledge of the Sciences, was preferred to the See of *London*; to which he was consecrated *October* the 9th, *Anno* 1522, where after having sat about seven Years, was translated hence to *Durham*, *Anno* 1530.

Ibid.

This Prelate had been employed in divers Embassies, particularly in that to the Emperor *Charles V.* for obtaining the Release of *Francis* the French King, then his Prisoner. He was also Master of the Rolls, and Lord Privy Seal. At the Reformation he was ejected his Bishoprick by *Edward VI.* restored by Queen *Mary*, and disposed again by Queen *Elizabeth*, and committed to the Custody of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He died *November* the 18th, *Anno* 1539.

Newc.  
Repert.

Ibid.

*John Stokesley*, Prebendary of *St. Stephen's Chapel* at *Westminster*, being sent Ambassador to *Rome* about the King's Divorce, was at his Return promoted to the Bishoprick of *London*, *Anno* 1530,

and consecrated thereto on the 27th of *November*, and died *September* the 8th, *Anno* 1539.

Ibid.

*Edmund Bonner*, Natural Son of *George Savage*, a Priest, and *Elizabeth Frodsham*, (who, when with Child by *Savage*, was married to *Edmund Bonner*, a Sawyer, from whom the Bastard unjustly received its Name) tho' not eminent for Learning, yet by a peculiar Meanness of Spirit, and parasitical Deportment, ingratiated himself so effectually into favour with Cardinal *Wolsey*, that he made him his Commissary for the Faculties; soon after which he obtained divers Offices of great Profit in the Church.

Ibid.

This Man, to make his Way to further Preferment, hypocritically pretended to favour the Reformation, and the King's Divorce from *Catharine of Spain*; which probably procured for him the See of *Hereford*, and soon after this of *London*, to which he was translated *October* the 20th, *Anno* 1539.

Coll.  
Eccl. Hist.

In the Year 1549, an Information was preferred against *Bonner*, by *William Latimer*, B. D. and *John Hooper*, afterwards Bishop of *Gloucester*, for omitting in his Sermon at *Paul's-Cross*, the Article touching the King's Power during his Minority, tho' expressly thereunto enjoined by his Majesty's special Command. Beside, he was charged with an Omission of Duty, in not searching after Polygamists, and such Persons who either officiated, or were present at any Forms of Divine Worship, not tolerated by the Government; and that, instead of going to the Sermons at *Paul's-Cross*, and countenancing the same with his Presence, pursuant to the King's Order, he not only left the Congregation at the Beginning of the Discourse, but likewise writ to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City to persuade them to do the like: Wherefore a Commission was directed to *Thomas Cranmer*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Nicholas Ridley*, Bishop of *Rockester*, Sir *William Petre*, and Sir *Thomas Smith*, Secretaries of State, and Dr. *Williams*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, before whom *Bonner* appeared at *Lambeth*, and, being convicted of the several Charges brought against him, was, on the first of *October*, *Anno* 1549, deprived of his Bishoprick.

Fox. Eccl.  
Hist.

Yet *Bonner*, in Expectation of being restored, subtly applied to the King, by way of Petition, wherein he fraudulently set forth his sincere and hearty Attachment to his Majesty, tho' the very Reverse had just before appeared upon his Trial. But this Artifice not succeeding, *Nicholas Ridley*, Bishop of *Rockester*, was preferred to this See in his Stead, where he was inthron'd *April* the 12th, *Anno* 1550. But upon the Accession of Queen *Mary* to the Crown, *Ridley* was not only deprived of his Bishoprick, but likewise committed to Prison, and try'd and condemned at *Oxford* for the sincere and constant Profession of his Faith, for which he was burnt *October* the 16th, *Anno* 1555. This pious Prelate, thro the whole Course of his Sufferings, behaved with such an admirable Patience and Resolution, as even shocked the most cruel of his Persecutors.

Ibid.

*Ridley* being removed, *Bonner* was restored to his Bishoprick *September* the 5th, *Anno* 1553, when, after having glutted himself about five Years with Human Gore, by a grievous Persecution of the Protestants, was, on the 30th of *May*,  
*Anno*



Anno 1559, displaced by Authority of Parliament, and committed Prisoner to the *Marshalsea*, where he ended his wicked Life, Anno 1569.

God de  
Praful.

*Edmund Grindal*, some Time Master of *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*, Chaplain to the late Bishop *Ridley*, and Precentor of *St. Paul's*, after a voluntary Exile in *Germany* on the Account of Religion, during the Reign of Queen *Mary*, was, at his Return, elected Bishop of this See, July the 26th, Anno 1556, where, after he had sat above ten Years, he was translated to *York*, in the Month of May, Anno 1570.

Newc.  
Repert.

This Prelate, for his rare Qualities, was in great Favour with Queen *Elizabeth*, till dispossessed thereof by the malicious Insinuations of his Enemies, who represented him to her Majesty as too great a Favourer of her dissenting Subjects the Puritans; whereas in Truth the real Cause was, for his having condemned the illegal Marriage of *Julio*, an *Italian* Physician, with the Wife of another, wherein he was strongly opposed by the Earl of *Leicester*, who, it seems, approved of the same.

Ibid.

This worthy Prelate employed the little Wealth he had gathered together in the founding and endowing a Free-School at *St. Bee's* in *Cumberland*, the Place of his Nativity; and towards the Advancement of Learning in both Universities. And having been re-translated from the See of *York* to that of *Canterbury*, February the 15th, Anno 1575, died at *Croydon* in *Surrey*, July the 6th, Anno 1583.

Ibid.

*Edwin Sandys*, Master of *Catharine-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and Vice-Chancellor of that University, interesting himself in the Proclamation of the Lady *Jane Grey*, was committed to Prison, where, after a long Dureſs, he was, at the Intercession of Friends, released, and withdrawing into *Germany*, resided there during the Life of Queen *Mary*; and returning to *England* upon Queen *Elizabeth's* Accession to the Crown, had the See of *Worcester* conferred upon him, to which he was consecrated December 21, Anno 1559, whence he was translated to this of *London*, June 2, Anno 1570, where after he had sat six Years, was preferred to that of *York*, wherein he died August the 8th, Anno 1588.

Ibid.

*John Aelmer*, Chaplain to *Henry Duke of Norfolk*, was, in the Year 1553, made Archdeacon of *Stow*; but not conforming himself according to the Times, was deprived of his Archdeaconry, and retiring into *Germany*, continued there till the Death of Queen *Mary*, and Accession of Queen *Elizabeth*, by whom he was appointed one of the Protestant Disputants against seven Popish Bishops in a religious Controversy. He was made Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, Anno 1562, and March 12, 1576, elected Bishop of *London*, and on the 24th of the same Month consecrated at *Lambeth*.

*Aelmer* was a great Enemy to the Puritans whom he opposed to the utmost of his Power, notwithstanding his having been an Exile himself on the Account of Religion. He died June 3, Anno 1584.

Ibid.

*Richard Fletcher*, Prebendary of *Islington*, and Dean of *Peterborough*, was sent down to *Fotheringhay* in *Northamptonshire*, in order to assist Mary Queen of *Scotland* in her Devotions, and likewise

to prevail upon her to renounce the Errors of Popery before she suffered.

Upon *Fletcher's* Arrival at *Fotheringhay*, the unfortunate Princess was deprived of her Almoner, Confessor, and all spiritual Assistance of her own Communion; and, in lieu thereof, had *Fletcher* forced upon her, to her great Displeasure and Disturbance in her Devotion, by the Company of a Minister whose Religion she abhorred; yet nevertheless she was cruelly and ungenerously denied the Assistance of her Confessor in her last Moments.

Some Time after, *Fletcher* was elected Bishop of *London*, December 30, Anno 1594, but having the Misfortune to fall under the Queen's Displeasure for taking the Lady *Baker*, a beautiful young Widow, to his second Wife, died soon after suddenly, (as 'tis said, by Discontent, and the immoderate Use of Tobacco) June 15, Anno 1596.

Newc.  
Repert.

*Richard Bancroft*, Rector of *St. Andrew's Holbourn*, Treasurer of *St. Paul's*, Prebendary of *Bloomsbury* and *Westminster*, was elected to the See of *London*, April 21, 1597, and consecrated the eighth of May following; and in the Year 1604, was translated hence to *Canterbury*, and died November 2, Anno 1610.

Ibid.

*Richard Vaughan*, Prebendary of *Holbourn*, Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, then Bishop of *Chester*, was translated to the See of *London* in December, Anno 1604, and died March 30, Anno 1607.

Ibid.

*Thomas Ravis*, Vicar of *Abbalones Barking*, Canon of *Westminster*, Dean of *Christ-Church*, then Bishop of *Gloucester*, was, from that See, translated to this of *London*, May 18, Anno 1607.

Ibid.

*George Abbot*, Master of *University College* in *Oxford*, and Dean of *Winton*, being chosen Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, was, translated to the Bishoprick of *London*, January 20, 1609, and, about a Year after, removed to the See of *Canterbury*. This Prelate having the Misfortune at *Bremzil*, to kill the Keeper, instead of a Buck, was so deeply affected therewith, that he retired, in the most inconsolable Condition, to *Guildford*, the Place of his Nativity, where he spun out the Thread of his sorrowful Life, and died August 4, Anno 1633.

Ibid.

*John King*, Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, Rector of *St. Andrew's Holbourn*, Prebendary of *Sneating* in the Church of *St. Paul*, *London*, Dean of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, and Vice-Chancellor of that University, was preferred to the See of *London* by King *James the First* (who, by way of Distinction, gave him the Appellation of King of Preachers) in the Year 1611, and died March 30, 1621.

Ibid.

*George Montaigne*, at first Lecturer at *Gresham College*, then Master of the *Savoy*, and Dean of *Westminster*, from which he was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, to which he was consecrated December 14, Anno 1617, and thence translated to *London*, July 20, 1621, and afterwards to *Durham* and *York*, where he died about the Year 1628.

Ibid.

*William Laud*, at his first setting out, seems to have been the Darling of Fortune; for before the Year 1628, he had enjoyed no less than eighteen Preferments in the Church, and Fortune still propitious, was elected Bishop of *London*, July 15,

Ibid.

in



in the same Year, and thence translated to *Canterbury*, Anno 1623.

This Prelate being regarded as the Head of the *Arminian* Party, and an Enemy to the Puritans, drew upon himself the Resentment of the House of Commons to such a Degree, that they impeached him of High Treason, for which he was tryed, condemned and beheaded on *Tower-hill*, January 10, 1644. Thus died this Prelate, who through the great Favour of his Royal Master King *Charles* the First, enjoyed the chief Management of Affairs both in Church and State for the Term of seven Years.

Newc.  
Repert.

*William Juxon*, Doctor of Laws, President of *St. John's* College in *Oxford*, Dean of *Worcester*, Chaplain and Dean of the Closet to the King, and Bishop of *Hereford*, was promoted to the See of *London*, October 23, Anno 1633. Soon after he was appointed one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and in the Year 1635, Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom, which he enjoyed till he was by the Parliament divested of all his Places both in Church and State, Anno 1641.

Ibid.

*Juxon* attended King *Charles* the First at his Execution, Anno 1648, after which he retired to his Estate in *Gloucestershire*, where he continued till the Restoration, when he was restored to his Bishoprick, and soon after viz. September 20, Anno 1660, translated thence to *Canterbury*.

Ibid.

*Gilbert Sheldon*, Vicar of *Hackney*, Prebendary of *Gloucester*, and Chaplain and Dean of the Closet to the King, succeeded *Juxon* in the See of *London*, to which he was elected October 23, 1660, and translated thence to *Canterbury*, August 30, 1663; and being elected Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, Anno 1667, died on the 9th of November in the same Year. The charitable Benefactions given by this Prelate are said to have amounted to about sixty-six thousand Pounds.

Ibid.

*Humphry Henchman* was translated from the See of *Salisbury* to this of *London*, September 15, Anno 1663. He was in great Favour with King *Charles* the Second, whose escape he greatly contributed to after the Battle of *Worcester*. He built the Chapel in *London-House* in *Aldersgate-street*, and died Anno 1675.

Each. Hist.  
Engl.

*Henry Compton*, youngest Son of *Spencer* Earl of *Northampton*, was translated from *Oxford* to *London*, December 18, 1675. This worthy Prelate, by his good Deportment, having gained the Love of the Protestant Churches both at Home and Abroad, became the Butt of the Popish Party at Court, who watched all Opportunities to ennoble their new Ecclesiastical Commission with an illustrious Sacrifice. For King *James*, to facilitate the Introduction of Popery, ordered certain Directions concerning Preachers, published in the Year 1662, to be reprinted, and for the better Observation thereof, wrote to the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, strictly to prohibit all Ministers in their respective Provinces from preaching upon controverted Points of Religion, in order to prevent the Protestant Clergy from defending their Principles in the Pulpit, whilst the Popish Priests were encouraged to attack them on all Sides. However, the Clergy of the Church of *England*, (without regarding the King's insnaring Letter, or the Menaces attending it) to their

immortal Honour be it remembered, laudably continued to exert themselves in Defence of the Protestant Religion, and to detect the Errors of Popery, both in their Sermons and Writings, with greater Resolution, than ever had at any other Time been done since the Reformation: Upon this Occasion, the learned and ingenious Dr. *Sharp*, Rector of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, did signalize himself in an extraordinary Manner; which so enraged King *James*, that he sent a Letter to the Bishop of *London*, peremptorily commanding him, upon the Receipt thereof, to suspend Dr. *Sharp* from preaching in any Church or Chapel in his Diocese, till he should make Satisfaction for his bad Deportment.

The Bishop perceiving the Design of the King's Letter was absolutely to forbid all preaching against Popery, the Result whereof, in all Probability, would be the Suspension of all the celebrated Preachers of the Kingdom: Wherefore our noble Prelate endeavoured to divert the impending Storm, by the following submissive Letter to the Earl of *Sunderland*, to be communicated to the King, which he sent by the pretended Aggressor, Dr. *Sharp*, to *Hampton-Court*, June 18, Anno 1686.

My Lord,

"I always have, and shall count it my Duty  
"to obey the King in whatever Commands he lays  
"upon me, that I can perform with a safe Con-  
"science; but in this I humbly conceive, I am  
"obliged to proceed according to Law, and there-  
"fore it is impossible for me to comply, because,  
"though his Majesty commands me only to exe-  
"cute his Pleasure, yet, in the Capacity I am to  
"do it, I must act as a Judge; and your Lord-  
"ship knows no Judge condemns any Man be-  
"fore he has Knowledge of the Cause, and has  
"cited the Party. However, I sent to Mr. Dean,  
"and acquainted him with his Majesty's Displea-  
"sure, whom I find so ready to give all reasona-  
"ble Satisfaction, that I have thought fit to make  
"him the Bearer of this Answer, from him that  
"never will be unfaithful to the King, nor other-  
"wise than, &c."

Ken. Hist.  
Eng.

No Answer could be obtained to this Letter; therefore Dr. *Sharp* the Sunday following endeavoured to present a Petition to the King, which was rejected, on a Resolution taken to execute the King's Displeasure upon the Bishop; and in order thereunto, *Compton* was cited to appear before the Commissioners of a new-erected, illegal and arbitrary Ecclesiastical High Commission Court, held in the Council Chamber at *Whitehall*, where having accordingly appeared, and begged Copies of their Commission and his Charge, both were unjustly denied, and only a Week's Time allowed him to prepare for his Trial, though at that Time there was not one Civilian in Town; wherefore his Lordship found himself necessitated humbly to apply for a longer Time; when after some Deliberation, the Commissioners returned him for Answer, that they were resolved to allow him no Time to controvert their Commission; but in other Matters granted him a Fortnight longer.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.

In the Interim, the Bishop humbly applied for Copies of the several Orders and Minutes that had

Ibid.



had been taken relating to his Process, which were likewise unjustly denied, though never refused in any Court of Justice. However, the Bishop, at the Time and Place prefixed, appeared before the Commissioners, to offer his Plea to their Jurisdiction; which being rejected, he protested against their not receiving it; and offering divers other Things material to his Defence, they were likewise rejected, and the Commissioners in an arbitrary and illegal Manner proceeded to give Sentence; whereby the Bishop was suspended from the Function and Execution of his Episcopal Office, and all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, during the King's Pleasure, upon Pain of Deprivation. However the pusillanimous King, not long after, thought proper to consult *Compton*, and some of his Brethren, upon the threatened Invasion from *Holland*; and they having faithfully delivered their Opinions at that critical Juncture, he thought proper to accept of their Advice, which at another Time would have been rewarded with Suspensions and Deprivations.

Our Prelate, soon after the Prince of *Orange's* Landing, seems to have changed his Crozier for a Sword; for, mounted on Horseback, compleatly armed, he attended the Princess *Anne* (since Queen *Anne*) of *Denmark* in her Escape from Court to *Nottingham*, and afterward exerted himself in accomplishing the Revolution; *Anno* 1688, the Fruits whereof he happily enjoyed till the Year 1713.

*John Robinson*, at first Domestick Chaplain to the *English* Ambassador at the Court of *Sweden*, upon the Return of his Master to *England*, was appointed Resident, and soon after Envoy Extraordinary, by King *William*, wherein he was continued by Queen *Anne*; by whom, upon his Arrival in *England*, he was made Dean of *Windsor*, Register of the Garter, and Prebendary of *Canterbury*; and in the Year 1710, preferred to the See of *Bristol*, and the Office of Lord Privy Seal, one of her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of *Utrecht*, Privy Counsellor, and one of the Commissioners for building fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality; and upon the Decease of Dr. *Henry Compton*, *Anno* 1713, was preferred to the See of *London*, wherein he died in the Year 1723.

*Edmund Gibson* was in the same Year translated from the See of *Lincoln* to this of *London*.

He was descended of honest Parentage in the County of *Cumberland*; and by his Learning ingratiated himself so thoroughly with Archbishop *Tenison*, that he was admitted his Chaplain, made Rector of *Lambeth*, and by his Recommendation to King *George I.* consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln*, and thence translated, as he says in his first Pastoral Letter to the Clergy of *London*, without his own seeking to the See of *London*. He in his younger Days distinguished himself among the Clergy, by several Pieces wrote in the Controversy between the Archbishop and the Convocation: And afterwards by his Collection of the Ecclesiastical Laws in that voluminous Work, called by him the *Codex*. He published several Pastoral Letters to the People of his Diocese of *London*, occasioned by the Impiety of *Woolston's* Writings, and the Enthusiasm of the *Methodists*; besides some Pieces of Devotion. He died in the Year 1748, and

No. 103.

is succeeded by Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, translated from the See of *Salisbury*.

The Bishoprick of *London*, consisting of the ancient Kingdom of the *East-Saxons*, is composed of the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and Part of *Hertfordshire*, and governed by a Bishop, assisted by a Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, five Archdeacons, thirty Prebendaries, twelve Petty or Minor Canons, six Vicars Choral, a Sub-Dean and two Cardinals.

The Precentor or Chanter's Office is to superintend the Church Musick, who, as an Assistant, has a Sub-Chanter to officiate in his Absence. To this Officer belongs the second Stall on the North Side of the Choir, and whose Corps is in the Church of *Stortford*, whereof he is perpetual Rector, and Proprietor of the same, and Patron of the Vicarage.

The Chancellor was anciently called *Magister Scholarum*, from his having had the Charge of Literature within the City of *London* committed to him; whereby he was empowered to licence all the School-masters in the City, except those of *St. Mary le Bow* and *St. Martin's le Grand*; but at present he is only Secretary to the Chapter, has the third Stall on the North Side of the Choir, and his Corps in the Church of *Borham* and *Telling*.

The Treasurer has the Custody of every Thing of Value belonging to the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*; for the faithful Keeping of which he is bound by Oath to the Dean and Chapter. This Officer has a Sacrist for an Assistant, whom he presents to the Dean for his Approbation, by whom he is admitted upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of his Office, which is to open the Church Doors at first ringing the Bell for Morning and Evening Prayers, and keeping in Order all things belonging to the Altar.

The Sacrist has three Servants under him called Vergers, who likewise keep Servants for cleansing the Church, tolling the Bell, blowing the Organ Bellows, and other servile Business.

The Treasurer has the third Stall on the South Side of the Choir, and his Corps is in the Church of *Pelham* and *Aldebri*.

The five Archdeaconries are of *London*, *Essex*, *Middlesex*, *Colchester* and *St. Alban's*,

The Appellation of Archdeacon is of primitive Antiquity, and whose Office it is annually to visit the several Cures in their respective Archdeaconries, by inquiring into the Deportment of the several Incumbents, as well as Parish Officers, and with ghostly Advice to reform what is amiss; and in Case of Contumacy, to inflict Pains and Penalties, for which he receives Procuration from every Parish Priest within his Jurisdiction.

The thirty Canons or Prebendaries, with their Head the Bishop, compose the Chapter, which manageth the Affairs of the Church: These Canons have the Election both of Bishop and Dean, yet nevertheless the several Prebends or Canonries are in the Collation of the Bishop, and are as follow: *Holiwell* alias *Finbury*, in the Parishes of *St. Giles Cripplegate* and *Shoreditch*; *Chamberlain's-Wood*, in the Parish of *Willesdon*, in the County of *Middlesex*; *Holbourn*, in the Suburbs of *London*; *Harleston*, in the Parish of *Willesdon*, in *Middlesex*;

14 H

Portpool,

Newc.  
Report.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.



*Portpool*, in the Parish of *St. Andrew Holbourn*, in *Middlesex*; *Mora*, in the Parish of *St. Giles Cripplegate*; *Kentish-town*, in the Parish of *St. Pancras*, in *Middlesex*; *Twysford*, in the Parish of *Willesdon*, in *Middlesex*; *Mapelsbury*, in the Parish of *Willesdon* in *Middlesex*; *Oxgate*, in the said Parish of *Willesdon*; *Sneating*, in the Parish of *Kirkeby*, in the County of *Essex*; *Wenlakebarn*, in the Parish of *St. Giles Cripplegate*; *Brownswood*, in the Parish of *Willesdon*, aforesaid; *Rougemere*, in the Parish of *St. Pancras*, aforesaid; *Eald-street* or *Old-street*, in the Parish of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, in *Middlesex*; *Totenball*, or *Totenbam-court*, in the Parish of *St. Pancras*, already named; *Cadington Minor*, in the Parish of *Cadington*, in *Bedfordshire*; *St. Pancras*, in *Middlesex*; *Reculverland*, in the Parish of *Tillingham*, in the County of *Essex*; *Wildland*, in the said Parish of *Tillingham*; *Hoxton*, in the Parish of *Shoreditch*, aforesaid; *Ealdland*, in the Parish of *Tillingham* aforesaid; *Islington*, in the County of *Middlesex*; *Willesdon*, in the said County; *Consumpt. per Mare*, this Prebend was in the Parish of *Walton* or *Waletome*, on the Coast of *Essex*, three Miles North of the *Gunfleet*; but the same being ingulphed by the Sea, before the Conquest, the present Appellation serves to perpetuate the fatal Catastrophe; *Bromesbury*, in the Parish of *Willesdon*, above-mentioned; *Neasdon*, in the said Parish of *Willesdon*; *Stoke-Newington*, in the County of *Middlesex*; *Cadington Major*, in the Manor of *Astonbury*, in the County of *Bedford*; and *Chiswick*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

Newt.  
Repert.

The Petty Canons, twelve in Number, ought to be chosen out of the Ministers and Officers belonging to the Cathedral. They should be of unspotted Characters, with harmonious Voices, and good Judgment in Singing.

Ibid.

These Canons, after having had divers royal and other Benefactions conferred upon them, were, by Letters Patent of *Richard* the Second, Anno 1399, constituted a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Appellation of *The College of the twelve petty Canons of St. Paul's*; who are to have a common Seal, and one of their Number for a Warden.

Ibid.

The Sub-dean, is, by the Dean, with the Assent of the Chapter, chosen out of the said Petty Canons; whose Office it is to supply the Dean's Place in the Choir, to have a strict Regard to the Deportment of the several Church Officers when on Duty, and with proper Correction to redress what is amiss.

There are likewise two Officers chosen out of the Petty Canons, by the Dean and Chapter, who are denominated Cardinals of the Choir; whose Office it is to superintend the Behaviour and Attendance given by the several Officers belonging to the Choir; and to minute the several Crimes they are guilty of when on Duty, in order to their being corrected for the same by the Dean and Chapter.

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#### CHAP. VI.

##### *An Account of the Military Government of London.*

Chron.  
Sax.

THOUGH the Origin of the Military Government of *London* cannot be ascertained, it nevertheless appears to be of great Antiquity;

for in the Year 896, the *London* Auxiliaries, having joined *Alfred*, marched to dislodge the *Danes* from a Place in *Hertfordshire*, supposed to have been the Town of *Hertford*. Therefore it is highly probable, that if a Military Government was not at first settled in this City by that great Prince; yet that the same was re-established by him after the Reduction thereof from the *Danes*, in the Year 883, I think may reasonably be presumed; since which Time, by the many gallant Actions performed by the Citizens, in the most dangerous Enterprizes, we may reasonably conclude, that they have always had the greatest Regard to the Support of the Military Art, seeing their Lives and Fortunes so often thereon depended.

But the Citizens being greatly harrassed with incessant Exercises, and endless expensive Musters, occasioned many of the most experienced in Military Discipline to form themselves into a Company; which in less than two Years consisted of almost three hundred of the principal Citizens, who by their frequent Exercises, became such Adepts in that Art, that they were capable of instructing others in all the Branches thereof; wherefore they assumed the Appellation of the *Artillery Company*.

In the Year 1585, a great Storm began together in *Spain*, which threatened no less than the intire Destruction of this Kingdom; divers Citizens of *London*, of great Experience in Military Affairs, were by Order of the Government taken out of this Company, and, to their great Honour, were appointed Officers in several Parts of the Kingdom; by whose Care and indefatigable Application, the Militia in most Parts were put into a good State of Defence.

In this Time of common Danger, the City of *London*, (not less mindful of the common Safety, than her above-mentioned brave Sons) the more effectually to prevent all sudden and traiterous Attempts, that might be made by Papists and other Enemies of the Government in favour of the *Spaniards*, in the Year 1586, drew up the following Regulations, intituled,

*The Manner of ordering the Citizens of London, to the Safe-keeping and Defence of that her Majesty's City, against the traiterous and sudden Attempts of all Conspirators and Traitors whatsoever.*

" 1. That every Alderman of his Warde, assisted with the gravest Inhabitants there, do gather and register the Names of all such Household-ers, their Children and Servants, as dwell in the same Warde, who openly profess and shew themselves to love the Gospel, and hate Poperie, being of sufficient Wealthe to maynteyne their own State, and able to beare Armes.

" 2. That of the most apte of those Cittizens, there be chosen out for special Leaders (every of them to lead five and twenty of his Neighbours dwelling next him); and that there be so manye of those Leaders, as after that Rate shall be sufficient to lead four or five thousand Men, or more, or less, as shall be thought meete; and that the said Number of Men be chosen out of those, to be registred as aforesayd.

" 3. That of the most Valiant, Grave and Wise amonge the sayd registred Cittizens, there  
" be



“ be chosen Captaynes of Bandes, every of them  
 “ under severall Ensignes; to receive Tenne of  
 “ the sayd speciall Leaders, with every of them  
 “ his five and twenty Men. So shall there be  
 “ two hundred and fifty Men under an Ensigne;  
 “ and that they have their severall Ensignes ac-  
 “ cordinglye.

“ 4. That of the sayd Cittizens there be cho-  
 “ sen to serve under everie suche of their Cap-  
 “ taines. their severall Lyvetenantes, Ensigne-  
 “ bearers, and Sergeantes, with a fit Drumster:  
 “ And that there be assigned a Place certen  
 “ to every Captayne, whereunto he shall resorte  
 “ upon any Sudden Alarme. And that he know  
 “ all his Officers, and those petty Leaders espe-  
 “ ciallie appointed, to bring his Men thither to  
 “ him. And likewise, that those Officers and Lea-  
 “ ders know the same Place, and their Captayne.

“ 5. That after suche Election and Appoint-  
 “ ment as aforesayd, everie one applye himself  
 “ to learn and know how to exercise their seve-  
 “ ral Offices and Roomes, as apperteyneth. And  
 “ that everie Housholder have readie in his Howse  
 “ all Weapons, and Furniture, for himself, and  
 “ those of his Howse to be appointed in his Service.

“ 6. That the Watches for the Nighte be kepte  
 “ according to the former Order; but the same  
 “ to be of more sufficient Persons. And that es-  
 “ peciallie there be at every Gate a Watche, from  
 “ nine of the Clocke at Nighte till six in the  
 “ Morning, for the Wynter; and from ten to  
 “ five in the Sommer; and that the Portcullises  
 “ at everie Gate be surveyed, and made readie to  
 “ use at any Suddayn, yf any Nede be.

“ 7. That inasmuch as that Syde of the Cytie  
 “ next the River lyeth open; that therefore  
 “ from the *Tower* to *Brydewell*, they do appoint all  
 “ alongest a sufficient Number of Watche-howfes;  
 “ and therein nightlie to be good Watches, to  
 “ come and continue as at the Gate. And that  
 “ all pryvate Kayes, Alleys, and Wharfes, dur-  
 “ ing the Howers aforesayd, be close shut upp.

“ 8. That as thendes of Streets be prepared  
 “ Chaynes, as shall be thought needfull, for inter-  
 “ rupting thentrie and Passage of anye Adversarie.

“ 9. For quenching of sudden Fiers, yt will be  
 “ necessarie to have a thousand trustie Persons  
 “ to carry Leather Bucketts and Ladders; and  
 “ that to them of the graver Cittizens, there be  
 “ appoynted Leaders, to lead them as Nede may  
 “ be, by hundreds and fifties, for to be ready to  
 “ releve anye fiered Place. And that likewise,  
 “ under like Leading, there be appointed five  
 “ hundred Pyoners, with Mattockes and Shovels,  
 “ ready to make Trenches, and Rampyers at  
 “ all Occasions.

“ 10. That the whole ordering and disposing  
 “ of the Premises be at the Direction of the Lord-  
 “ Maior, Sheriffs and Aldermen, and such grave  
 “ Persons as they shall take and chuse of the sayd  
 “ Cytte to assiste them; and so from Tyme to  
 “ Tyme, and not otherwise.

“ 11. That upon any Alarme to be geven,  
 “ everye Captayne forthwith to repayre to his  
 “ appointed Place, and all his Officers and the  
 “ severall Leaders, with their five and twenty  
 “ Men apeece, forthwith to resort that Place,  
 “ to their special appointed Captayne. And two

“ of those Captaynes being placed next to the  
 “ Lord-Maior's Howse for the Tyme being,  
 “ with both their Bandes, to repayre ymmediately  
 “ to his Lordship. And to either of the She-  
 “ riffs in like sorte, to repayre one severall Cap-  
 “ tayne, with his severall Bande; and all other  
 “ Captaynes and their Companies to remayne at  
 “ their appointed Places, till they receive Order  
 “ from the Maior. And that in such case one  
 “ general Watch-word be geven to every Sol-  
 “ dyer; and that they have some special Token,  
 “ whereby everye of them may be knowen one  
 “ to another.

“ 12. That upon any Shewe, or Suspicion of  
 “ any dangerous Attempt descry'd or perceyved  
 “ by any of the Watches; that then forthwith  
 “ they shall geve Knowledge thereof to the Lord-  
 “ Maior, and Sheriffs, and to everye Alderman,  
 “ or his Deputie, in the severall Wardes; that they  
 “ may call so many to Armes, as in case by them  
 “ shall be thought convenient and sufficient.

“ 13. That upon any Alarme, or Warning  
 “ geven, everie Inhabitant prepare and have rea-  
 “ die in his Howse a Lanthorne with Lighte  
 “ ready to hang oute, when by Authoritie it  
 “ shall be so commanded.

“ 14. That straichte Order be taken, that yf  
 “ any Alarme be proclaymed, that no Masters  
 “ of Houses goe noe further than the Street Dores  
 “ of their Howses; and that no Servante, or  
 “ other (upon grevous Payne) do then issue into  
 “ the Streete, except the Lord-Maior, Alder-  
 “ men, Sheriffs, Captaynes, Leaders, Officers  
 “ and Soldiers aforesayd, and their Buketiers and  
 “ Pyoners, and their Leaders; and suche others  
 “ as shall be especiallie called or commanded by  
 “ the Lord-Mayor or Sheriffes.

“ 15. That one of the Watche-howfes at the  
 “ Waterfyde be nere the Engine there that serv-  
 “ eth the Cytte with Water; for that above all  
 “ other is most present, and abundant to that  
 “ Purpose, and most ready for quenching Fyer,  
 “ and therefore is specially to be guarded.

“ 16. That such Recusants as have greate  
 “ Houses and Lodgings within the Liberties of  
 “ the Cittie; and likewise all dangerous and  
 “ suspicious Persons to the State, may by her  
 “ Majestie's Authority be remov'd from lodging  
 “ within the Walles of the Cittie (or Suburbs,  
 “ yf that may be); for those Houses are like  
 “ to harbour and cover dangerous Persons, to be  
 “ nearer and readier to make suddayn Invasion  
 “ upon the Cittie.

“ 17. That some special Consideration may  
 “ be had of all Strangers, having Howses in the  
 “ City, and which are not of the *French* or *Dutche*  
 “ Church; and that some Order may be sette  
 “ downe, especiallie concerning them, as in this  
 “ Tyme and State shall be found requisite,”

The Queen having received repeated Advices  
 of the prodigious Preparations carried on in *Spain*,  
 for the Reduction of *England*, occasioned her Ma-  
 jesty to redouble her Diligence in putting the  
 Kingdom into a good State of Defence, but espe-  
 cially her capital City of *London*; wherefore the  
 Privy Council ordered *Edmund York* (a Gentle-  
 man, who, by his long Service in the *Low Coun-*  
*tries*, had attained to a very great Knowledge in  
 the



the Art Military) to give his Opinion how the same could the most effectually be put in Execution. Wherefore *York*, in Obedience to their Lordships Order, drew up the following Rules, to be made use of for the better Defence of the City, in Case of Necessity.

*An Order to be observed for the marshalling of the City of London into a true Form of Discipline, to be used in Time of Occasion.*

“ Considering the auncient Government of the  
“ Citie hath alwayes depended on the Lord-Maior,  
“ and his Brethren; which Course hath alwayes  
“ been found so pleasinge to our Prynces, and  
“ liking to the People, as to alter were inconven-  
“ nient; if therefore your Lordships shall please  
“ rather to give them some Authority (by your  
“ Directions) Marshall, then to derogate anye  
“ thinge from them, it will animate them in their  
“ Accounts and Expences: Which Authoritie  
“ shall contynue till her Majesty and your Lord-  
“ ships shall please to the contrary. Yet con-  
“ sideringe their Professions and Nurritures not to  
“ performe these Actions; therefore to joine unto  
“ the Maior’s Authority some Man of Judgment,  
“ Experience, and Fidelitie, it were convenient,  
“ as Marshall; by whose Advice, with the Maior’s  
“ Consent, all Causes Marshall shall be directed:  
“ Then a Serjeant-Maior and a Provost, the one  
“ to marshall the Men, and the other to do Jus-  
“ tice; wherein the *French* truly faith, that three  
“ Things mayneteyne the Warres: Which is,  
“ *Bon Chief, Bonne Burse, & Bon Bureau*, mean-  
“ ing Justice; all which may be well performed  
“ in the Citie: For the Chief, or Marshall, being  
“ appointed by your Lordships, there is no doubt  
“ of his Sufficiency, upon whom the greatest  
“ Weight of Burthen must lie. The Purse, con-  
“ sidering the Charges so small, it will soon be  
“ performed. The Justice, by your Lordships  
“ Directions, and the Provost’s Diligence, shall  
“ be duely administred. So as all Things shall  
“ proceede to the Glory of God, to the Honour  
“ of her Majestie, and to the Benefitt of the Peo-  
“ ple. Object they canne not, for that the  
“ Charges is defrayed by the Entertainment  
“ only of three Persons: So as no doubt of  
“ the Allowance, in respect to Charges. For  
“ infringing the Liberties and Privileges, your  
“ Lordships do give them more than ever they  
“ had. For Reputation and Trust, her Majestie  
“ and your Lordships do put Armes, and the  
“ managing of Armes, into their Hands: So as  
“ no doubt but of a most gracious Acceptance  
“ and Acknowledgment of so an especiall gracious  
“ Favour and Trust, and may justly saye them-  
“ selves to be the happiest People of the World,  
“ in having so gracious a Prynce; who, contra-  
“ rie to the Policie of all other Prynces, (who  
“ disarme their Subjects) doth put Armes, and  
“ managing of Armes, into their Handes. O  
“ blessed Prynce, and happie People! By how  
“ much therefore are we more bound to her  
“ Majestie, than any other Subjects of the World  
“ to their Prince; by as much as our Lives, our  
“ Wives, our Children, our Goods, our Free-  
“ dome, and Posterity is worth!

“ The Marshall, Sergeant-Maior, and Pro-  
“ vost, being by your Lordships appointed, the

“ first Thing they are to doe (after the receivinge  
“ of their Commissions from your Lordships) is  
“ to make a Review general of all the Armes and  
“ Munition within the City and Suburbes, and  
“ thereof to informe your Lordships.

“ The next is, to make a Review of all the  
“ Garners of Corne, as well in private Houses,  
“ as in common Magasyns, not onely of Corne,  
“ but of all manner of Victuals, and thereof en-  
“ forme your Lordships.

“ These Reviewes made by the Maior, his  
“ Brethren, and Marshall, (to whom all Provision  
“ of Munition, Armes, and Victuall belongeth)  
“ then shall they warne everie common Mer-  
“ chant of Corne, to have such a Quantity; and  
“ to every common Baker and Brewer, to have  
“ alwayes in a Readynes such a Quantitie of  
“ Corne, as he uttereth in forty Days, over and  
“ above his ordinary uttering. And so shall  
“ geve like Order of Provision to every severall  
“ Person, that lives and gaynes by selling of  
“ Victuals. As for the Marchant of Armes and  
“ Munitions, the Baker, the Brewer, the Butcher,  
“ and all other Trades, have a contynual Getting;  
“ so let them be bound to have an Overplus  
“ alwayes in their Handes, to serve her Majestie,  
“ and to susteyne themselves, upon any Occasion  
“ of Warres, Dearth, or the Sustenance of di-  
“ stressed Friendes.

“ This done, the City shall be divided into  
“ so many Quarters as there is fiftene hundreth  
“ Men; in everie Quarter shall be chosen one  
“ Colonell, a Man there dwellinge, and a Citi-  
“ zen of Honestie, Reputation and Wealth,  
“ elected by the Maior and Marshall, (after your  
“ Lordships Allowance) who shall have under  
“ hym tenne Captaynes, all Dwellers in that  
“ Quarter; and everie Captayne shall have a  
“ hundreth and fiftie Men, all Inhabitants of  
“ that Quarter; which shall be either the Houf-  
“ holder, his Sonne, or his continewd Ser-  
“ vant. Provided that the Collonells be none  
“ of the Aldermen; because they are already  
“ chosen to the Civill Government.

“ The Regiment being all Dwellers together  
“ in one Quarter, doth make the Collonell’s Go-  
“ vernment easie, and makes the Assemblie of  
“ the Souldiers speedie.

“ The Collonells chosen, and the Quarters di-  
“ vided, then shall everie Collonell choose six  
“ Captaynes, which shall be allowed by the  
“ Maior and Marshall, (after they have inform-  
“ ed your Lordships) being all Dwellers in the  
“ Collonell’s Quarter.

“ After the Captaynes chosen, the Lord-Maior,  
“ his Brethren, and the Marshall, shall deliver  
“ so many Householdiers, their Sons, or con-  
“ tynewed Servants, as will furnish everie Cap-  
“ tayne one hundred and fiftie Men with Wea-  
“ pons, thus divided: That is, eight Halbar-  
“ diers, sixty armed Pikes, thirty Musketeers,  
“ and fiftie Harquebusiers; and the two odd  
“ Men shall be for the Sergeants. For to put  
“ into these trayned Companyes any Archers,  
“ or superfluous Number of short Weapons, it  
“ were inconvenient; for that the Multitude,  
“ upon any Alarum, will come furnished with  
“ those Weapons; and therefore to teach that  
“ by Art, which Nature gives, were Tyme lost;  
“ and



“ and to charge a People with that which is not  
“ wanting, were frivolous.

“ The Companies furnished, as aforesayd,  
“ then the Sergeant-Maior, or his Corporals, shall  
“ visit every Man's particular Furniture in their  
“ private Houses; as well to see the Goodness  
“ of their Arms; as to see it in Order, lest they  
“ should dishonour their Commanders, for not  
“ performing that which apperteynes to Men of  
“ Judgment and Souldiers to doe.

“ After your Armes provided and reviewed,  
“ a Muster-general of all the Army shall be held,  
“ in some convenient Place; at which Musters  
“ shall only be the Shew of the Men, with their  
“ Armes, without any Exercise; which shall be  
“ held in the Presence of such honourable Per-  
“ sons as your Lordships shall appoint, joined  
“ with the Maior, his Brethren, the Marshall,  
“ and Sergeant-Maior: At which Tyme, the  
“ Marshall, Sergeant-Maior, and Provost shall  
“ be presented unto all the Collonells, Captaynes,  
“ and Souldiers, and their Commissions pub-  
“ lished.

“ When your Collonells, Captaynes, and Soul-  
“ diers know this, then everie Night, at six of  
“ the Clock, shall five Companies of severall  
“ Regiments put themselves in Armes; and so  
“ with their Ensignes shall marche unto the  
“ Exchange, and there stand in Battell a Quar-  
“ ter of an Houre: To whom the Marshall shall  
“ come with the Word, which he shall take from  
“ the Maior, who shall have it from her Majestie  
“ (if she be neare *London*); which the Marshall  
“ shall deliver to the Sergeant-Maior, with  
“ great Duty and Respect; and who shall give  
“ it to the Captain of the Watch, and to everie  
“ Officer that is in Garde that Night. After the  
“ Word delivered, a Prayer for her Majestie's  
“ Estate and Kingdome, the Lord's Prayer shall  
“ be sayd. Then the Sergeant-Maior shall put  
“ five Billets in a Hatt, which the Captaynes that  
“ are in Garde drawe for their Places of gard-  
“ inge; so as he that draweth the Billet of the  
“ Exchange, shall that Night be Captaine of the  
“ Watche; he that drawes the Billet of the  
“ Bridge, shall garde it, and *St. Catheryne's Gate*  
“ by the *Tower*; he that drawes *Aldgate*, shall  
“ garde it, and *Bishopsgate*; he that drawes *Cre-  
“ plegate*, shall garde it, and *Aldersgate*; he that  
“ draws *Newgate*, shall garde it, and *Ludgate*;  
“ as for *Moorgate*, it is no Avenew, but a Pas-  
“ sage, as the *Posterne* and *Grave-Fryers* are.  
“ Why I divide the Companies into two Gardes,  
“ is, for not overtoylinge the Souldiers, being  
“ Men of Trade; for by this Meanes, they garde  
“ but once in twenty Dayes, which else would  
“ come everie tenne Dayes.

“ When the Companies are thus entered into  
“ Garde, the chief Cor de garde, for the Cap-  
“ taine of the Watche, shall be kept at the Ex-  
“ change, by his whole Companie; and the  
“ other Cor de gards, at the Gates, by Half-  
“ Companies. Upon everie Cor de garde, shall  
“ continually stand in Armes five or six Soul-  
“ diers; who shall be relieved every Half-hour.  
“ And considering the continually Stirring and  
“ Travayle that is in *London*, it shall not be in-  
“ convenient to shut the Gates till tenne of the  
“ Clocke, or after; and then at eleven, to put

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“ forth the Centinells; which ought to be placed  
“ upon the Walles, as near as they may be;  
“ and so shall stand centenelled tyll three in the  
“ Morninge, and shall be changed everye  
“ Houre; and everye Half-houre they shall  
“ make the Round; which is the surest Garde  
“ in the World. But considering how impossi-  
“ ble it is to place the Centenells, by reason  
“ of the disorderlye and dangerous Building of  
“ Houses, which are upon the Walles; by which  
“ Meanes I have known many Townes sur-  
“ prized, and great Intelligence passed, to their  
“ utter Ruine; for where your Centenells canne  
“ not come to the Walles, nor your Round  
“ have free Passage, it is impossible of any cer-  
“ ten Safetie: Which Manner of Building ought  
“ carefully to be looked unto, especially in any  
“ Place of Importance, as the *Towere* and such  
“ like Forts are. Therefore must the Centenells  
“ be placed in the Streetes; who, after they  
“ are once pozed, shall not suffer any to pass  
“ without the Worde. Which Manner of severe  
“ Gardinge shall be used tyll the Companies  
“ have one all gone over: Which is onelye to  
“ teache them to know how to stande upon  
“ their Gardes; during which Tyme onelye the  
“ Gattes shall be shutt, and the Keyes delivered  
“ to the Maior; and no Man to come in, but  
“ by Commandment from your Lordships, is as  
“ good and orderly Forme, as in any Towne of  
“ Warre.

“ And the Orders and Ordynances for this  
“ Disciplyne shall be published by the Provost  
“ that in offending no Man pleade Ignorance  
“ hereafter. At this Muster, a perfect Rolle  
“ shall be made by some sufficient Person, of all  
“ Persons and Weapons in their Army; which  
“ shall be delivered to your Lordships, and re-  
“ giftred in *Guildhall*. And at these Musters  
“ everie Collonell shall bringe his Stampe and  
“ Marke particular, with the which everie Cor-  
“ flet, Pike, Harquebuze, Musket, Murrion,  
“ and Furniture of his Regiment shall be  
“ marked, to avoyde this unmeete Lending of  
“ Armes; whereby they neglect their Duties to  
“ her Majestie, dishonour their Commanders,  
“ and utterly deceave themselves. I remember  
“ when I was first brought up in *Piemount*, in  
“ the Count of *Brisack's* Regiment of the Old  
“ Bandes, we had our particular Calibre of  
“ Harquebuze to our Regiment; both that for  
“ one Bullet should serve all the Harquebuzes of  
“ our Regiment, as for that our Collonell would  
“ not be deceived of his Armes: Of which  
“ Worde of *Calibre*, came first this unapt Term  
“ we use to call a Harquebuze a *Calliver*;  
“ which is the Height of the Bullet, and not  
“ of the Piece. Before the Battell of *Moun-  
“ gunter*, the Prynces of the Religion caused fe-  
“ ven thousand Harquebuzes to be made, all of  
“ one Calibre; which were called *Harquebuze du  
“ Calibre de Monsieur le Prince*. So as I think  
“ some Man not understandinge *Frenche*, brought  
“ hither the Name of the Height of the Bullet  
“ for the Piece: Which Worde of *Calibre*, is  
“ yet continued with our good Cannoniers.

“ After the Musters passed, the Maior, the  
“ Marshall, and the Sergeant-Maior shall ride  
“ round about the Citie, to see all the Wayes,



“ or Avenues that come into the Towne, to  
 “ looke what Places are most fitt to place Gardes  
 “ upon, what Streetes are most convenient to  
 “ make Places of Armes, or Rendevous general,  
 “ for Assembly upon any Alarum in; which  
 “ I think will be most necessary in two Places:  
 “ That is, one Place of Assembly shall be at  
 “ *Leadenhall*; which answeres *Aldgate*, *Bishopsgate*,  
 “ the Bridge, and directly into *London*.  
 “ The other shall be without *Newgate*; which  
 “ answeres *Holbourn*, *Smithfield*, *Ludgate*, and  
 “ directly into *London*. To everie one of these  
 “ Rendevouses shall, upon any Alarum, assemble  
 “ five Companies of five particular Regiments:  
 “ The other five Companies of every one of  
 “ those five Regiments shall be thus employed;  
 “ that is, one Company shall go to *Aldgate*, an-  
 “ ther to *Bishopsgate*, and the other three Com-  
 “ panies of the Regiment shall stand in Armes  
 “ in their Quarter, tyll the Marshall, or Sar-  
 “ geant-Maior shall command them; so as,  
 “ upon any sodeyne Alarum, your Soldiers  
 “ knowe whither and how to assemble without  
 “ Confusion; which is a Matter of great Weight.  
 “ By this Means, your Lordships have two  
 “ whole Companies at everie Gate, twenty Com-  
 “ panies at either of the Places of Assembly,  
 “ and one Companye in everye Streete of Im-  
 “ portance in *London*.

“ When your Collonells and Captaynes knowe  
 “ whither to assemble, upon any Alarum, (with-  
 “ out Confusion) which shall be shewed by the  
 “ Marshall, or Sargeant-Major; then shall the  
 “ Sargeant-Maior, and his Corporalls, have five  
 “ Companies everie Day abroad, in some pri-  
 “ vate Place, to teache them to weare their Fur-  
 “ nitures, and to use their Armes; so as in  
 “ twenty Dayes the whole fifteen thousand  
 “ will know how to weare their Furniture,  
 “ and to carrye their Armes, (which Number  
 “ I esteeme easie to be leavyed, of the best and  
 “ honestest Sort) which is asmuche as for this  
 “ Tyme is requisite.

“ As you have here the Forme, howe these  
 “ Companies shall enter into Garde, how to  
 “ divide themselves to their Gardes, howe to  
 “ place their Centenells, and how to make the  
 “ Ground (which Forme shall everie Night be  
 “ observed; and when the Drums sounde, to  
 “ put the Companies that enter into Garde in  
 “ Armes); then shall the Companies that are in  
 “ Garde put themselves in Armes, and so stand  
 “ upon their Cordegarde, tyll the Companye  
 “ that enters into Garde, be possessed of the  
 “ Cor de garde. Then shall they depart, and  
 “ marche orderlye to garde home their Colours:  
 “ All which is onelye done to teache your  
 “ Captaynes, Officers, and Souldiers, to knowe  
 “ how to enter into Garde, how to place their  
 “ Gardes; which is the most assuredst Thing  
 “ that ever was devized for the Safetie of  
 “ anye Citie, Town, Place, Camp or Armye;  
 “ which in the open Field, without any Covert  
 “ in the World, of Wall, Trench, or Carriage,  
 “ will be as orderly and safely performed, as  
 “ in any Towne, if the Maister of the Campe  
 “ have Judgment in placing of the Armye, and  
 “ the Sargeant-Maior Discretion in placing of  
 “ the Gardes.

“ By this Meanes, there is everie Night at  
 “ at six of the Clock, tenne Ensignes marching  
 “ in *London*; which is drawn out of severall  
 “ Regiments, and severall Quarters, to make  
 “ the greater Stirring, and greater Showe. And  
 “ because Townes Men love Ease and Profit;  
 “ therefore there shall onely remayne all Night,  
 “ twenty-five at everye Gate, and fifty at the  
 “ Exchange; so as they enter into Garde but  
 “ once every twenty Dayes, and stand upon  
 “ their Garde but once in sixty Dayes, which  
 “ is notinge.

“ When the Gates, and chief Bodie of the  
 “ Watche by the Exchange is possessed, (for that  
 “ you must never carrye out your Souldiers, but  
 “ that you are first possessed of your Gardes, for  
 “ the Assurance of your Retreate) then shall the  
 “ Sergeant-Maior have five Companies every  
 “ Day abroad, and the Sargeant-Maior of  
 “ everye Regiment shall have one Companye  
 “ abroad; to teache them to use their Armes, to  
 “ march, assaile, defend; so by this meanes  
 “ there is everye Day in armes nine particular  
 “ Companies, with their Sargeant-Maior, and  
 “ five Companies with the Sargeant-Major Ge-  
 “ neral, and tenne Companies entering into  
 “ Garde, and in Garde; so that there is twenty-  
 “ four Companies everie Day in Armes.

“ Once everie twentie Days, the Marshall and  
 “ Sergeant-Maior shall have one whole Regiment  
 “ abroad, to teache them to marche, and range  
 “ them in Battell, and to use their armes; and  
 “ once everye two Months, the Maior, the Mar-  
 “ shall, the Sergeant-Maior, and the Provost,  
 “ shall have all the Armye abroad for two Days  
 “ (saving the Companies in Garde, and those  
 “ that must enter the next Dayes into Garde;  
 “ for you must never leave the Gardes unguarded,  
 “ or unprovided of those that shall susteyne  
 “ the Gardes; whereby they shall knowe how to  
 “ marche, how to garde in Camp, how to range  
 “ in Battell, and how to lodge in the Feeld; for  
 “ on their Marches it were good they should  
 “ learne how to marche in Covert and Cham-  
 “ pion, how to attack a Skyrmise, how to range  
 “ suddenly in Battell, and how to assaile and de-  
 “ fend; so as if her Majestie, upon any sudden  
 “ Occasion, shall please to use this Armye, they  
 “ are at all Tymes readie to marche, and know  
 “ how to marche, how to lodge, how to garde,  
 “ and how to use their Armes, and (which  
 “ is more) knowe how to command, and how to  
 “ obey; which is onely brought unto them by  
 “ her Majestie's great Care, and special Favour  
 “ and Trust, with your Lordship's Directions,  
 “ and not anye wayes to their Charges; for  
 “ they onelye are charged with the Enterteynment  
 “ of three Persons. Synce therefore it pleaseth  
 “ her Majestie and your Lordships, to laye upon  
 “ upon them this especiall Honour and Trust,  
 “ as to make the Maior Lieftenant, in making  
 “ Collonells, Captaynes, Officers and Souldiers,  
 “ being all Citizens, is suche an Honour, such  
 “ a Truste, and suche a gracious Favour, as ne-  
 “ ver happened unto anye People, neither was  
 “ the like ever heretofore done unto them, or  
 “ anye other, by anye Prynce.

“ As your Lordships have provided for the  
 “ marshalling of the Citie, so to prevent anye  
 “ Incon-



“ Inconvenience that by any Foreign Enemy  
 “ may happen, which no wayes canne annoye  
 “ *London*, (in respect of the Multitude of People  
 “ therein) but by some foodeyne Attempt, which  
 “ may breede a verye great Amazement and  
 “ Fright, with most assured Daunger: If there-  
 “ fore, to prevent anye foodeyn Furye, either  
 “ of Horse or Foot, your Lordships shall please  
 “ to give Directions, that at everie End of everie  
 “ Suburbe, there be thirty or forty emptye  
 “ Pipes, which shall be kept in some Place  
 “ tyll Occasion serve, and then to place them  
 “ in such Manner, (as I will hereafter shew unto  
 “ your Lordships, when it shall please you to  
 “ command) so as a hundred shall withstand anye  
 “ two thousand, till further Ayde shall be in a  
 “ Readynes.

“ My Meaning is not, that these Forces con-  
 “ tinually use this Trayning and Gardinge, but  
 “ onely during such Tyme as your Lordships  
 “ shall best like; and that they be once well and  
 “ orderly marshalled, and reduced into good  
 “ Form, being divided into Regyments and  
 “ Companies; that every Capteyne may know  
 “ his Collonell, everie Souldier know his Cap-  
 “ teyne and Officer, whither to assemble upon  
 “ anye Alarum, and how to assemble, to avoyde  
 “ that dangerous Mischief of assembling in Con-  
 “ fusion, and to put them in true Order and  
 “ Forme of the Use of their Armes, and in  
 “ their Gardes. So as if at any Instant here-  
 “ after, her Majestie and your Lordships shall  
 “ please to use their Service, they are at all  
 “ Tymes readie without further Direction or  
 “ Trouble to performe their Duties, and to  
 “ obey her Majesty and your Lordships Com-  
 “ mandements, havynge only a Sargeant and  
 “ two Corporalls to every Regiment; which  
 “ three shall bringe the whole Regiment in  
 “ order, being Souldiers of worth; without the  
 “ which, it is impossible to reduce them into anye  
 “ Order; so as by this meanes her Majestie shall  
 “ contynuallie have thirty Souldiers of worth in a  
 “ readyness.

“ Thus to obey your Honours Commande-  
 “ ments, I shew my Wants, which I will rather  
 “ do then disobey you, knowing your honourable  
 “ Vertues such, and your Care of me so favou-  
 “ rable, as that which is superfluous you will  
 “ forget, and that which is wanting, you will  
 “ with your honourable Favour help: Being  
 “ therefore neither Scholar nor Learned, I hope  
 “ your Honours will bear with my Imperfecti-  
 “ ons; but fearing you should try the Opinion  
 “ of a great Man of Warre, who sayed, a  
 “ Souldier ought never to be without his Sword  
 “ or his Penne in his Hand, (meaning in Tyme  
 “ of Warre to follow those Accounts, and in

“ Tyme of Peace, or idle Tyme, which I have,  
 “ whereof I am ashamed) to observe that which  
 “ by Experience he hath learned, wherein I finde  
 “ my self farre unable to accomplish your Lord-  
 “ ships Expectation; yet rather than neglect my  
 “ Dutie, I bewraye my Ignorance. Thus be-  
 “ seeching God to geve you long Life, and greate  
 “ Honour, I commit your Lordships to his Tui-  
 “ tion, and my self to your Direction, this Day  
 “ of *March*, 1588, &c.”

The Danger being over, (by the Destruction of  
 the *Spanish Fleet*, which from its vast Number of  
 Ships of great Force, was stiled *The Invincible*)  
 the laudable Practise of instructing the Citizens in  
 the Art Military, was discontinued till the Year  
 1610, when it was revived, and the Promoters  
 thereof, to encourage Practitioners in that Art,  
 erected a handsome Armoury, and furnished it  
 with a Variety of Arms; and, reassuming the an-  
 cient Appellation of the Artillery Company, in-  
 creased to such a Degree, that in the late Civil  
 War they supplied the Parliament with a great  
 Number both of Officers and Soldiers, who for  
 Courage and Conduct were not to be excelled.

At present the Military Government of *Lon-  
 don* is managed by a Lieutenancy, which is com-  
 posed of a certain Number of Citizens, the  
 principal whereof are the Lord-Mayor and Al-  
 dermen: The Commissioners appoint the Officers  
 for the City Trained Bands, who are ranked into  
 six Regiments; first, the *Blue*, containing eight  
 Companies and 1411 Men; second, the *Green*,  
 eight Companies and 1566 Men; third, the  
*Yellow*, eight Companies and 1526 Men; fourth,  
 the *Orange*, eight Companies and 1740½ Men;  
 fifth, the *White*, eight Companies and 2088½  
 Men; sixth, the *Red*, eight Companies and 1630  
 Men; including Officers and Drums.

In the out Parts, not subject to the Government  
 of the City, there is also a Military Government  
 in this Form:

Two Regiments of Trained Bands belonging  
 to the Tower Hamlets; the first Regiment con-  
 taining 2299½ Men; the second 1898 Men; in-  
 cluding Officers and Drums.

Two Regiments of Trained Bands belonging  
 to the City of *Westminster*, and County of *Mid-  
 dlesex*: The *Westminster* Regiment containing  
 twelve Companies and 4182 Men; the *Middlesex*  
 Regiment nine Companies and 2597 Men.

Besides the above-specified eleven Regiments  
 of Trained Bands, the Artillery Company, of  
 about four hundred Men, is still subsisting, and  
 serves as a Nursery of Officers for the said Regi-  
 ments; whereby it appears, that the Number of  
 Troops for the Defence of this City and Suburbs  
 amount to twenty-four thousand six hundred and  
 twenty-one.



## BOOK V.

Containing an Account of the City-Incorporations, its Commerce, and the several Offices, &c. thereon depending.

## CHAP. I.

*An Account of the several Incorporations of the Arts and Mysteries of the Citizens of London; the twelve first whereof are set down according to Precedence, and the others in alphabetical Order digested, with their respective Numbers, shewing their several Degrees of Pre-eminence.*

Tac. Ann.  
lib. 14.

THO' London had not then the Honour of being called a Colony, it was nevertheless much celebrated for its great Commerce and Number of Merchants, in the Year, according to the Christian Æra, 63.

Bed. Eccl.  
Hist.

One of the most antient *English* Historians tells us, that this Metropolis, in the Year 604, was famous for being the Mart of many Nations that traded hither by Sea.

Spel. Con-  
cil

And for the greater Encouragement of the Trade and Navigation of this City and Kingdom, King *Ethelstan*, in the Year 928, made a Law, that, *If a Merchant on his own Account make three Voyages into the Straights, he shall be advanced in Honour, and enjoy the Privilege of a Gentleman.* And as an Encouragement to Foreign Merchants to frequent the Ports of this Kingdom, it was granted by *Henry III.* in his great Charter, that they (exclusive of such as were previously precluded) should not only have free *Egrefs* and *Regrefs* from and to all the Ports of the Kingdom, but likewise the Liberty of travelling into all Parts thereof, to negotiate their Trade, Toll-free, except in Time of War.

Mag.  
Chart.

GUILDS, COMPANIES, or INCORPORATIONS were antiently either Secular or Religious, established by the King.

Mad.  
Firm.  
Purg.

The Secular Guilds were either *Gilda Mercatoria*, a Merchant-Guild, or *Gilda Mercatorum*, a Guild of Merchants, Tradesmen and Artizans; each of which Guilds were composed of an Alderman, Chaplain, Eschevins, Elders and inferior Members, as appears by a Convention made between the Dean and Canons of *St. Martin's le Grand*, and the Guild or Company of *Sadlers*, towards the Cloſe of the twelfth Century. And the Religious Guilds, founded for Devotion and Almsdeeds, consisted of an Alderman, Master, Brothers and Sisters.

That Guilds or Gilds are of great Antiquity in this City, is apparent by the Devotional Guilds of *St. Andrew Wardrobe*, *St. Dunstan's in the East*, and *St. Laurence Poulteney*. But that the Secular are of a more antient Date, is manifest from the Companies of Weavers and Bakers.

And as the said Guilds are the Basis of Commerce, I shall give an Account of the several Companies and Fellowships of Trades belonging to the Citizens; and by proper Numbers shew their respective Precedence.

## Mercers, 1.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the seventeenth of *Richard II.* Anno 1393, by the Name of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Mercers of the City of London*; with a Licence to purchase

Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 17  
Rich. II.  
p. 2. m. 4.

in Mortmain an Estate of twenty Pounds *per Annum*; which, by numerous Gifts, and additional Grants, did so vastly increase, that when the Company, in the Year 1698, accepted of *Dr. Ashton's* Project for providing a Maintenance for Clergymen's Widows, &c. they settled for that Purpose a Fund of about fourteen thousand Pounds *per Annum*, for securing to the Widow of each Subscriber thirty *per Cent. per Annum*, during Life. But the Company soon perceiving that this was more than they could afford to pay, reduced the same to twenty Pounds *per Annum* for each hundred Pounds. Thus stood the State of these Annuities in the Year 1738. But in the Year 1750, 24 *George II.* the Circumstances of the Company failing, an Act of Parliament was obtained for their further Relief. The Revenues of this Corporation seem to be better applied than some of the other Incorporations of this City; for the Members of the Company are not only exempt from Quarterage, but at their Admission upon the Livery pay only a Fine of two Pounds thirteen Shilling and four Pence. Exclusive of the above-mentioned great annual Income, the Company pay in charitable Benefactions about three thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

Ac. Ashton's  
Proposals.

The Fraternity is governed by a Prime and three other Wardens, and forty Assistants, with two hundred and thirty-two Liverymen, who pay a Fine at their being admitted as abovementioned. They have a stately Hall in *Cheapside*, to manage their Affairs in.

Clerk. Re-  
tur. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

## Grocers, 2.



This Fraternity, antiently denominated *Pepperers*, having changed their Name to that of *Grocers*, were, under that Denomination, incorporated by Letters Patent of *Edward the IIIrd*, Anno 1345, by the Name of

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

*The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Grocery of the City of London*; which was confirmed by *Henry VI.* Anno 1429.

These Grants were confirmed by a new Charter of *Charles I.* in the Year 1640, with an additional

Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 7.  
Hen. VI.  
p. 1. m. 25.  
Rec Roll.  
Pat. 15.  
Car. p. 4.  
no. 3.



ditional Power of searhing and inspecting the Goods and Weights of all Grocers within the City and Suburbs of *London*, and three Miles round the same. They had antiently the Management of the King's Beam in this City, with a Right of appointing a Master-weigher and four Porters to attend it.

Cler. Re-  
tur. Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

This Company consists of a Prime and three other Wardens, fifty-two Assistants, and one hundred and twenty-seven Liverymen, whose Fine upon Admission, is twenty Pounds. They have a spacious Hall in *Grocers-alley*, wherein they treat of their Affairs; with a great Estate, out of which is yearly paid to the Poor about seven hundred Pounds.

### Drapers, 3.

Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 17.  
Hen VI.  
p.1.m.15.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of *Henry VI.* Anno 1439, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens, Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the blessed Mary the Virgin, of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of*

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

*London.* At which Time their Arms were granted by *Sir William Brugges*, Garter King at Arms; and confirmed by *Clarencieux King* at Arms, Anno 1501.

Clerk.  
Retur.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

The Fraternity is governed by a Master, four Wardens and thirty Assistants; and the Number of Members upon the Livery are one hundred and forty; who, when admitted, pay a Fine of twenty-five Pounds. They have a magnificent Hall in *Throgmorton-street*, to manage their Affairs in; and pay to charitable Uses about four thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

### Fishmongers, 4.

Ad. Parl.  
7 Ric. II.



The Fishmongers, as well as the other Victualers of this City, were antiently under the immediate Direction of the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, which Power was confirmed to the said Magistrates by Act of Par-

liament, in the seventh of *Richard II.* Anno 1384.

Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 11.  
Hen VI.  
p.2.m.12.  
Rec. Roll.  
Pat 24.  
Hen VII.  
p.3.

The Dealers in Fish of this City then consisted of two Communities, viz. The Salt-Fish and Stock-Fishmongers; the former were incorporated by Letters Patent of the eleventh of *Henry VI.* Anno 1433, and the latter by Charter of the twenty-fourth of *Henry VII.* Anno 1509. But this Division proving prejudicial to the Profession in general, they united, and were incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-eighth of *Henry VIII.* Anno 1536, by the Appellation of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London.*

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

This Corporation consists of a Prime and five other Wardens, twenty-eight Assistants, and one hundred and forty Liverymen; who, when admitted, pay each a Fine of thirteen Pounds six and eight Pence. They have a very itately and magnificent Hall in *Thames-street*, to transact their Affairs in; and pay to charitable Uses about eight hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Cler. Re-  
tur. Parl.  
& Serat.  
Chamb.  
Lond.  
Stryp. Ed.  
Stow sur.

### Goldsmiths, 5.



This Fraterni-ty appears to be of great Antiqui-ty; for in the twenty-sixth of *Henry II.* An. 1180, 'twas among o-ther Guilds a-merced for being *Adulterine*, that is, set up without the King's special Li-cence.

Mad.  
Firm.  
Burg.

Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 1.  
Edw. III.  
p.1.m.13

*Edward III.* in consideration of the Sum of ten Marks, incorporated this Company by his Letters Patent, Anno 1327, by the Name of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London*; with a Privilege of purchasing in Mortmain an Estate of twenty Pounds *per Annum*, for the Support of their valetudinary Members; which, in the Year 1394, was confirmed by *Richard II.* for the Sum of twenty Marks.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow Sur.

*Edward IV.* in the Year 1462, not only confirmed the aforesaid Grants, but likewise constituted the Society a Body Politick and Corporate, to have perpetual Succession, and a common Seal for transacting the Company's Business. By the said Grant, *Edward* invested the Corporation with a Privilege of inspecting, trying, and regulating all Gold and Silver Wares, not only in this City, but likewise in all other Parts of the Kingdom; with a Power to punish all Offenders concerned in working adulterated Gold or Silver, and a Privilege of making By-laws for their better Government.

Ibid.

This Company is governed by a Prime and three other Wardens, and ninety-eight Assistants; with a Livery of one hundred and ninety-eight Members, whose Fine, when admitted, is twenty Pounds. They have a very magnificent Hall in *Foster-lane*, to manage their Affairs in; with a very great Estate, out of which, according to the Directions of the several Benefactors, is annually paid to charitable Uses above one thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow sur.

### Skinner, 6.



This Fraterni-ty was incorpo-rated by Letters Patent of the first of *Edward III.* Anno 1327, by the Appellation of *The Master and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Body of Christ, of the Skinners of London*; which was con-

Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 1.  
Ed. III.  
p.1.m.18.

firmed by *Henry VI.* Anno 1438, whereby every Person, upon his being admitted into the Freedom of the Company, is to be presented to the Lord-Mayor. And by these Grants the Corpo-ration was restrained from making By-laws.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl. and  
Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

The Government of this Company is vested in a Master, four Wardens, and sixty Assistants; with a Livery of one hundred and thirty-seven Members, who pay each, upon their being ad-mitted, a Fine of fifteen Pounds. They have a stately Hall on *Dowgate-hill*, to transact their Af-fairs in.

Ib Pat. 16.  
Hen. VI.  
p.2.m.10.

The Members of this Company's paying no Quarterage is owing to the great Estate they are possessed of; out of which, according to the Wills of the several Donors, they annually pay to cha-ritable Uses about seven hundred Pounds.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.



## Merchant-Taylors, 7.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 5.  
Edw. IV.  
p. 2 m. 24.

This Society, antiently denominated *Taylors and Linen-Armorers*, was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fifth of *Edward IV.* Anno 1466. But many of the Members of the Company being great Merchants, and *Henry VII.* a

Member thereof; he for his greater Honour, by Letters Patent of the eighteenth of his Reign, Ann. 1503, re-incorporated the same, by the Name of *The Master and Wardens of the Merchant-Taylors, of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the City of London.*

They consist of a Master, four Wardens, thirty-eight Assistants, and three hundred and ninety-four Liverymen; whose Fine is twenty Pounds, when admitted. To whom belongs a spacious and stately Hall in *Tbreadneedle-street*, to treat of the Business of the Company in. They are possessed of a great Estate; out of which they pay to charitable Uses, pursuant to the Wills of the respective Donors, about two thousand Pounds *per Annum.*

## Haberdashers, 8.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

This Fraternity, antiently, was indifferently called *Hurrers* and *Milleners*; the latter from the Merchandizes they chiefly dealt in, which came from the City of *Milan, in Italy.* But they were incorporated by Letters Patent of the

twenty-sixth of *Henry VI.* Anno 1407, by the Style of *The Fraternity of St. Catharine the Virgin, of the Haberdashers of the City of London.* But at present they are denominated *The Master and four Wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers in the City of London.*

This Corporation is governed by a Master, four Wardens, and ninety-three Assistants, with a Livery of three hundred and forty-two Members, who, upon their Admission, pay each a Fine of twenty-five Pounds. They have a stately Hall in *Maiden-lane*, to dispatch their Affairs in; and unto whom belongs a great Estate, out of which, according to the generous Benefactions of the several Donors, they annually pay to charitable Uses about the Sum of three thousand five hundred Pounds.

## Salters, 9.

Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 26.  
Hen. VI.  
p. 2. m. 23.Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

That this Fraternity is of considerable Antiquity, is manifest, by the Grant of a Livery by *Richard II.* Anno 1394, but I cannot learn that they were incorporated before the 1st of *Elizabeth*, 20 July, Anno 1558, when by Letters

Patent they were incorporated by the Title of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Salters of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-seven Assistants, and a Livery of one hundred and ninety Members; whose Fine upon their being admitted is twenty Pounds. And for a Convenience to manage the Publick Business in, they have a beautiful Hall in *St. Swithin's-lane.*

This Company has a very considerable Estate; out of which they pay to charitable Uses about five hundred Pounds *per Annum.*

## Ironmongers, 10.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the 3d of *Edward IV.* Anno 1464, by the Appellation of *The Master and Keepers, or Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Ironmongers of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and the whole Livery are Assistants, which contains eighty-four, whose Fine is fifteen Pounds. They have a most stately and spacious Hall in *Fenchurch-street*, to transact their Affairs in; with a great Estate, out of which, according to the Directions of the several Donors, is annually paid to charitable Uses about eighteen hundred Pounds.

Besides this great Charity, *Mr. Thomas Betton*, a *Turkey Merchant*, by Will, in the Year 1724, devised to this Company, in Trust, about twenty six thousand Pounds; one Moiety of the Profits thereof to be perpetually employed in the Redemption of *British Captives* from *Moorish Slavery*; and the other Half, to be equally distributed between the Poor of the Company, and the several Charity-Schools within the City and Liberty thereof.

## Vintners, 11.



This Fraternity, antiently denominated *Merchant Wine-Tunners of Gascoyne*, was of two Sorts of Dealers, viz. the *Veneatrii* and the *Tabernarii*; the former whereof were Merchants Importers, and the latter Retailers, who ei-

ther kept Taverns or Cellars.

Divers Authors have vainly imagined, that the Craft of Vintners were incorporated by *Edward III.* This Mistake arises from his Charter granted them in the thirty-eighth of his Reign, 15 July, Anno 1365, for their carrying on an exclusive Trade to *Gascoyne*, for the Importation of Wines.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent, of the fifteenth of *Henry VI.* Anno 1437, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, and Freemen and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London*; but without a Power of making By-laws. However, they had a Coat of Arms granted them by *Clarencieux King at Arms*, in the Year 1442.

They

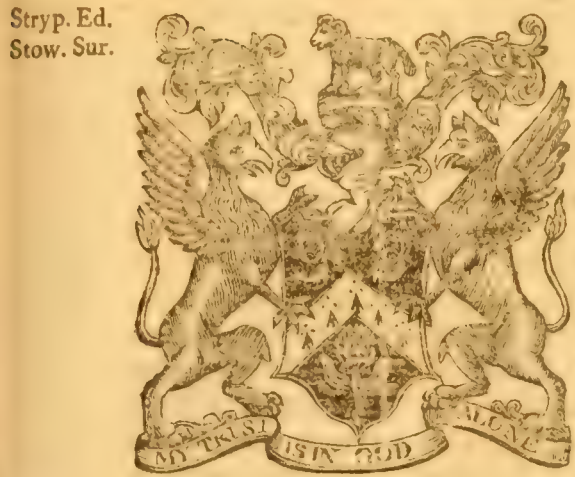
Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 1.  
Eliz. p. 9.Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 3.  
Edw. IV.  
p. 2. m. 6.Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 15.  
Hen. VI.  
m. 3.



Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

They consist of a Master, three Wardens, twenty eight Assistants, and a Livery of one hundred and ninety-four Members; whose Fine is thirty-one Pounds, thirteen Shillings, and four Pence; to whom belongs a stately Hall in *Thames-street*, to transact their Affairs in. They are likewise possessed of a very considerable Estate, out of which is annually paid to charitable Uses about six hundred Pounds.

*Clothworkers, 12.*

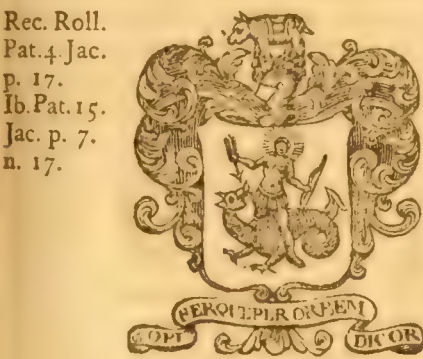


This Fraternity was at first incorporated by Letters Patent of *Edward IV.* April 28, Anno 1482, by the Appellation of *The Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the Sheermen of London*; which was confirmed by *Henry VIII.* Anno 1528. But they being re-incorporated by *Queen Elizabeth*, she changed their first Title to that of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Clothworkers of the City of London*: Which Charter was confirmed by *Charles I.* Anno 1634.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.

This Company has a very large Estate; out of which is annually paid to the Poor about fourteen hundred Pounds. And for the Government of the Incorporation, they have a Master, four Wardens, and thirty-three Assistants; with a Livery of one hundred and fifty-four Members, each of whom, upon his Admission, pays a Fine of twenty Pounds. They have a stately Hall in *Mincing-lane*, to transact their Affairs in.

*Apothecaries, 58.*



This Company was incorporated with that of the Grocers, by *James I.* 9 April, Anno 1606, which not answering their Expectation, they were separated; and the Apothecaries, by Letters Patent of the said King, 6 December, 1617, were incorporated by the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London*. At which Time, the Masters, or Shop-keepers of the Trade, within this City and Suburbs, only amounted to one hundred and four.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

The Members of this Company, who by divers Acts of Parliament are exempt from Ward and Parish Offices, are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-one Assistants; to whom belong a Livery of one hundred and forty-four Members, whose Fine is sixteen Pounds; and have a beautiful Hall in *Black-friars*, to dispatch their Affairs in. In this Hall are contained two large Laboratories; one for Chymical, the other for Galenical Preparations. Here are likewise prepared vast Quantities of the best Medicines, not only for the Use of the Faculty, but likewise for others; but more especially for Surgeons of the Royal Navy, whose Chests are here furnished with all useful and necessary Medicines.

To this Corporation belongs a spacious and beautiful Physick-garden at *Chelsey*, enriched with a vast Variety of Plants, both domestick and exotick, which at first were planted in the Reign of King *Charles II.* For *Charles Cheyne*, Esq; then

Lord of the Manor of that Village, in the Year 1673, demised to the Company a Spot of Ground, containing three Acres, one Rood, and thirty-five Perches, upon Lease for the Term of fifty-one Years, at the yearly Rent of five Pounds; which Lease being to expire Anno 1734, Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. the Lord of the Manor, did, in the Year 1721, grant the said Spot of Ground for ever to the said Company, upon the Conditions following:

- Dupl.  
Grant.
- Ibid.
- Ibid.
1. That the Company pay a Quit-rent of five Pounds per Annum for the said Piece or Parcel of Ground; and for ever to employ the same for a Physick-garden.
  2. That the Company shall annually deliver to the President and Fellows of the Royal Society, at one of their publick Meetings, fifty Specimens or Samples of different Sorts of Plants, well cured, and of the Growth of the said Physick garden, till the Number of such Specimens amount to two thousand. But in case of Non-performance, the said Parcel of Ground, or Garden, to go to the President and Fellows aforesaid, to be held by them upon the same Conditions; other than that the Society are to deliver the above-mentioned Number of Specimens of Plants to the President and Commonalty of the Faculty of Physick of the City of London. And in case of Non-performance of the said Conditions by the Royal Society, then the said Spot of Ground, or Garden, to devolve to the Faculty of Physick aforesaid.

*Armourers, 22.*



The Fraternity of Armourers were not only incorporated by *Henry VI.* about the Year 1423, by the Style or Title of *The Master and Wardens, Brothers and Sisters of the Fraternity or Guild of St. George, of the Men of the Mystery of Armourers of the City of London*; but he likewise greatly honoured them, by becoming one of their Members.

The Arms of this Company seem to be coeval with its Creation; for it appears, that they were only confirmed by *Clarenceux King at Arms*, in the Year 1556. To this Company is united that of the Brasiers; who are jointly governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-one Assistants; together with a Livery of eighty Members, whose Fine is fifteen Pounds; and to whom belongs a convenient Hall in *Coleman-street*, to transact their Affairs in.

*Bakers, 19.*



This Fraternity appears to be of great Antiquity (and was antiently in French denominated *Bolengarii*); for in the Beginning of of *Henry II's* Reign, Anno 1155, it was charged in the great Roll of the Exchequer, with a Debt of one Mark of Gold, for their Guild: Which seems as if the antient Guilds had held their Privileges in Fee-Farm of the Crown; which in some measure will hereafter be evinced. However, this Company does not appear to have been incorporated, till about the Year 1307, by Letters Patent of *Edward II.* which Charter was renewed by *Henry VII.* and confirmed by divers of his Successors. But when, or by whom their Arms were at first granted, does not appear; tho' it must have been

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.  
Comp.  
Chart.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

Mad.  
Firm.  
Burg.

New View  
Lond.



Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

been before *Anno* 1590, seeing in that Year their Crest and Supporters were granted by *Clarencieux* King at Arms.

Clerk. Re-  
turn. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

This Company is incorporated by the Name of *The Master and Wardens of the Mystery or Art of Bakers of the City of London*; and is governed by a Master, four Wardens, and thirty Assistants; to whom belong a Livery of one hundred and Ninety-five, whose Fine is ten Pounds; with a handsome Hall in *Harp-lane*, to transact their Affairs in.

Rec. Tur.  
m. 6. dorf.

The Bakers probably observing, that great Profits arose to the Clergy, by the Use of the Symbols of the Cross, *Agnus Dei's*, and Name of *Jesus*, to oblige their Customers, (for their own Interest) began to imprint upon their Bread the like Representations: Which induced *Henry* the Third, by his Mandate from *St. Edmund's-Bury*, of *September 1, Anno* 1252, strictly to injoin all Bakers, thenceforth not to put any of those sacred Representations upon their Bread.

### Barber-Surgeons, 17.



The Art of Surgery, anciently, being solely practised by the Barbers of this City, they were, by Letters Patent of *Edward* the Fourth, *Anno* 1461, incorporated by the Name of *The Masters, or Governors of the Mystery or Commonalty of the Barbers of London*.

Act Parl.  
3 H. VIII.

Sometime after, others assuming the Practice of Surgery, the Barbers, in the third of *Henry* the Eighth, *Anno* 1512, obtained an Act of Parliament, to prevent all Persons from practising Surgery, within the City of *London* and seven Miles of the same.

Ibid.

In the sixth Year of the said Reign, *Anno* 1515, the practising Barbers, or Surgeons of this City, in Number nineteen, were, in Consideration of their constant Attendance upon Patients, not only by Parliament exempted from serving Ward and Parish Offices, but likewise from all Military Services.

Ibid.

By Virtue of the first-mentioned Act of Parliament, divers Persons (not Barbers) being examined and admitted as Practitioners in the Art of Surgery, they soon erected themselves into a Society, separate from that of Barbers; which the Parliament taking into Consideration, for their mutual Interest, united them, by the Appellation of *The Masters, or Governors of the Mystery or Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of London*. And as the said Act strictly enjoins all Persons practising the Art of Shaving, not to intermeddle with that of Surgery, except what belongs to the drawing of Teeth; so does it likewise all Surgeons, from following the Practice of Shaving.

Ibid.

However, all the above-mentioned Encouragements could not prevent the Surgeons from falling into a scandalous Ignorance and Extortion, whereby the Lives of many were destroyed, and the Substance of others basely extorted. Yet nevertheless they shamefully continued to harass Persons more worthy and skilful than themselves; and that for no other Reason, than their extensive Charity and universal Benevolence, in administering proper Remedies to Objects of Commiseration, at their own Expence. Which the Parliament in the Year 1544, taking into consideration, occasioned their laying open the Practice of Surgery, as an Encouragement for all Persons skilled in the Nature of Herbs, Roots, and Waters, to exert themselves in the Exercise thereof, for the Relief and Cure of wounded and distressed Objects of Compassion.

All which will appear more fully by the Preamble of the following Act of Parliament, 18 Geo. II. whereby the said Corporation of Barber-Surgeons is dissolved.

"Whereas in and by certain Letters Patent, under the great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the twenty-fourth Day of *February*, in the first Year of the Reign of his then Majesty King *Edward* the Fourth, after reciting, that the Freemen of the Mystery of Barbers of the City of *London*, using the Mystery or Faculty of Surgery, had for a long Time exercised and sustained, and still continued to exercise and sustain great Application and Labour, as well about the Curing and Healing Wounds, Blows, and other Infirmities, as in the Letting of Blood, and Drawing of Teeth; and that by the Ignorance and Unskilfulness of some of the said Barbers, as well Freemen of the said City, as of others, being foreign Surgeons, many Misfortunes had happened to divers People, by the Unskilfulness of such Barbers and Surgeons, in healing and curing Wounds, Blows, Hurts, and other Infirmities; and that it was to be feared, that the like or worse Evils might thereafter ensue, unless a suitably Remedy was speedily provided in the Premises; his said then Majesty did therefore, at the Supplication of the Freemen of the said Mystery of Barbers, in the said City of *London*, grant to them, amongst other Things, that the said Mystery, and all the Men of the same Mystery of the said City, should be one Body, and one perpetual Community; and that two Principals of the same Commonalty, of the most expert Men in the Mystery of Surgery, might, with the Assent of twelve or eight Persons at the least, of the same Community, every Year, elect, and make out of the Community two Masters or Governors, being the most expert in the Mystery of Surgery, to oversee, rule, and govern the Mystery and Commonalty aforesaid, and all Men of the same Mystery, and the Affairs of the same; and that the aforesaid Masters or Governors, and Commonalty, and their Successors, might make Statutes and Ordinances for the Government of the said Mysteries; and that the Masters or Governors for the Time being, and their Successors, should have the Survey, Search, Correction and Government of all the Freemen of the said City, being Surgeons, using the Mystery of Barbers in the same City, and of other Surgeons whatsoever, being Foreigners, practising and using the Mystery of Surgery, within the same City, and Suburbs of the same, and the Punishment of them, as well Freemen as Foreigners, for their Offences in not perfectly executing, performing, and using that Mystery; and should also have the Survey and Search of all manner of Instruments, Plaisters, and other Medicines, and the Receipts to be given, applied, and used by the said Barbers and Surgeons, for the Curing and Healing of Sores, Wounds, Hurts, and such like Infirmities; and that no Barber, using the said Mystery or Surgery, within the said City, or Suburbs thereof, or other foreign Surgeon whatsoever, should be in any manner thereafter admitted to execute, perform, and exercise the same Mystery of Surgery, unless he had first been approved of, as well instructed in that Mystery, by the said Masters or Governors, or their Successors, sufficiently qualified in that Behalf: And his said Majesty did further grant, that the said Masters or Governors, and Commonalty of the said Mystery of Barbers, and their Successors, nor any of them, should in any Manner thereafter be

Preamble,  
reciting  
Letters  
Patent of  
1 Edw. 4.  
granted to  
Barber-  
Surgeons.

"sum-



"summoned or put upon any Affizes, Juries,  
 "Inquests, Inquisitions, Attaints, or other Re-  
 "cognizances, to be taken within the said City  
 "and Suburbs thereof before the Mayor or She-  
 "riffs, or Coroners of the same City, for the  
 "Time being, or summoned by any of his Officer  
 "or Officers, Minister or Ministers, although  
 "such Juries, Inquisitions, or Recognizances  
 "should be summoned upon a Writ or Writs of  
 "Right; but that the said Masters or Governors,  
 "and Commonalty of the aforesaid Mystery, and  
 "their Successors, and every of them, should be  
 "thereof acquitted, and wholly discharged for  
 "ever; and his said then Majesty thereby fur-  
 "ther granted unto the aforesaid Masters or  
 "Governors, and Commonalty of the said Mystery  
 "of Barbers, and to their Successors, the fol-  
 "lowing Liberty; to wit, that they at all Times  
 "thereafter, should and might admit Persons  
 "able and sufficiently learned and instructed in  
 "the said Mystery of Surgery, and by them ap-  
 "proved of in Form, and presented to the Mayor  
 "of the said City for the Time being, and no  
 "other Persons, or in any other Manner, into the  
 "said Mystery of Barber-Surgeons, and Liberty  
 "of the said City: And whereas, by an Act of  
 "Parliament made and passed in the thirty-second  
 "Year of the Reign of the late King Henry the  
 "Eighth, intituled, *For Barbers and Surgeons*,  
 "after taking Notice that it was very expedient  
 "and needful to provide for Men expert in the  
 "Science of Physick and Surgery for the Health  
 "of Man's Body when Infirmities and Sicknes  
 "should happen; for the due Exercise and Main-  
 "tenance whereof, good and necessary Acts had  
 "theretofore been made and provided, and that  
 "within the City of London, Men of great Ex-  
 "perience, as well in Speculation as in Practice  
 "of the Science and Faculty of Surgery, were  
 "abiding and inhabiting, and had more com-  
 "monly the daily Exercise and Experience of the  
 "same Science of Surgery than was had and  
 "used within any Parts of the Realm; and by  
 "Occasion thereof, many expert Persons were  
 "brought up under them as their Servants, Ap-  
 "prentices, and others, who, by the Exercise and  
 "diligent Information of their Masters, might  
 "exercise the said Science within divers other  
 "Parts of the Realm, to the great Relief, Com-  
 "fort and Succour of much People, and to the  
 "Safeguard of their bodily Health, Limbs, and  
 "Lives; and reciting, that within the said City  
 "of London there were then two several and di-  
 "stinct Companies of Surgeons occupying and  
 "and exercising the Science and faculty of Sur-  
 "gery, the one Company being commonly cal-  
 "led *The Barbers of London*, and the other Com-  
 "pany called *The Surgeons of London*; and that the  
 "said Company of Barbers were incorporated to  
 "sue and be sued by the Name of Masters or  
 "Governors of the Mystery or Commonalty of  
 "the Barbers of London, by Letters Patents  
 "under the great Seal of King Edward the Fourth,  
 "dated the twenty-fourth Day of February, in  
 "the first Year of his Reign, and which were  
 "confirmed by several subsequent Letters Pa-  
 "tents in the said Act mentioned and referred  
 "to; and that the other Company, called the  
 "Surgeons, had not any Manner of Corporation;  
 "and that the said two several and distinct Com-  
 "panies of Surgeons were necessary to be united  
 "and made one Body Corporate, to the Intent  
 "that by their Union and often Assembly toge-  
 "ther, the good and due Order, Exercise, and  
 "Knowledge in the said Science or Faculty of  
 "Surgery, should be, as well in Speculation as  
 "in Practice, both to themselves and their Ser-  
 "vants and Apprentices, and by their Learning

No. 104.

"and diligent and ripe Informations, more per-  
 "fect, speedy, and effectual; it was therefore  
 "enacted, that the said two several and distinct  
 "Companies of Surgeons, that is to say, both  
 "the Barbers and the Surgeons, and every Person  
 "of them, being a Freeman of either of the  
 "said Companies, after the Custom of the said  
 "City of London, and their Successors, should  
 "from thenceforth be immediately united and  
 "made one entire and whole Body Corporate;  
 "and one Commonalty Perpetual, which at all  
 "Times hereafter should be called by the Name  
 "of Masters or Governors of the Mystery and  
 "Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of Lon-  
 "don, and by the same Name to implead and be  
 "impleaded before all manner of Justices in all  
 "Courts, in all manner of Actions and Suits;  
 "and also to purchase, enjoy, and take to them  
 "and their Successors, Lands, Tenements, Rents,  
 "and other Possessions whatsoever; and it was  
 "also thereby enacted, that they should have a  
 "common Seal to serve for the Business of the  
 "said Company and Corporation: and that they  
 "should, by the same Name, peaceably, quiet-  
 "and indefeazibly, have, possess, and enjoy to  
 "them and their Successors for ever all such  
 "Lands and Tenements, and other Heredita-  
 "ments whatsoever, which the said Company  
 "or Commonalty of Barbers then had and en-  
 "joyed; to the Use of the said Mystery and  
 "Commonalty of Barbers of London; and should  
 "also peaceably and quietly have and enjoy all  
 "and singular Benefits, Grants, Liberties, Pri-  
 "vileges, Franchises, and free Customs, and  
 "also all manner of other Things at any Time  
 "given or granted unto the said Companies of  
 "Barbers or Surgeons, by whatsoever Name or  
 "Names they, or any of them were called, or  
 "which they, or any of them, or any of their  
 "Predecessors, then or therefore had by Acts of  
 "Parliament, Letters Patents, or otherwise, by  
 "any lawful Means at any Time before the said  
 "Act, in as large and ample Manner and Form  
 "as they, or any of them had, might, or should  
 "enjoy the same, notwithstanding the said Union  
 "or Conjunction of the said Companies, and as  
 "if the same were and had been specially and  
 "particularly expressed and declared, with the  
 "best and most clearest Words and Terms of  
 "Law, to all Intents and Purposes: And it  
 "was thereby also enacted, that all Persons of  
 "the said Company incorporated by the said Act,  
 "and their Successors, that should be lawfully  
 "admitted and approved to occupy Surgery  
 "after the Form of the Statute in that Case  
 "made and provided, should be exempt from  
 "bearing of Armour, or to be put in any  
 "Watches or Inquests; and that they, and their  
 "Successors, should have the Search, Oversight,  
 "Punishment, and Correction, as well of Free-  
 "men as of Foreign, for such Offences as they,  
 "or any of them should commit against the  
 "good Order of Barbery or Surgery, as there-  
 "tofore among the said Company of Barbers  
 "of London had been used and accustomed,  
 "according to the Rules and Ordinances by  
 "them made and approved of, pursuant to  
 "the Statute in that Behalf ordained and pro-  
 "vided: And it was thereby further enacted,  
 "that no Person within the City of London,  
 "Suburbs of the same, and one Mile Compass  
 "of the said City, using any Barbery or Shav-  
 "ing, should occupy any Surgery, Letting of  
 "Blood, or any other Thing belonging to Sur-  
 "gery, except drawing of Teeth only; and  
 "that whosoever should use the Mystery or Craft  
 "of Surgery within the Circuit aforesaid, should,  
 "as long as he should use the said Mystery or

14 L

" Craft,

and 32  
 Hen. VIII.  
 incorpo-  
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 Barbers of  
 London  
 and Sur-  
 geons of  
 London.



and Letters  
Patents of  
5 Car. I.  
confirming  
and en-  
larging  
their Pri-  
vileges, &c.

“ Craft, in no wise occupy or exercise the Feat  
“ or Craft of Barbary or Shaving: And where-  
“ as in and by certain Letters Patents under the  
“ Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the fif-  
“ teenth Day of *August*, in the fifth Year of the  
“ Reign of his late Majesty King *Charles* the  
“ First, reciting the said Act of Parliament of the  
“ thirty-second Year of the Reign of King *Henry*  
“ the Eighth; and that the Men of the same  
“ Societies, as well from the Time of their said  
“ Union and Incorporation as before, respec-  
“ tively had held, used, and enjoyed divers  
“ Liberties, Franchises, Immunities, Customs,  
“ and Preheminencies within the City of *London*,  
“ the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, and cer-  
“ tain Villages and Places thereto adjacent, as  
“ well on account of the said Act of Parliament,  
“ and other Acts of Parliament, as by Virtue  
“ and on account of divers Charters and Letters  
“ Patents made and granted by the late King  
“ *James* the First, and other Kings and Queens  
“ of *England*, his said Majesty King *Charles* the  
“ First did thereby grant, ratify, and confirm  
“ unto the said Masters and Governors of the  
“ Mystery and Commonalty aforesaid, and their  
“ Successors, all and singular the Manors, Mes-  
“ suages, Lands, Tenements, Customs, Liber-  
“ ties, Franchises, Immunities, Jurisdictions, and  
“ Hereditaments whatsoever, as well within the  
“ City of *London*, the Liberties and Precincts  
“ therein after mentioned, which the Men of  
“ the aforesaid Societies of Barbers and Surgeons,  
“ or either of them, then lawfully had, held,  
“ used, and enjoyed, by reason of any Letters  
“ Patents of any of the former Kings and Queens  
“ of *England*, or by Colour of any lawful Pre-  
“ scription, Use, or Custom, or by any other  
“ lawful Means, Right, or Title theretofore  
“ had, used, or accustomed: And is said late  
“ Majesty King *Charles* the First did thereby  
“ give Power to the said Company and Corpora-  
“ tion to make By-laws for the good Order and  
“ Government of the said Society, in such Man-  
“ ner, and under such Restrictions, as is therein  
“ mentioned; and to make annual Elections of  
“ Masters or Governors of the said Commo-  
“ nalty, whereof two to be Professors in the  
“ Art and Science of Surgery; and also to elect  
“ and constitute ten of the Freemen of that So-  
“ ciety to be Examiners of the Surgeons of  
“ *London*, during their Lives: And it was there-  
“ by further granted, that no Person or Persons  
“ whatsoever, whether a Freeman of the said  
“ Society, or a Foreigner, or a Native of *Eng-  
“ land*, or an Alien, should use or exercise the  
“ said Art or Science of Surgery within the said  
“ Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or either of  
“ them, or within the Distance of seven Miles  
“ of the said City of *London*, for his or their  
“ private Lucre or Profit (except such Phy-  
“ sicians as are therein mentioned) unless the said  
“ Person or Persons were first tried and exa-  
“ mined in the Presence of two or more of the  
“ Masters or Governors of the Mystery and  
“ Commonalty aforesaid for the Time being, by  
“ four or more of the said Examiners so to be  
“ elected and constituted as aforesaid, and by  
“ the publick Letters Testimonial of the same  
“ Masters or Governors under their common Seal  
“ approved of, and admitted to exercise the  
“ said Art or Science of Surgery, according to  
“ the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom of *Eng-  
“ land*, under the Penalty in the said Letters  
“ Patents mentioned; and that all and every other  
“ the said Freemen and Surgeons so examined,  
“ approved of, and admitted, as aforesaid, might  
“ lawfully use and exercise the same Art and

“ Science of Surgery, as well within the Cities  
“ of *London* and *Westminster*, the Liberties and  
“ Suburbs thereof, as in any other Cities,  
“ Towns, Boroughs, and Places whatsoever of  
“ the Kingdom of *England*: And it was there-  
“ by further granted and provided, that the  
“ said Masters and Governors of the Mystery  
“ and Commonalty aforesaid, and their Succes-  
“ sors, might appoint and have a publick Lec-  
“ ture for the Art and Science of Surgery in  
“ their common Hall, or other convenient Place,  
“ every Week, or otherwise, at the Discretion  
“ of the said Masters or Governors, and their  
“ Assistants, or the major Part of them for the  
“ Time being, to be held for the better In-  
“ struction and Information in the Principles  
“ and Rudiments of the Art and Science of  
“ Chirurgery of all and singular as well Free-  
“ men as Foreigners, whether native Subjects  
“ of *England* or Aliens, to be entered and ad-  
“ mitted as therein mentioned: And it was there-  
“ by also constituted and ordained, that no one,  
“ whether a Freeman of the Mystery or Com-  
“ monalty aforesaid, or a Foreigner, whether a  
“ Native of *England*, or an Alien, exercising the  
“ Art of Surgery within the Cities of *London* and  
“ *Westminster*, or the Suburbs or Liberties thereof,  
“ or within seven Miles of the said City of *Lon-  
“ don*, should go out from the Port of *London*,  
“ send out any Apprentice, Servant, or other,  
“ Person whomsoever, from the same Port, to  
“ execute or undertake the Place or Office of a  
“ Surgeon for any Ship, whether in the Service  
“ of the Crown, or of any Merchant or others,  
“ unless they, and their Medicines, Instruments  
“ and Chests respectively, were first examined,  
“ inspected, and allowed by two such Masters  
“ or Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty  
“ aforesaid for the Time being, as were skilled,  
“ knowing, and Professors in the same Art of  
“ Surgery, under the Penalty therein mentioned:  
“ And whereas, since the said Act for Incorpo-  
“ ration of the said two Companies, those of  
“ the said Company practising Surgery, have,  
“ from their sole and constant Study of and  
“ Application to the said Science, rendered the  
“ Profession and Practice thereof of great Bene-  
“ fit to this Kingdom: And whereas the Bar-  
“ bers belonging to the said Corporation are  
“ now, and for many Years have been engaged  
“ and employed in a Business foreign to, and  
“ independent of the Practice of Surgery; and  
“ the Surgeons belonging to the same Corpora-  
“ tion being now become a numerous and con-  
“ siderable Body, and finding their Union with  
“ the Barbers inconvenient in many Respects, and  
“ in no Degree conducive to the Progress or Im-  
“ provement of the Art of Surgery; and that a  
“ Separation of the Corporation of Barbers and  
“ Surgeons, and making two Corporations of  
“ the present united Company of Barbers and  
“ Surgeons, will contribute much to the Im-  
“ provement of Surgery, and thereby become a  
“ Matter of publick Utility, are therefore de-  
“ sirous, that the Surgeons, being Freemen of  
“ the said Company, may be made a Corpora-  
“ tion separate and distinct from, and indepen-  
“ dent of the Barbers of and belonging to the  
“ said Company; may it therefore please your  
“ most excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted;  
“ and be it enacted by the King’s most excel-  
“ lent Majesty, by and with the Advice and  
“ Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal,  
“ and Commons in this present Parliament as-  
“ sembled, and by the Authority of the same,  
“ that the said Union and Incorporation of the  
“ Barbers and Surgeons of *London*, made and ef-  
“ fected

Union an  
Incorpora-  
tion of  
Barbers  
and Sur-  
geons of  
*London*.  
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“ fected by the faid recited Act of the thirty-  
“ fecond Year of King Henry the Eighth, fhall  
“ from and after the twenty-fourth Day of June,  
“ one thoufand feven hundred and forty-five, be,  
“ and the fame is hereby diffolved, vacated and  
“ declared to be void and of no Effect; and  
“ that fuch of the Members of the faid united  
“ Company or Corporation, who are Freemen  
“ of the faid Company, and admitted and ap-  
“ proved Surgeons within the Rules of the faid  
“ Company and Corporation, and their Succef-

Surgeons  
of London  
made a  
feperate  
Body;



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vernors,  
with Af-  
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may hold  
Courts;

and make  
or annul  
By-laws,  
&c.

“ fers, fhall from thence-  
“ forth be made, and they  
“ are hereby made and  
“ constituted a feperate  
“ and diftinct Body Cor-  
“ porate, and Commonal-  
“ ty Perpetual, which, at  
“ all Times thereafter,  
“ fhall be called by the  
“ Name of Mafter, Go-  
“ vernors and Commonalty  
“ of the Art and Science of

“ Surgery of London; and, by the fame Name,  
“ fhall and may implead and be impleaded be-  
“ fore all Manner of Juftices, in all Courts, and  
“ in all Manner of Actions and Suits, and pur-  
“ chafe, enjoy, and take to them, and their Suc-  
“ cefors, any Lands, Tenements, Rents, or  
“ Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly Rent  
“ or Value of two hundred Pounds in the whole,  
“ without incurring any of the Penalties or For-  
“ feitures of the Statutes of Mortmain.

“ And it is hereby further enacted by the  
“ Authority aforefaid, that it fhall and may be  
“ lawful to and for the faid Company and Cor-  
“ poration herein before eftablifhed and incorpo-  
“ rated, from Time to Time, in the Manner  
“ herein after mentioned, to elect, choofe, and  
“ appoint one principal Mafter or Governor,  
“ two other Governors or Wardens, ten Exa-  
“ miners of Surgeons, and twenty-one Perfons  
“ to be the Court of Affiftants of the faid Com-  
“ pany or Corporation, to be refpectively qua-  
“ lified and admitted in fuch Manner, and to  
“ continue in the faid Offices refpectively, for  
“ fuch Time and Times refpectively, as by  
“ the By-laws, Rules, Ordinances, and Con-  
“ ftitutions of the faid Company or Corporation,  
“ fhall be, from Time to Time, ordered, di-  
“ rected, provided, and appointed.

“ And it is hereby further enacted, that it  
“ fhall and may be lawful to and for the Mafter  
“ and Governors of the faid Company or Cor-  
“ poration for, the Time being, or any two of  
“ them, with nine or more of the Members of  
“ the faid Court of Affiftants of the fame Com-  
“ pany for the Time being, when and as often  
“ as two of the faid Mafter and Governors fhall  
“ feem meet, to hold Courts and Affemblies, in  
“ order to treat and confult about and concern-  
“ ing the Rule, Order, State, and Government  
“ of the faid Company or Corporation herein be-  
“ fore eftablifhed and incorporated as aforefaid;  
“ and alfo that it fhall and may be lawful to and  
“ for the faid Mafter and Governors and Court  
“ of Affiftants fo affembled, or the major Part  
“ of them, to make, ordain, conftitute, eftablifh,  
“ ratify, confirm, annul, revoke, or abrogate,  
“ from Time to Time, fuch By-laws, Ordinan-  
“ ces, Rules, and Conftitutions, as to them fhall  
“ feem requifite, profitable, and convenient for  
“ the Regulation, Government, and Advantage  
“ of the faid Company or Corporation; fo as fuch  
“ By-laws, Ordinances, Rules, and Conftitutions  
“ be examined, approved of, and allowed, as  
“ by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm is  
“ provided and required.

“ Provided always; and it is hereby enacted  
“ and declared, that the feveral By-laws, Ordi-  
“ nances, Rules, and Conftitutions, made and  
“ eftablifhed for the Regulation and Government  
“ of the faid united Company or Corporation;  
“ fo far as the fame relate to, or concern the  
“ Art and Science of Surgery only, and which,  
“ on the twenty-third Day of June, one thoufand  
“ feven hundred and forty-five, fhall be fub-  
“ fifting, and in Force, and fhall not be repealed,  
“ annulled, or abrogated by Virtue of this pre-  
“ fent Act, fhall continue and be in Force; and  
“ fhall be exercifed, obferved, and executed by  
“ the faid Company of Surgeons eftablifhed and  
“ incorporated by this Act, until fuch Time and  
“ Times refpectively as the fame By-laws, Or-  
“ dinances, Rules, and Conftitutions fhall re-  
“ fpectively be repealed, annulled, and made void,  
“ by Virtue and under the Authority of this  
“ prefent Act.

“ And it is hereby further enacted, That it  
“ fhall and may be lawful to and for John Ranby,  
“ Jofeph Sandford, William Chefelden, Ambrofe  
“ Dickins, William Petty, John Shipton, John Hay-  
“ ward, John Freke, William Pyle, Legard Sparbam,  
“ James Hickes, Peter Saintbill, Noah Roul, John  
“ Weftbrook, William Singleton, and James Phil-  
“ lips, to meet at or in fuch Place as the faid  
“ John Ranby, Jofeph Sandford, and William Che-  
“ felden, or any two of them, fhall appoint, on  
“ the firft Day of July, one thoufand feven hun-  
“ dred and forty-five, between the Hours of ten  
“ and two of the Clock of the fame Day; and  
“ then and there to elect, choofe, and appoint,  
“ out of the Freemen of the faid Company or  
“ Corporation of Surgeons eftablifhed and incor-  
“ porated by this Act, by the Majority of Votes  
“ of fuch of the faid fixteen Perfons herein be-  
“ fore appointed to be of the Court of Affiftants,  
“ who fhall be prefent at fuch a Meeting, fo  
“ many other Perfons to be of the Court of Af-  
“ fiftants of the fame Company or Corpo-  
“ ration, as will make the Number twenty-one,  
“ to continue in the faid Office for and du-  
“ ring their natural Lives refpectively, or un-  
“ til they fhall be refpectively removed out of  
“ the faid Office.

“ And it is further enacted, that the Mafter,  
“ Governors, and Court of Affiftants for the Time  
“ being, of the faid Company of Surgeons, made,  
“ eftablifhed, and incorporated by this Act, fhall  
“ upon the firft Thursday in the Month of July,  
“ in the Year one thoufand feven hundred and  
“ forty-fix; and on the firft Thursday in the  
“ Month of July in every fucceeding Year, meet  
“ at fuch Place as the Mafter and Governors of  
“ the fame Company for the Time being, or  
“ any two of them, fhall appoint; and then and  
“ there elect, choofe, and appoint, out of their  
“ Body, by the Majority of Votes of fuch of  
“ the faid Mafter, Governors, and Court of  
“ Affiftants, who fhall be then prefent, one  
“ Perfon to be the principal Mafter or Go-  
“ vernor, and two other Perfons to be Governors  
“ or Wardens of the faid Company or Corpora-  
“ tion of Surgeons, eftablifhed and incorporated  
“ by this Act, for the then fucceeding Year; and  
“ then and there alfo, in like Manner, elect,  
“ choofe and appoint, out of their own Body,  
“ fuch other Perfon or Perfons, to be Examiner  
“ or Examiners of Surgeons, for the fame Com-  
“ pany, in the Place or Stead of fuch Examiner  
“ or Examiners, as fhall have happened to die,  
“ or have been removed from the faid Office of  
“ Examiner, in the then next preceding Year;  
“ and alfo in like Manner elect, choofe, and ap-  
“ point, out of the Freemen of the faid Com-  
“ pany or Corporation of Surgeons eftablifhed  
“ and

By-laws  
of the u-  
nited Com-  
pany relat-  
ing to Sur-  
gery con-  
tinued;

until re-  
pealed by  
Virtue of  
this Act.

Mafter,  
&c. to meet  
on July 1,  
1745.

to compleat  
the Court  
of Affif-  
tants to  
the Num-  
ber of 21.

Annual  
Meeting  
to chofe  
Officers.



“and incorporated by this Act, such Person or  
 “Persons to be of the Court of Assistants of the  
 “same Company or Corporation, in the Place  
 “and Stead of such Person or Persons who shall  
 “have happened to die in, or have been removed  
 “from, the said Office of Court of Assistants,  
 “in the then next preceding Year.

*Company of  
 Surgeons to  
 enjoy the  
 same Pri-  
 vileges,  
 &c. as by  
 former Acts  
 or Letters  
 Patent.*

“And it is hereby further enacted, That the  
 “said Company of Surgeons made, established  
 “and incorporated by this Act, and their Suc-  
 “cessors, and all Persons who shall be Freemen  
 “of the said Company or Corporation, shall and  
 “may, from Time to Time, and at all Times  
 “for ever hereafter, have, hold, and enjoy all  
 “and every such and the same Liberties, Pri-  
 “vileges, Franchises, Powers, and Authorities,  
 “as the Members of the said united Company or  
 “Corporation, being Freemen of the said Com-  
 “pany, and admitted and approved Surgeons,  
 “within the Rules of the said Company and  
 “Corporation, could or might respectively have  
 “had, held, and enjoyed, by virtue of the said  
 “recited Act of Union or Incorporation, and the  
 “said Letters Patent of his said late Majesty  
 “King Charles the First respectively, and other  
 “the Royal Grants, Charters, and Patents,  
 “therein mentioned and referred to, so far as  
 “the same relate to the Art or Science of Sur-  
 “gery only, and not otherwise; and that in as  
 “full, ample, and beneficial Manner, to all  
 “Intents and Purposes, as if the same had, in  
 “and by this present Act, been expressly repeated  
 “and re-enacted; and that they, and all such  
 “who already have been, or hereafter shall be,  
 “examined and approved pursuant to the Rules  
 “of the said Company, shall be intitled to prac-  
 “tise freely, and without Restraint, the Art  
 “and Science of Surgery, throughout all and  
 “every his Majesty's Dominions; any Law or  
 “Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

*Surgeons  
 exempted  
 from  
 Parish,  
 Ward, and  
 Leet Offi-  
 ces, and  
 Juries.*

“And it is hereby further enacted by the Au-  
 “thority aforesaid, That all and every Person  
 “and Persons, being Freemen of the said Com-  
 “pany or Corporation of Surgeons established  
 “and incorporated by this Act, and who already  
 “have been or hereafter shall be, examined and  
 “approved pursuant to the Rules and Orders of  
 “the said Company, and every of them, for so  
 “long Time as he and they shall use and exer-  
 “cise the said Art or Science of Surgery, and no  
 “longer, shall and may, at all Times hereafter;  
 “be freed and exempted from the several Of-  
 “fices of Constable, Scavenger, Overseer of the  
 “Poor, and all other Parish, Ward, and Leet  
 “Offices, and of and from the being put into or  
 “serving upon any Jury or Inquest: And if at  
 “any Time hereafter, any such Person or Per-  
 “sons, using and practising the said Art or  
 “Science of Surgery, and being qualified as a-  
 “foresaid, shall be chosen and elected into any  
 “of the said Offices, or returned, required, or  
 “appointed to serve on any Jury, Leet, or In-  
 “quest, or be disquieted or disturbed by Rea-  
 “son thereof; that then such Person or Persons,  
 “producing a Testimonial, under the common  
 “Seal of the said Corporation, of such his Ex-  
 “amination, Approbation, and Freedom, to the  
 “Person or Persons by whom he shall be so  
 “elected or appointed, or by or before whom he  
 “shall be summoned, returned, or required to  
 “serve or hold any of the said Offices or Duties,  
 “shall be absolutely discharged from the same;  
 “and such Nomination, Election, Return, and  
 “Appointment, shall be utterly void, and of  
 “no Effect; any Order, Custom, Law, or Sta-  
 “tute to the contrary in any wise notwithstand-  
 “ing.

“Provided always, and be it hereby enacted  
 “by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act,  
 “or any Thing therein contained, shall not ex-  
 “tend, or be construed or taken to prejudice,  
 “abridge, or infringe any of the Privileges, Au-  
 “thorities, Powers, Rights, Liberties, or Fran-  
 “chises heretofore granted by any Act or Acts  
 “of Parliament, or by any Letters Patents,  
 “Charters or Charter of any of his Majesty's  
 “Royal Predecessors, Kings or Queens of Eng-  
 “land, to the President and College, or Com-  
 “monalty, of the Faculty of Physick in London.

*This Act  
 not to pre-  
 judice the  
 President,  
 College,  
 &c. of Phy-  
 sicians,  
 London.*

“And it is hereby further enacted by the Au-  
 “thority aforesaid, That such of the Members of  
 “the said united Company or Corporation, who  
 “are Freemen of the said Company, and are not  
 “admitted or approved Surgeons, and their Suc-  
 “cessors, shall, from and after the said twenty-  
 “fourth Day of June, one thousand seven hun-  
 “dred and forty-five, be, and they are hereby  
 “made and constituted, a Body corporate, and  
 “Commonalty perpetual, which, at all Times  
 “hereafter, shall be called by the Name of *The*  
 “*Master, Governors, and Commonalty of the Mystery*  
 “*of Barbers of London*; and, by the same Name,  
 “shall plead and be impleaded before all manner  
 “of Justices, in all Courts, and in all manner  
 “of Actions and Suits; and also purchase, enjoy,  
 “and take to them, and their Successors, any  
 “Lands, Tenements, Rents, or Hereditaments,  
 “not exceeding the yearly Rent or Value of two  
 “hundred Pounds in the whole, without incur-  
 “ring any of the Penalties or Forfeitures of the  
 “Statutes of Mortmain.

*Freemen of  
 the united  
 Company,  
 not admit-  
 ted Sur-  
 geons, in-  
 corporated,*

*under a  
 different  
 Name.*

*may enjoy a  
 Rent not  
 exceeding  
 200 l. per  
 Annum.*

“And it is hereby further enacted by the  
 “Authority aforesaid, That Master *Jonathan*  
 “*Medley*, the present first Master or Governor  
 “of the said united Company or Corporation,  
 “and Master *Humphrey Negus*, the present third  
 “Master or Governor of the said united Compa-  
 “ny, and such two other Persons as shall here-  
 “after be elected and appointed for that Purpose,  
 “in pursuance of this Act, and as is herein after  
 “mentioned, shall be, and they are hereby  
 “respectively established and confirmed, the  
 “Master and Governors of the Company or  
 “Corporation of Barbers of London, established  
 “and incorporated by this Act; and shall con-  
 “tinue in, and hold, exercise, and enjoy the  
 “said Offices respectively, until others shall be  
 “chosen, elected, and appointed in and to the  
 “same Offices respectively, pursuant and accord-  
 “ing to the By-laws, Rules, Orders, and Con-  
 “stitutions of the same Company; and also, that  
 “the said *Jonathan Medley*, *Humphrey Negus*, and  
 “*William Parker*, *Luke Maurice*, *John Barnwell*,  
 “*John Truelove*, *William Haddon*, *John Negus*,  
 “*Edward Boxley*, *Samuel Rutter*, *Robert Scrooby*,  
 “*Richard Switbin*, *Edward Colebeck*, *Togarmab*  
 “*Jones*, and *John Gurney*, being fifteen of the  
 “present Court of Assistants of the said united  
 “Company, and such nine other Persons as shall  
 “hereafter be elected and appointed for that  
 “Purpose, in pursuance of this Act, and as is  
 “herein after mentioned, shall be, and they are  
 “hereby constituted and appointed, the Court  
 “of Assistants of the Company of Barbers,  
 “made, established, and incorporated by this  
 “Act; and shall continue in, and hold, enjoy,  
 “and exercise the said Office during their natural  
 “Lives respectively, or until they shall be re-  
 “spectively removed out of the said Office, pur-  
 “suant and according to the said By-laws, Rules,  
 “Ordinances, and Constitutions of the said Com-  
 “pany of Barbers of London.

*Names of  
 the Master,  
 &c. of the  
 Company of  
 Barbers of  
 London.*

“And it is hereby further enacted, That it  
 “shall and may be lawful to and for the said

*Time and  
 Place of  
 Meeting.*

“*Jonathan*



“ Jonathan Medley, Humphrey Negus, William  
 “ Parker, Luke Maurice, John Barnwell, John  
 “ Truelove, William Haddon, John Negus, Edward  
 “ Boxley, Samuel Rutter, Robert Scrooby, Richard  
 “ Swithin, Edward Colebeck, Togarmah Jones and  
 “ John Gurney, or the major Part of them, to  
 “ meet at or in the Hall now belonging to the  
 “ said united Company, situate in *Monkwell-*  
 “ *street* in the City of London; on the twenty-fifth  
 “ Day of June, one thousand seven hundred and  
 “ forty-five, between the Hours of nine in the  
 “ Morning and one in the Afternoon of the same  
 “ Day, and then and there to elect, choose and  
 “ appoint out of the Freemen of the said Com-  
 “ pany or Corporation of the Barbers of London,  
 “ established and incorporated by this Act, by  
 “ Majority of the Votes of such of the said fif-  
 “ teen Persons last mentioned, who shall be pre-  
 “ sent at such Meeting, so many other Persons  
 “ to be of the said Court of Assistants of the  
 “ Company or Corporation of the Barbers of  
 “ London, as will make the Number twenty-four,  
 “ to continue in the said Office respectively for  
 “ and during their natural Lives, or until they  
 “ shall be respectively removed out of the said  
 “ Office; and also that immediately after such  
 “ Court of Assistants shall be made up the said  
 “ Number of twenty-four Persons, the said  
 “ Court of Assistants shall then and there, by the  
 “ Majority of Votes of such of the said Court of  
 “ Assistants, as shall be then present, elect, choose,  
 “ and appoint, from among themselves, two  
 “ Persons, to be the third and fourth Governors  
 “ of the said Company or Corporation of the Bar-  
 “ bers of London, to continue in, hold, exercise,  
 “ and enjoy, the said Offices respectively as  
 “ aforesaid.

“ And is hereby further enacted, That it shall  
 “ and may be lawful for the Master and Gover-  
 “ nors for the Time being of the said Company  
 “ or Corporation of Barbers, or any two or  
 “ more of them, with eleven or more of the  
 “ Members of the said Court of Assistants for  
 “ the Time being, when, and as often as to two  
 “ or more of the said Master and Governors  
 “ shall seem meet, to hold Courts or Assem-  
 “ blies at or in the Hall of the said Company  
 “ for the Time being, in order to treat and con-  
 “ sult about the Rule, State, Order, and Go-  
 “ vernment of the said Company or Corpora-  
 “ tion of Barbers; and also, that it shall and  
 “ may be lawful to and for the said Master and  
 “ Governors, and Court of Assistants, so as-  
 “ sembled, or the major Part of them, to make,  
 “ constitute, ordain, establish, ratify, and con-  
 “ firm all or any such By-laws, Ordinances,  
 “ Rules, and Constitutions, as to them shall  
 “ seem requisite, proper, or convenient for the  
 “ Regulation, Government, Profit, or Advan-  
 “ tage of the said Company or Corpora-  
 “ tion of the Barbers of London, and the Mem-  
 “ bers thereof, and the same, from Time to  
 “ to Time, to alter or repeal; so as the By-  
 “ laws, Ordinances, Rules, and Constitutions  
 “ so to be made and established, shall be ex-  
 “ amined, approved, and allowed of, as by the  
 “ Laws and Statutes of this Realm is provided  
 “ and required.

“ Provided always, and it is hereby enacted  
 “ and declared, That the several By-laws, Ordi-  
 “ nances, Rules, and Constitutions, made and  
 “ established for the Regulation and Govern-  
 “ ment of the said United Company or Corpora-  
 “ tion, so far as the same do not relate to or  
 “ concern the Art or Science of Surgery, and  
 “ which, on the said twenty-third Day of June,  
 “ shall be subsisting and in Force, and shall not

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“ be repealed, annulled, or abrogated, by virtue  
 “ of this present Act, shall continue and be in  
 “ Force, and shall be exercised, observed, and  
 “ executed by the said Company of Barbers  
 “ established and incorporated by this Act, until  
 “ such Time and Times respectively as the same  
 “ By-laws, Ordinances, Rules, and Constituti-  
 “ ons, shall respectively be repealed, annulled,  
 “ and made void, by Virtue and under the Au-  
 “ thority of this present Act.

“ And it is hereby further enacted by the  
 “ Authority aforesaid, That the Master and Go-  
 “ vernors of the Company or Corporation of  
 “ Barbers of London shall be yearly elected and  
 “ chosen on the second Thursday in August, by  
 “ the Court of Assistants, or the major Part of  
 “ them, or in such Manner as by the By-laws,  
 “ Rules, Orders, and Constitutions of the same  
 “ Company or Corporation shall be ordained or  
 “ provided; and then and as often as any  
 “ Member of the said Court of Assistants of  
 “ the said Company of Barbers shall happen to  
 “ die, or be removed, it shall and may be law-  
 “ ful to and for the surviving Members of the  
 “ said Court of Assistants, or the major  
 “ Part of them, to nominate and elect one  
 “ other Person, being a Freeman of the same  
 “ Company, to be a Member of the said Court  
 “ of Assistants, in the Room of the Person so  
 “ deceased or removed; and the Person so no-  
 “ minated or elected shall continue in, hold,  
 “ and exercise the said Office for and during his  
 “ natural Life, or until he shall be removed out  
 “ of the same.

“ And it is hereby further enacted by the  
 “ Authority aforesaid, That the Master, Gover-  
 “ nors, and Commonalty of the Mystery of  
 “ Barbers of London, hereby made, established,  
 “ and incorporated as aforesaid, and their Suc-  
 “ cessors, and all Persons who shall be free of  
 “ the same Company or Corporation, shall and  
 “ may, from Time to Time, and at all Times  
 “ for ever hereafter, have, hold, and enjoy all  
 “ and every such and the same Liberties, Privi-  
 “ leges, Franchises, Powers, and Authorities,  
 “ as the said united Company or Corporation,  
 “ with respect to every Thing but Surgery, and  
 “ the Members of the said united Company,  
 “ occupying the Feat or Craft of Barbery or  
 “ Shaving, could or might respectively have  
 “ had, held, and enjoyed by virtue of the said  
 “ recited Act of Union or Incorporation, and  
 “ Letters Patents of his late Majesty King  
 “ Charles the First, and other the Royal Grants,  
 “ Charters, and Patents therein respectively  
 “ mentioned and referred to, so far as the same  
 “ do not concern or relate to the Art and Science  
 “ of Surgery; and that in as full, ample, and  
 “ beneficial Manner, to all Intents and Pur-  
 “ poses, as if the same had been expressly repeat-  
 “ ed, set down, and enacted in and by this pre-  
 “ sent Act.

“ Provided always, and it is hereby further  
 “ enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every  
 “ Person who hath been bound Apprentice to any  
 “ Member of the said united Company, and by  
 “ the Laws or Custom of the City of London,  
 “ or otherwise, is or would be intitled to his  
 “ Freedom of the said united Company, and to  
 “ the Freedom of the said City, in case this  
 “ present Act had never been made, shall be in-  
 “ titled and admitted to his Freedom in the said  
 “ Company or Corporation of Surgeons, if his  
 “ Master is or was an examined Surgeon, or  
 “ else to his Freedom in the said Company of  
 “ Barbers; and in either Case shall be intitled  
 “ and admitted to his Freedom of the said City

14 M

until re-  
pealed by  
virtue of  
this Act.Master  
and Go-  
vernors  
when and  
by whom  
to be cho-  
sen;Member of  
the Court  
of Assis-  
tants dying  
or being  
removed,  
to be suc-  
ceeded.Company  
of Barbers  
to enjoy the  
same Pri-  
vileges,  
&c. as be-  
fore, ex-  
cept in  
Surgery.Appren-  
tices enti-  
tled to  
Freedom as  
before this  
Act.to make up  
the Court  
of Assis-  
tants of the  
Barbers  
Company,  
the Num-  
ber 24;and to elect  
the third  
and fourth  
Governors  
thereof.Any two  
of the  
Master  
and Go-  
vernors,  
and Assis-  
tants may  
hold  
Courts;and make  
or repeal  
By-laws,  
&c.By-laws  
of the  
United  
Company,  
not rela-  
to Surgery,  
continued;



"of London; any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding."

The Company of Barbers are possessed of their former magnificent Hall in *Monckwell-street*, to transact their Affairs in: And the Company of Surgeons have built a new and elegant Hall in the *Old-Bailey*, where they have a Theatre for the Dissection of human Bodies; all Parts whereof are explained by an anatomical Lecture, for the Instruction of the juvenile Part of the Science.

### Basket-Makers, 52.



makers of the City of London.

This Community is governed by two Wardens and forty-eight Assistants, but has neither Livery, nor Hall to manage their Affairs in.

### Black-smiths, 40.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 13.  
Eliz. p. 4.



firm by King James the First.

Clerk Return. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

This Corporation is governed by a Master, three Wardens, and twenty-one Assistants; to which belongs a Livery of two hundred and twenty Members, whose Fine is eight Pounds; with a pleasant Hall on *Lambert-Hill*, for the Dispatch of their Affairs.

### Bowyers, 38.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 18.  
Jac. I p.  
18. no. 19.



This was a Fraternity by Prescription, till the 18th of James the First; who incorporated the same by his Letters Patent 25 May, Anno 1620. By the Name of *The Master, Wardens and Society of the Mystery of Bowyers of the City of London*.

That the incorporating of this Fraternity should be deferred to this Time, is somewhat surprizing; tho' not so much, as that of its being incorporated then, when the Military Engine called the Bow was almost rendered useless, by the Invention of Fire-Arms. The first Mention I find of this Fraternity is in the Reign of Edward the Fourth; when the Prices of the best Bow-staves were, by Act of Parliament, fixed at three Shillings and fourpence each. But this not answering according to Expectation, the same was repealed in the Year 1560, when the Prices of the several Sorts of Bows were settled by Parliament, as followeth: viz. each Bow of the best foreign Yew, at six Shillings and eight Pence; the second Sort, three Shillings and four Pence; and the coarser Sort, and those made of *English Yew*, at two Shillings.

This Company, for the Management of their Affairs, have a Master, two Wardens, and twelve Assistants; with thirty Liverymen, each whereof, at the Time of his Admission, pays a Fine of eight Pounds. They have at present no Hall, tho' anciently they had one in *Noble-street*.

Clerk Return. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

### Brewers, 14.



Fourth, in the Year 1480, with an additional Privilege of making By-laws.

This Corporation anciently bore the Arms of *Thomas a Becket*, (sometime Archbishop of *Canterbury*) impal'd with their own; from which they were separated by *Clarencieux King* at Arms, Anno 1544, in lieu of which he added a Crest to theirs.

Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 16.  
Hen. VI.  
p. 1. m. 1.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

This Company is governed by a Master, three Wardens, and twenty-eight Assistants; with a Livery of one hundred and Eight of their Members, who, upon their Admission into the same, pay each the Sum of six Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence. They have a handsome Hall in *Addle-street*, to transact their Affairs in.

Clerk Return. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

### Broderers, 48.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the Third of Elizabeth, 25 October, Anno 1591, by the Name of *The Keepers, or Wardens, and Company of the Art or Mystery of the Broderers of the City of London*.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 3. Eliz.  
p. 6.

They are governed by two Keepers or Wardens, and forty Assistants; and the Livery consists of one hundred and fifteen Members, whose Fine, upon Admission, is five Pounds. They have a small, but convenient Hall in *Gutter-lane*, to manage their Affairs in.

Clerk Return. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

### Butchers, 24.



This appears to be a very ancient Fraternity; for in the twenty-sixth of Henry the Second, Anno 1180, it was fined in the Exchequer, as an *Adulterine Guild*, for being set up without the King's Licence. However, it was not incorporated till the Third of James I, who by his Letters Patent 16 September, Anno 1605, incorporated the same by the Title of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Butchers of the City of London*.

Mad Firm  
Burg.

Rec. Ro'l.  
Pat. 3. Jac.  
p. 14.

This Corporation consists of a Master, five Wardens, twenty-one Assistants, and two hundred and fourteen Liverymen, who pay a Fine of two Pounds each, upon their Admission into the Livery; and to which belongs a very neat and convenient Hall in *Pudding-lane*, to dispatch their Affairs in.

Clerk Return. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.



## Card-makers, 83.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 4. Car.  
p. 22. n. 6.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of Charles the First, 22 October, Anno 1629, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Makers of Playing-cards of the City of London.*

This Corporation is governed by a Master, two Wardens, and eighteen Assistants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall to transact their Affairs in.

## Carmen, 89.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

In the Reign of Henry the Eighth, the Carmen, by an Act of Common Council, were constituted a Fellowship of this City; and by Letters Patent of James the First, Anno 1606, were incorporated with the Fraternity of Fuellers, under the Appellation of Wood-mongers, with whom they continued till the Year 1668, when the Wood-mongers were by Parliament convicted of many enormous and grievous Frauds in the Sale of Coals, and other Fuel; and being apprehensive of a Punishment adequate to their detestable Crimes, threw up their Charter to avoid the same. Whereupon the Carmen were, by an Act of Common Council, re-appointed a Fellowship of this City, under the Title of *The Free Carmen of the City of London.*

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and forty-one Assistants; under the Direction of the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; but have neither Hall, nor Livery.

To this Fellowship belong four hundred and twenty Cars, or Carts, for the carrying of Goods and Merchandize to and from all Parts within the City and Suburbs; the Rule and Government of which are, by an Act of Common Council, vested in the President and Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, under the following Regulations and Restrictions.

1. That no more than four hundred and twenty Cars, or Carts, be allowed to work within the City of London, and Liberties thereof; every Person presuming to work a supernumerary Car, or Cart, contrary to the Tenor of this Injunction, shall, for every such Offence, forfeit forty Shillings.

2. That no Car, or Cart, be kept by any Wharfinger, Wood-monger, &c. but such as shall be duely licensed by the President and Governors of the aforesaid Hospital, upon Penalty of forty Shillings.

3. That a Fine of twenty Shillings be paid upon the Admittance, or Alienation of every Car or Cart; and that each of the Owners thereof do annually pay to the President and Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, for a Licence to work, the Sum of seventeen Shillings and four Pence; in default of which, every Offender to be suspended, and disabled from working.

4. And for the more effectual preventing all Abuses and Impositions upon the Citizens, by the Carmen, or Workers of the said Carts, every Car, or Cart, is to have a Number cut in Brass put upon it. And the following Rates, or Prices, ascertained by an Act of Common Council, are to be paid for the Carriage of Goods from and to the under-mentioned Places: viz.

1. From any Wharf between the Tower and London-bridge, to Tower-street, Gracechurch-street, Fenchurch-street, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, Bishopsgate-street within, and Places of the like Distance, up-hill, with 1800 Weight, not exceeding 2000 Weight, two Shilling and two Pence.

And being above 2000 Weight, two Pence for every hundred. Provided the Carmen for this Rate, and all other Rates herein contained, help to load and unload their Carts.

2. From any Wharf aforesaid, to Broad-street, Lothbury, Old-Jewry, Bassishaw, Coleman-street, Ironmonger-lane, St. Laurence-Jewry, Milk-street, Aldermanbury, Cheapside, Wood-street, Friday-street, Bread-street, and Places of like Distance, for the like Weight as aforesaid, two Shillings and six Pence.

3. For every Half-Chaldron of Coals, and for every Hundred of Faggots, one Shilling and four Pence.

4. From any of the Wharfs aforesaid, to Smithfield-bars, Holbourn-bars, Temple-bar, or any of the Bars on the North Side of the City, and Places of-like Distance, up the Hill, with 1800 Weight, for every Load, three Shillings and four Pence. And going beyond the said Places, the Parties to agree with the Carmen.

5. From any of the Wharfs aforesaid, to Tower-street, Fenchurch-street, Leadenhall-street, Bishopsgate-street, &c. with a Load of 1500, not exceeding 1800 Weight, one Shilling and eight Pence, and so in Proportion for the rest.

## Carpenters, 26.



This ancient Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of Edward the Third, 7 July, Anno 1344, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Freemen of the Carpentry of the City of London*; with a Power to make By-laws,

for their better Regulation,

This Company is governed by a Master, three Wardens, and twenty Assistants; to which belongs a Livery of one hundred Members, who, upon their Admission into the same, pay each a Fine of eight Pounds. They have a beautiful Hall at London-Wall to manage their Affairs in.

Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 17.  
Ed. III.  
p. 1. m. 3.

Clerk. Re-  
turn. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

## Clock-makers, 61.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of Charles the First, 20 August, Anno 1632, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens and Society of the Art of Clock-makers of the City of London.*

This Incorporation consists of a Master, three Wardens, and twenty-eight Assistants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 7. Car.  
p. 9 n. 1.

## Coach-makers, 79.



They were incorporated by Letters Patent of Charles the Second, 21 May, Anno 1677, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Company of Coach and Coach-Harness-makers of London.*

This Company has a Master, three Wardens, twenty-three Assistants, and one hundred and four Liverymen, who, upon their Admission, pay each a Fine of ten Pounds. They have a spacious Hall in Noble-street to dispatch their Affairs in.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 29.  
Car. II.  
p. 7. n. 17.

Clerk. Re-  
turn. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.



## Comb-makers, 63.

Comp.  
Chart.

This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of *Charles the First*, 4 April, Anno 1636, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens and Fellowship of the Comb-makers of London*.

This Company consists of a Master, two Wardens, and thirteen Assistants; but have neither Hall, nor Livery.

## Cooks, 35.

Rec Tur.  
Pat. 22  
Ed IV.  
p 1 n. 1.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-Second of *Edward the Fourth*, 11 July, Anno 1480, by the Name of *The Masters, and Governors, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Cooks in London*; by which Charter, every Member of the

Company before he is admitted into the Freedom is to be presented to the Lord-Mayor.

Clerk Re-  
turn Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

This Corporation has two Masters, two Wardens, twenty-five Assistants, and seventy-eight Liverymen, who, upon their Admission into the Livery, pay each a Fine of ten Pounds. They have a convenient Hall in *Aldersgate-street* to manage their Affairs in.

## Coopers, 36.

Rec Roll.  
Pat. 16.  
Hen. VII.  
p 2.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the sixteenth of *Henry the Seventh*, 29 April, Anno 1501, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Coopers of London, and Suburbs of the same City*; and who, by an Act of Par-

liament in the succeeding Reign, were impowered to search and gauge all Beer, Ale, and Soap Vessels within the City of *London*, and two Miles round the Suburbs of the same; for which they were allowed one Farthing for each Cask.

Asst Parl.  
ac Hen.  
VIII.Clerk Re-  
turn Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

They are governed by a Master, three Wardens and twenty Assistants, who have a Livery of two hundred and forty-four of their Members, whose Fine of Admission is fifteen Pounds; with a stately Hall in *Basinghall-street* to transact their Affairs in.

## Cordwainers, 27.

Rec Tur.  
Pat. 11.  
Hen. IV.  
p 1 m. 9.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the eleventh of *Henry the Fourth*, Anno 1410, by the Name of *Cordwainers and Coblers*, the latter whereof at that Time was no despicable Epithet, as at present; for the genuine Meaning thereof then was, that it not only signified a Shoe-maker, but likewise a Seller or Dealer in Shoes; for it does not appear that the Word Shoe maker was then in Use.

Some Time after, the Fashion of Shoes was so preposterous, that it occasioned the making of an Act of Parliament to restrain the same, wherein it was enacted, that no Cordwainer or Cocker within the City of *London*, or three Miles of

the same, shall make any Shoes, Galoshes or Hufeans (Boots or Buskins) with any Pyke or Poleyn, passing the Length of two Inches, to be adjudged by the Wardens or Governors of the same Mystery in *London*, nor shall they presume to sell, or put upon the Legs, or Feet of any Person, any Shoes, Boots, or Buskins on *Sundays*, or Feasts of the Nativity and Ascension of our Lord, or *Corpus Christi*, on the Penalty of twenty Shillings for each Offence.

The Title of this Company, by a late Charter, is, *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Cordwainers of the City of London*; and is governed by a Master, four Wardens, and sixteen Assistants, to which belongs one hundred and eight Liverymen, whose Fine of Admission is ten Pounds; with a commodious Hall in *Distaff-lane* to manage their Affairs in.

Clerk Re-  
turn Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

## Curriers, 29.



This Society appears to be of considerable Antiquity, by their having founded a Guild or Religious Fraternity in the Conventual Church of *White-Friers* in *Fleetstreet* in the Year 1367. However, they were only incorporated by Letters Patent of *James the First*, 30 April, Anno 1605, by the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of the Curriers of the City of London*.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 3 Jac.  
p 5.

This Company consists of a Master, two Wardens, twelve Assistants, and one hundred and three Liverymen, who, upon their Admission, pay each a Fine of nine Pounds, thirteen Shillings, and four Pence. They have a handsome Hall at *Cripplegate* to dispatch their Affairs in.

Clerk Re-  
turn. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

## Cutlers, 18.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of *Henry the Fifth*, Anno 1417, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Cutlers, London*; and being united to the Haft and Sheath-makers some Time after, their Arms were granted by *Clarencieux* King at Arms, Anno 1477.

Rec Tur.  
Pat. 4.  
Hen. V.  
m. 7.

This Fraternity is governed by a Master, two Wardens and twenty one Assistants; to which belongs a Livery of one hundred and ten Members, who, upon their being admitted, pay a Fine of ten Pounds each. They have a convenient and beautiful Hall in *Cloak-lane* to transact their Affairs in.

Clerk Re-  
turn. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

## Distillers, 74.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of *Charles the First*, 9 August, Anno 1638, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Trade, Art or Mystery of Distillers of London*.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 14.  
Car. p. 21.  
n. 1.

This Corporation consists of a Master, three Wardens, nineteen Assistants, and one hundred and twenty-two Liverymen, who pay each upon his Admission a Fine of thirteen Pounds, six Shillings and eight Pence.

Clerk Re-  
turn. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

Dyers,



## Dyers, 13.



This Company, which was anciently one of the twelve, was incorporated by Letters Patent of the eleventh of *Edward the Fourth*, Anno 1472, by the Name of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Dyers, London*. Among other Privileges granted this Society, that of keeping Swans upon the River *Thames* is one.

This Corporation consists of two Wardens, thirty Assistants, and one hundred and forty-seven Liverymen, who pay a Fine of fifteen Pounds upon Admission. This Company's Hall, which was situate near the *Old Swan Lane*, in *Thames-street*, being destroyed by the late Conflagration in the Year 1666, and the same not rebuilt, a Number of Warehouses are erected on the Site thereof; wherefore the Company has converted one of their Houses in *Little Elbow-Lane, Dowgate-Hill*, into a Hall to transact their Affairs in.

## Fan-makers, 84.



round the same.

This Company consists of a Master, two Wardens and twenty Assistants, but have neither Livery nor Hall.

## Farriers, 55.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-fifth of *Charles the Second*, 17 Jan. 1673, by the Style of *The Master Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Company of Farriers, London*. They consist of a Master, three Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and seventy-six Liverymen, who pay a Fine of five Pounds at their Admission. But having no Hall, are obliged to meet elsewhere to treat of their Affairs.

## Felt-makers, 64.



The Felt or Hat-makers being anciently a Branch of the Company of Haberdashers, they applied in the Year 1576, for an exclusive Charter; but being opposed by the Haberdashers, their Endeavours proved abortive; but all Disputes at last being happily adjusted, they were by Letters Patent of the Second of *James the First*, 2 Aug. Anno 1604, incorporated by the Name of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Felt-makers of London*.

This Company is governed by a Master, four Wardens, and twenty-five Assistants, with a

No. 105.

Livery of sixty Members, who at their Admission pay a Fine of five Pounds each; but have no Hall to manage their Affairs in.

## Fishermen, 87.

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the third of *James the Second*, Anno 1687, by the Name of *The Free Fishermen of London*; but have neither Livery, Hall nor Arms, that I can learn. See *R. Charles's Charter in Griffith's Conservancy*, Page 134, &c.

## Fletchers, 39.



Tho' this is only a Company by Prescription, and not by Charter, it has nevertheless obtained a Coat of Arms, and a Livery; and in point of Precedence, is become the thirty-ninth Company of the City; and seems in all Respects as firmly established as those incorporated by the Royal Letters Patent.

This Fraternity consists of two Wardens, ten Assistants and twenty-five Liverymen, who pay a Fine of ten Pounds each upon their being admitted. They have a small, but convenient Hall in *St. Mary-Ax*, to manage their Affairs in.

## Founders, 33.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twelfth of *King James I.* 14 Septem. Anno 1614, by the Name of *The Master Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Founders of the City of London*. They consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and one hundred and thirty-two Liverymen, who pay a Fine of eight Pounds, seven Shillings and six Pence when admitted. They have a convenient Hall in *Lothbury* to manage their Affairs in.

And to prevent all Frauds in the making and marking of Weights, all Makers of Brass Weights within the City of *London*, and three Miles thereof, are obliged to have their several Weights sized by the Company's Standard, and marked with their common Mark; and such of the said Weights as are of *Averdupois*, to be sealed at the *Guildhall* of this City, and those of *Troy* at *Goldsmiths-Hall*. The Company by their Charter, are also empowered to view and search all Brass Weights, and Brass and Copper Wares, within the District aforesaid.

## Framework-knitters, 65.



This Fraternity of Stocking-weavers was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fifteenth of *Charles the Second*, 19 August, Anno 1663, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society of the Art and Mystery of Framework-knitters in the Cities of London and Westminster, the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales*.

This Company consists of a Master, two Wardens, eighteen Assistants, and fifty-eight Liverymen, whose Fine for the Livery is ten Pounds. They have a small, but convenient Hall in *Redcross-street*, to dispatch their Affairs in.

14 N

Fruit-

Rec Tur.  
Cart. 11.  
Ed. IV.  
n. 7.

Clerk Re-  
turn. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

Rec.  
Guild.  
Chart.  
Comp.

Rec. Roll  
Pat. 25.  
Car. II.  
p. 4. n. 8.

Clerk. Re-  
tur. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 2 Jac.  
p. 10.

Clerk. Re-  
tur. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

Rec Roll.  
Pat. 3.  
Jac. II.  
p. 6. n. 28.

Clerk's  
Acc.

Cler. Re-  
turn. Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 12.  
Jac. p. 20;  
n. 11.

Cler. Re-  
tur. Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 15.  
Car. II.  
p. 15. n. 7.

Clerk. Re-  
tur. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.



*Fruiterers, 45.*

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 3. Jac.  
p. 6.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the third of *James I.* 9 February, Anno 1605, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fruiterers of London.*

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens and thirty Assistants, with a Livery of sixty-three Members, whose Fine of Admission is five Pounds: But having no Hall, usually meet at that of the Parish-Clerks to treat of their Affairs.

*Gardeners, 70.*

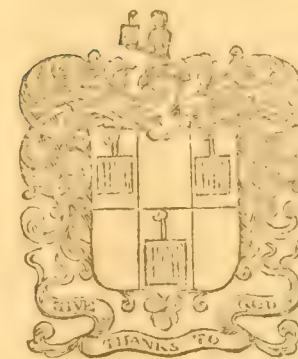
Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 14.  
Jac. p. 4.  
n. 5.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fourteenth of *James I.* 9 November, Anno 1616, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Company of Gardeners of London*; who are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and eighteen Assistants, but have neither Hall, nor Livery.

*Girdlers, 23.*

Rec.  
Comp.  
Clerk.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-seventh of *Henry VI.* 6 August, Anno 1449, which were confirmed by *Queen Elizabeth*, 12 October, Anno 1568, when the Pinners and Wire-drawers were incorporated with them, by the Appellation of *The Master and*

*Wardens, or Keepers, of the Art or Mystery of the Girdlers of London.*

This Company consists of a Master, three Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and seventy-seven Liverymen, whose Fine of Admittance is ten Pounds. They have a handsome and convenient Hall in *Basinghall-street* to treat of their Affairs in.

*Glaziers, 53.*

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 13.  
Car. p. 27.  
n. 4.



This Fraternity was incorporated with that of *Glass-painters* by Charter of the thirteenth of *Charles I.* 6 November, Anno 1637, by the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Glasiers and Painters of Glass of the City of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-one Assistants, and ninety-one Liverymen, whose Fine is three Pounds. But their Hall being consumed in the great Conflagration, Anno 1666, and the Site converted to another Use, they meet elsewhere to treat of their Affairs.

By an Act of Common Council, 14 Jac. I. Sir *John Folles*, Mayor, "it was enacted, ordained, and established by the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this present Common Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all Persons free of this City, of what Company soever they be, using the said Art of Glasing within this City and Liberties thereof, and making Gain thereby, shall from henceforth be under the Survey and Search of the Master and War-

dens of the said Company of Glasiers for the Time being: And shall from Time to Time be subject to the Ordinances of the said Company, touching the exercising of the said Art of Glasing only.

"And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, being Free of any Company of the City whatsoever, other than of the said Company of Glasiers which doth or shall use, or practise the said Art of Glasing within this City or Liberties thereof, and shall make Gain thereby, shall from henceforth take and bind any Apprentice or Apprentices to him or themselves; but within one Month after the taking of such Apprentice, and before the Binding of such Apprentice or Apprentices shall first present him or them before the Master and Wardens of the said Company of Glasiers at the Common-Hall of the said Company. And upon such presentation of any Apprentice or Apprentices at the Place aforesaid, the same Apprentice or Apprentices shall become bound by Indenture to the Master, or one of the Wardens of the said Company for the Time being, for the Term and Number of Years agreed upon between the said Apprentice or Apprentices and the Party so presenting him or them. And that after the Binding of such Apprentice or Apprentices in Form before declared, the said Apprentice or Apprentices shall, at the Charges of the Master so presenting the same Apprentice, be, by the Party to whom he was bound, set over, before the Chamberlain of the said City of London for the Time being, to the Party by whom he shall be so presented, and him shall serve the Residue of his Time. To the Intent that, at the Expiration of the said Term, the said Apprentice or Apprentices may be made Free of the said Company of Glasiers.

"And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons using the Art of Glasing within this City or Liberties thereof, and not being Free of the said Company of Glasiers, shall at any Time or Times hereafter take any Apprentice or Apprentices bound unto himself, or in any other Manner than is before declared, he or they shall forfeit for every Apprentice so bound the Sum of twenty Pounds of lawful Money of England, to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill or Complaint, to be commenced and prosecuted in the Name of the Chamberlain of the said City of London for the Time being, in the King's Majesty's Court to be holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said City, before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the said City, wherein no Essoign or Wager of Law shall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant. And the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, in all Suits to be prosecuted by vertue of this present Act against any Offender, shall recover the ordinary Costs of Suit to be expended in and about the Prosecution of the same.

"And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That one Moiety of all Forfeitures to be recovered by vertue of this Act (the Charges of Suit for Recovery of them being deducted and allowed after the Recovery and Receipt thereof) shall be paid and delivered to the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City: And the other Moiety of the same Forfeitures (the Charges of Suit deducted as aforesaid) to be paid and delivered over to the Master and Wardens of the said Company of Glasiers for

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

Return.  
Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

Ibid.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.



“for the Time being, to the Use of the said Company. To the Intent that the said Master and Wardens of the said Company for the Time being, may be more careful to prosecute Suit against the Offenders in this Behalf, in Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being.”

Glass-fellers.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 16.  
Car. II.  
p.13. n.2.



The 'Glasf - fellers and Looking - glafs' Makers were incorporated by Letters Patent of the sixteenth of Charles II. 25. July, Anno 1664, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of Glasf-fellers of the City of London.*

Clerk.  
Return.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

There are, besides the Commonalty, a Master, two Wardens, twenty-four Assistants and forty-four Liverymen, whose Fine is five Pounds. But having no Hall, treat of the publick Business where they convenient-ly can.

Glovers, 62.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 14.  
Car. p.25.  
n. 2.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fourteenth of Charles I. 5 September, Anno 1638, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens and Fellowship of the Company of Glovers of the City of London.*

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

They are governed by a Master, four Wardens, and thirty Assistants, with a Livery of one hundred and thirty Members, who, upon their Admission, pay a Fine of five Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence. They have a Hall in *Beech-lane* to manage their Affairs in.

Gold and Silver Wire-drawers, 81.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 21.  
Jac. p. 1.  
n. 8.  
Rec.  
Guild.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-first of James I. 14 June, Anno 1623, by the Style of *The Governor, Assistants and Commonalty, &c.* but being reincorporated by Charter of the fifth of William and Mary, 16 June, Anno 1693, the Title

was changed to that of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of drawing and flatting of Gold and Silver Wire, and making and spinning of Gold and Silver Thread and Stuffs in our City of London.*

This Fraternity consists of a Master, two Wardens, and eighteen Assistants, but have neither Hall nor Livery.

Gun-smiths, 80.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 13.  
Car. p.26.  
n. 5.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of Charles I. Anno 1638, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens and Society of Gun-makers of the City of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and eighteen Assistants, but have neither

Livery nor Hall.

Hatband-makers, 75.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of Charles I. 12 December, Anno 1638, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Fellowship of the Mystery of Hatband-Makers of the City of London.*

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 13.  
Car. p.27.  
n. 3.

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and twelve Assistants, but have neither Livery, nor Hall.

The Company, during the Wear of rich Hatbands, was in a very flourishing Condition; but the same having for many Years been in disuse, the Trade is almost dwindled to nothing, inso-much, that there at present but two or three of the Profession.

Horners, 54.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of Charles I. 12 January, Anno 1638, under the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Horners of the City of London;* they consist of a Ma-

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 13.  
Car. p.32.  
n. 4.

ster, two Wardens and Nine Assistants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall.

In the Reign of Henry IV. this Fraternity was reduced to great Straights by the almost general Exportation of Horns; therefore, upon their Application to Parliament in the Year 1465, 'twas, in Compassion to their Grievances, enacted, That thenceforth no other Horns sh<sup>ld</sup> be exported, but such as were refused by the Horners of this City and Kingdom, on the Penalty of Forfeiture: And for the more effectual Execution of the said Law, the Wardens of the Company of Horners of this City, were empowered to search for all such Goods and Merchandize, both wrought and unwrought, not only in the City, but within twenty-four Miles of the same, and also in the Fairs of *Sturbridge* and *Ely*; when all such Goods as were found bad and unmarketable were to be forfeited.

Act Parl.  
4 Ed. IV.

Inn-holders, 32.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the sixth of Henry VIII. 21 December, 1515, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens and Company of the Art or Mystery of Inn-holders of the City of London.*

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 6.  
Hen. VIII  
p. 1.

They consist of a Master, three Wardens, twenty Assistants, and one hundred and thirty-nine Liverymen, whose Fine is ten Pounds. They have a beautiful and convenient Hall in *Elbow-lane* to manage their Affairs in.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

Joiners, 41.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of Queen Elizabeth, 18 April, Anno 1561, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Faculty of Joiners and Carvers of London.*

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 13.  
Eliz. p. 3.

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens and



Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

and twenty-four Assistants, with a Livery of three hundred and twenty-three Members, whose Fine of Admission is eight Pounds. They have a handsome Hall in *Friars-lane, Thames-street*.

### Leather-sellers, 15.

Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 22.  
Hen VI.  
p. 2. m. 6.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patents of the twenty-second of *Henry VI. Anno 1442*, by the Name of *The Wardens and Society of the Mystery or Art of Leather-sellers of the City of London*.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

They consist of a Prime and three Wardens, twenty-six Assistants, and one hundred and fifty-six Liverymen, who at their Admission pay a Fine of twenty Pounds each. They have a stately Hall in *Little St. Helen's* to treat of their Affairs in.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

By a Grant of *Henry VII.* the Wardens of this Corporation, or their Deputies, were empowered to have the Inspection of Sheep, Lamb and Calves Leather throughout the Kingdom, for the more effectually preventing Frauds in these several Commodities.

### Long-bow String-makers, 82.



This is a Company by Prescription, and not by Charter; therefore may justly be deemed an adulterine Guild. However, it has obtained a Coat of Arms, and in Point of Precedence, among the City Corporations, has the eighty-second Place.

This Fraternity consists of two Wardens and nineteen Assistants, but have neither Hall nor Livery.

### Loriners, 57.

Rec.  
Guild.



Tho' this appears to be an antient Fraternity, yet they were only incorporated by Letters Patent of the tenth of *Queen Anne, 3 December, Anno 1712*, by the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of Loriners, London*.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens and twenty-four Assistants, with a Livery of sixty-nine Members, whose Fine is ten Pounds. They have a small but convenient Hall at *London-wall* to dispatch their Affairs in.

### Masons, 30.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.



Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 29.  
Car. II.  
p. 10. n. 3.

By the Arms granted this Society by *William Hanckestow, Clarencieux King at Arms*, in the Year 1477, it appears to be of considerable Antiquity; however, 'twas only incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-ninth of *Charles II. 17 September, Anno 1677*, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Company of Masons of the City of London*.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-two Assistants, and seventy Liverymen, whose Fine of Admission is five Pounds. They have a small, but convenient Hall in *Masons-alley, Basinghall-street*.

### Musicians, 50.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the second of *James I. 8 July, Anno 1604*, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Science of the Musicians of London*.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 2.  
Jac. p. 6.

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens and twenty Assistants, with a Livery of thirty-one Members, whose Fine of Admission is forty Shilling. But having no Hall, they occasionally meet elsewhere to treat of their Affairs.

### Needle-makers, 69.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of *Oliver Cromwell, 10 November, 1656*, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens and Society of the Art or Mystery of Needle-makers of the City of London*.

Rec.  
Guild.

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, eighteen Assistants and forty-eight Liverymen, who, when called upon the Livery, pay a Fine of three Pounds, six Shillings and eight Pence; but having no Hall, transact their Business in *Guildhall*.

By an Act of Common Council, *A. D. 1658, Richard Chiverton, Mayor*, "it was enacted, "ordained and established by the Right Honorable the Lord-Maior, Aldermen and Commons in this present Common Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that "all Persons Free, or that shall hereafter be "made Free of this City, of what Company "soever they be, or shall be, using the Art, "Trade, Mystery, or Manual Occupation of a "Needle-maker within this City and Liberties "thereof, shall from henceforth be under the "Search and Survey of the Master and Wardens "of the said Company of Needle-makers for the "Time being, and shall from Time to Time be "subject to the Ordinances of the said Company, "touching the exercising of the said Trade of a "Needle-maker. And be it further enacted by "the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or "Persons whatsoever being, or which shall be "Free of any Company of this City whatsoever, other then the said Company of Needle-makers, which doth, or shall use, or practise "the said Art of a Needle-maker within this "City or Liberties thereof, shall from henceforth take and bind any Apprentice or Apprentices, to him or themselves, but within one "Month after the agreeing and contracting for "an Apprentice, and before the Binding of such "Apprentice or Apprentices, shall first present "him or them before the said Master and Wardens of the said Company of Needle-makers "at the common Hall of the said Company; "and upon such Presentation of any Apprentice "or Apprentices, such Person so presented, shall "become bound by Indenture unto the Master, "or one of the Wardens or Assistants of the "said Company for the Time being, for the "Term and Number of Years agreed upon between the said Apprentice or Apprentices, "and the Party so presenting him, or them, being for seven Years, or above: And that after "the Binding of such intended Apprentice or Apprentices, in Form before declared, the said "Apprentice or Apprentices shall, at the Charge "of the Master so presenting the same Apprentice, be, by the Party to whom he was bound, "set over, before the Chamberlain of the said "City



“City of London for the Time being, to the  
“Party by whom he shall be so presented, him  
“to serve the Residue of his Term of Years.  
“To the Intent that, at the Expiration of the  
“said Term, the said Apprentice or Appren-  
“tices may be made Free of the said Company  
“of Needle-makers. And be it further enacted  
“by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Per-  
“son or Persons using, or which shall use the  
“Art of a Needle-maker, within this City of  
“London or Liberties thereof, (and not being  
“Free of the said Company of Needle-makers)  
“shall at any Time hereafter take any Appren-  
“tice, or Apprentices, bound unto himself, or  
“in any other Manner then is before declared,  
“he, and they shall forfeit and pay for every  
“Apprentice so bound, the Sum of twenty  
“Pounds of lawful Money of England, to be  
“recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Plaint,  
“to be commenced or prosecuted in the Name  
“of the Chamberlain of the said City of Lon-  
“don for the Time being, in the Court of his  
“Highness the Lord Protector, to be holden  
“in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said  
“City of London, before the Mayor and Alder-  
“men of the said City; and the Chamberlain  
“of the said City for the Time being, in all  
“Suits to be prosecuted by vertue of this present  
“Act against any Offender, shall recover the ordi-  
“nary Costs of Suit to be expended in and about  
“the Prosecution of the same. And be it fur-  
“ther enacted by the Authority aforesaid,  
“That one Moiety of all Forfeitures to be re-  
“covered by vertue of this Act, the Charges  
“of Suit for Recovery of them being deducted  
“and allowed after the Recovery and Receipt  
“thereof, shall be paid and delivered to the  
“Chamberlain of the said City for the Time  
“being, to the Use of the Mayor, and Commu-  
“nalty and Citizens of the same City; and the  
“other Moiety of the same Forfeitures (the  
“Charges of Suit deducted as aforesaid) to be  
“paid and delivered to him, or them that shall  
“sue for the same. And for the better Execution of  
“the Statute concerning Handicrafts and Manual  
“Occupations; and that every several Artifi-  
“may have Skill in the several Trades: It is  
“further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,  
“That no Person or Persons, who now is, or  
“hereafter shall be bound Apprentice unto any  
“Freeman of the City of London, who do, or  
“shall use, or exercise the Trade or Occupation  
“of a Needle-maker, or who being the Son of  
“such Needle-maker, shall be brought up in  
“Trade as an Apprentice, though not bound,  
“shall be from henceforth made Free, or admit-  
“ted by the Chamberlain of the City of London  
“for the Time being, into the Liberties of the  
“said City of any other Company of the City  
“of London, then of the said Company of  
“Needle-makers of London. But it shall be  
“lawful for the Chamberlain of the City of  
“London for the Time being, to admit such  
“Person or Persons that now is, or who here-  
“after shall be an Apprentice unto any Freeman  
“of London, using, or who shall use the Trade  
“or Occupation of a Needle-maker, for the  
“Space of seven Years, or who is, or shall be  
“the Son of a Freeman of London, and is, or  
“shall be brought up in that Trade or Occupa-  
“tion by the Space of seven Years, in the Li-  
“berties of the City of London, of the Company  
“of Needle-makers, upon Testimonial, that he,  
“or they have served so, or used the said Trade  
“for the Space of seven Years at the least.”

No. 105.

Painters-Stainers, 28.



City of London.

This Corporation is governed by a Master, two Wardens, and nineteen Assistants, to which belongs a Livery of one hundred and twenty-four Members, whose Fine is fourteen Pounds. They have a handsome Hall in Little Trinity-lane.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 24.  
Eliz. p. 13.

Clerk. Re-  
tur. Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

Parish-Clerks, 88.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the seventeenth of Henry III. Anno 1233, by the Name of *The Fraternity of St. Nicholas*; by which they were known till re-incorporated by Charter of the ninth of James I. 19 Jan. Anno 1611.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

In the Year 1625, this Company, by a Decree of the Court of Star-Chamber, obtained a Privilege of keeping a Printing-press in their Hall, for printing the Bill of Mortality; for which Purpose a Printer is assigned them by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Yet notwithstanding this Advantage, it is one of the most defective of any of its kind; none being mentioned therein but such as are buried in Parochial Grounds.

Comp.  
Rec.

This Company is by Charter strictly enjoined to make Report of all the weekly Christenings and Burials in their respective Parishes, by six o'Clock on Tuesday in the Afternoon; but this is by a By-law changed to two o'Clock of the same Day, that the King and the Lord-Mayor may have an Account thereof the Day before its Publication.

Ibid.

The above-mentioned Grants to this Company were confirmed by Letters Patent of the eleventh of Charles I. 27 February, Anno 1636, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of Parish-Clerks of the Cities of London, Westminster, Borough of Southwark, and fifteen Out-Parishes*.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 11.  
Car. p. 9.  
n. 19.

This Company consists of a Master, two Wardens, seventeen Assistants, and the whole Body of Parish-Clerks within the Bills of Mortality; who have a convenient Hall in Wood-street, to treat of their Affairs in.

Patten-makers, 76.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-second of Charles II. 2 August, Anno 1670, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Fellowship of the Company of Patten-makers of the City of London*.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 13.  
Car. II.  
p. 1. n. 5.

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and forty-six Liverymen; who, when admitted, pay a Fine of six Pounds; but have no Hall.



## Paviours, 56.



This is a Fellowship by Prescription, and not by Charter; wherefore it may be justly presumed to have been one of the antient Adulterine Guilds, that were erected without a Royal Licence.

This Community consists of three Wardens, and twenty-five Assistants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall to manage their Affairs in.

## Pewterers, 16.



Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 13.  
Ed. IV.  
p. 2. m. 5.

Ast. Parl.  
25 Hen.  
VIII.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of Edward IV. January 20 Anno 1474, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Pewterers of the City of London.*

In the twenty-fifth of Henry VIII. Anno 1534, the Wardens of this Company, or their Deputies, were by Act of Parliament impowered to have the Inspection or Search of Pewter in all Parts of the Kingdom, not only for preventing the Sale of adulterated Goods, but likewise the Importation of foreign Pewter Wares. And as a farther Encouragement to this Company, all *Englishmen* are by the said Act strictly enjoined, not to repair into any foreign Country to teach the Art or Mystery of Pewterers, on Pain of Disfranchisement. And for the more effectual preventing the Art from being carried abroad, no Pewterer shall take as an Apprentice the Son of an Alien.

This Corporation has a Master, two Wardens, twenty-eight Assistants, and seventy-eight Liverymen, who pay, upon their being admitted, twenty Pounds each. They have a convenient Hall in *Lime-street*, to treat of their Affairs in.

## Pin-makers, 68.



Rec Roll.  
Pat. 11.  
Car. I.  
p. 18. n. 2.

This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent in the eleventh of Charles I. 20 August, Anno 1636, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Pin-makers of the City of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and eighteen Assistants; but without either Hall or Livery.

## Plasterers, 46.



Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 16.  
Hen. VII.  
p. 1.

Ibid.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

This was constituted a Fraternity by Letters Patent of the sixteenth of Henry VII. 10 March, Anno 1501, which was confirmed by Charter of the nineteenth of Charles II. 11 June, Anno 1667, by the Appellation of *The Master and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the blessed Mary, of Plasterers, London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, thirty-two Assistants, and seventy-seven Liverymen, whose Fine is eight Pounds. And to manage their Affairs in, have a handsome Hall in *Addle-street*.

## Plumbers, 31.



Though this Fraternity be of a considerable Standing, it was incorporated by Letters Patent of the ninth of King James I. 12 April, in the Year 1611, by the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Plumbers of the City of London.*

This Company, which is governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-four Assistants, has a Livery consisting of fifty-seven of its Members, who severally, upon their Admission, pay a Fine of ten Pounds. And to transact their Affairs in, have a small, but convenient Hall in *Chequer-yard, Dowgate-hill*.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 9. Jac.  
p. 29. n. 8.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

## Porters, 90.

This Fellowship, consisting of Tackle and Ticket-Porters, was constituted a Fraternity by Act of Common Council, Anno 1646, with a Power of annually chusing from among themselves twelve Rulers, viz. six of each Denomination, (two whereof to be Registers) for the good Government of the Community, and for hearing and determining all Differences that may arise between the Members of the united Body. However, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have reserved to themselves a Power of appointing one of their own Body, as the chief Judge of all Controversies. This Fraternity have neither Hall, Livery nor Arms.

Ast. Com.  
Counc.

## Poulters, 34.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the nineteenth of Henry VII. 23 January, Anno 1504, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Poulters, London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-three Assistants, and a Livery of one hundred and six Members, whose Fine is twenty Pounds. But having no Hall, they meet elsewhere to treat of their Affairs.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur

## Sadlers, 25.



This appears to be a Fraternity of great Antiquity, by a Convention agreed upon between them and the Dean and Chapter of *St. Martin's le Grand*, about the Reign of Richard I. at which Time I imagine it to have been an Adulterine Guild, seeing it was only incorporated by Letters Patent of Edward I. by the Appellation of *The Wardens, or Keepers and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Sadlers, London.*

This Company is governed by a Prime and three other Wardens, and eighteen Assistants; with a Livery of seventy Members, whose Fine of Admission is ten Pounds. They have a beautiful Hall in *Cheapside* to dispatch their Affairs in.

His Royal Highness *Frederick* late Prince of Wales, the 18th of November, Anno 1736, was pleased to accept the Freedom of this Company.

Mad.  
Firm.  
Burg.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

Scriveners,



## Scriveners, 44.

Comp.  
Regist.  
Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 14.  
Jac. p. 4.  
n. 5.



This Fraternity, antiently denominated *The Writers of the Court Letter of the City of London*, was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fourteenth of *James I.* 20 January, Anno 1616, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Society of Writers of the City*

of London.

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-four Assistants; with a Livery of fifty-three of their Members, whose Fine, upon their Admission, is five Pounds. This Company being reduced to low Circumstances, thought proper to sell their Hall in *Noble-street*, to the Incorporation of Coach-makers. They are at present endeavouring by Course of Law to oblige all Attorneys of this City to take up their Freedom in this Company.

## Ship-wrights, 59.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 3. Jac.  
p. 22.



This, which had been a Society by Prescription for divers Ages, was incorporated by Letters Patent of the third of *James I.* 22 April, Anno 1605, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Ship-wrights, London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and sixteen Assistants; but without either Livery or Hall; the latter whereof, which antiently stood near *Ratcliff-crofs*, being gone, they occasionally meet at different Places, to treat of their Affairs.

## Silkmen, 67.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 7.  
Car. I.  
p. 3. n. 1.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the Seventh of *Charles I.* 23 May, Anno 1631, by the Name of *The Governor, Commonalty, and Assistants of the Art or Mystery of Silkmen of the City of London.*

This Fraternity is governed by a Governor, and twenty Assistants; but having neither Livery, nor Hall to manage their Affairs in, occasionally meet at different Places, to treat of the Company's Affairs.

## Silk-throwers, 66.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 5.  
Car. p. 13.  
n. 32.



The Art of Silk-throwing, which was first practised in *London* in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, by Foreigners, whose Descendants, and others, Anno 1622, were constituted a Fellowship of this City, and by Letters Patent of *Charles I.* the 23d of April, 1630, were incorporated by the Title of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Trade, Art, or Mystery of Silk-throwers of the City of London.*

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty Assistants; but have neither Hall nor Livery.

## Sope-makers, 71.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the thirteenth of *Charles I.* 22 May, Anno 1638, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Sope-makers of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and eighteen Assistants; but having neither Livery, nor Hall, treat of their Affairs in *Guildhall*.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 13.  
Car. p. 39.  
n. 11.

## Spectacle-makers, 60.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fifth of *Charles I.* 16 May, Anno 1630, by the Style and Title of *The Master, Wardens and Fellowship of Spectacle-makers of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and fifteen Assistants; but have neither

Livery, nor Hall.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 5.  
Car. p. 5.  
n. 7.

## Starch-makers, 86.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the 13 May, Anno 1622, the twentieth of *James I.* by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Starch-makers*; which is governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-

four Assistants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall to manage their Affairs in.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 20.  
Jac. p. 10.  
n. 13.

## Stationers, 47.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the third and fourth of *Philip and Mary*, 4 May, Anno 1557, by the Title of *The Master and Keepers, or Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Stationers of the City of London.*

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-seven Assistants; with a Livery of two hundred and eight Members; who, when admitted, pay a Fine of twenty Pounds. They have a stately Hall near *Ludgate-street*, to treat of their Affairs in.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 3. 4.  
Ph. I. &  
Mar. p. 10.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
and Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

This Company, consisting of Stationers, Book-sellers, Letter-founders, Printers, and Book-binders, has a Stock of about fifteen thousand Pounds, denominated the *English Stock*; which is employed in printing Almanacks, ABC's, Primers, Psalters, School-books, and privileged Ware, the sole Printing whereof is confirmed to them by Letters Patent of divers Kings.

This Stock consists of, nineteen whole Shares, of three hundred and twenty Pounds each, which are generally possessed by those who are of the Court of Assistants: The second are thirty-eight Half-shares, of one hundred and sixty Pounds each; the third are forty-eight Quarter-shares, of eighty Pounds each; the fourth are fifty-six Half-Quarter-shares, of forty Pounds each; all which are divided among such as have fined for, or served Renter-Warden.

Upon



Upon the Death of any of the married Possessors of this Stock, the Profits arising from his Share devolve to his Widow; which she enjoys during her Widowhood or Life: At the Expiration of either, another Person is chosen to enjoy the Profits of the said Share.

The Dividends upon the Stock are made at *Christmas*; which are increased or decreased, according to the Expence of the preceding Year; however, 'tis seldom less than forty Pounds upon a whole Share. The Master and Wardens of the Company are always in the Direction of the Stock; to them are joined six other Members, annually elected, who adjust all Accounts relating thereto; and at *Christmas* report the State thereof to the Board, who regulate the Dividends already mentioned accordingly.

This Company are by Charter to pay in Pensions, and other Charities, two hundred Pounds *per annum*, but they generally make it above.

### Tallow-chandlers, 21.

Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 2.  
Edw. IV.  
p. 3 m. 16.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the second of *Edward IV.* Anno 1463, by the Name of *The Master, and Keepers, and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Tallow-chandlers of the City of London.*

The Tallow-chandlers of this City, antiently, not only dealt in Candles, but likewise in Oil, Vinegar, Butter, Hops, Sope, &c. at which Time great Frauds were committed by adulterating Oil; for the preventing of which, this Company was, by Act of Parliament, impowered to search the same, and to destroy all such as should be found bad. But no Reward being ascertained for the Searchers, it was soon neglected.

This Company is governed by a Master, four Wardens, and thirty-eight Assistants; with a Livery of one hundred and seventy Members; who, when admitted, pay a Fine of fifteen Pounds each. They have a stately Hall on *Dowgate-hill*, to manage their Affairs in.

Act. Parl.  
3 Hen.  
VIII.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

### Tin-Plate-workers, 72.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 22.  
Car. II.  
p. 7. n. 9.



This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-second of *Charles II.* 29 December, Anno 1670, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Tin-plate-workers, alias Wire-workers, of the City of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and twenty Assistants; but have neither Hall, nor Livery.

### Tobacco-Pipe-makers, 78.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 15.  
Car. II.  
p. 9. n. 7.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fifteenth of *Charles II.* 29 April, Anno 1663, by the Style of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Company of Pipe-makers of the Cities of London and Westminster.*

They have a Master, two Wardens, and eighteen Assistants, but have neither Livery, nor Hall to transact their Affairs in.

### Turners, 51.



This Society was incorporated by Letters Patent of the second of *James I.* 12 June, Anno 1604, by the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery de lez Turners of London.*

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-four Assistants; with a Livery of one hundred and forty-four Members, whose Fine, upon Admission, is eight Pounds. They have a convenient Hall on *College-hill*, to manage their Affairs.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 2. Jac.  
p. 18.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

### Tilers and Bricklayers, 37.



Though this Fraternity appears to be of a considerable Standing, yet the same was not incorporated till the Time of *Queen Elizabeth*; who, by her Letters Patent of the tenth of her Reign, August the third, Anno 1568, incorporated them by the Style and Title of *The Master, and Keepers, and Wardens of the Society of Freemen of the Mystery or Art of Tilers and Bricklayers of London.*

This Company consists of a Master, two Wardens, thirty-eight Assistants, and one hundred and three Liverymen, who, when admitted into the Livery, pay each a Fine of twelve Pounds. They have a handsome and convenient Hall in a Court in *Leadenball-street*, to transact their Affairs in.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 10.  
Eliz. p. 12.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

### Upholders, 49.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the 2d of *Charles I.* 14 June, Anno 1627, by the Name of *The Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of the Upholders of the City of London.*

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-eight Assistants; with a Livery of one hundred and thirty-one Members; who, upon their being admitted, pay a Fine of four Pounds, ten Shillings; but have no Hall to treat of their Affairs in.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 2.  
Car. p. 15.  
n. 7.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

### Watermen, 91.



By a Stat. 2 and 3 *Phil.* and *Mar.* it was enacted, That at the first Court of Aldermen in *London*, next after the first of *March*, out of the Watermen, betwixt *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, eight Overseers are to be chosen, to keep Order among the rest.

That two Watermen shall not carry any, but where one of them hath exercised that Profession two Years before that Time, and hath been allowed by the greater Part of the Overseers, under the known Seal, on Pain to be committed to one of the Compters, by the

Rules and Orders relating to the Company of Watermen.



the said Overseers for a Month, or a less Time, as the Offence shall deserve.

That no single Man, that is no Householder, nor retained as an Apprentice, or as a Servant, for one Year, at least, shall exercise that Profession betwixt the Places aforesaid, on Pain of like Punishment.

The Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen of London, and the Justices of Peace, within the Counties adjoining to the River Thames, upon Complaint of any two of the Overseers, or of any Waterman's Master, have Power, not only to hear and determine any Offence committed against this Act, and to enlarge any Waterman unjustly punished by the said Overseers, but likewise to punish the Overseers themselves, in Case they unjustly punish any Person, by Colour of this Act.

Also, a Wherry, that is not twelve Feet and a half long, and four Feet and a half broad in the Midship, and sufficient to carry two Persons, on one Side right, shall be forfeited; and the King shall have one Moiety, and the Informer the other.

Again, That Waterman that withdraws himself in Time of Pressing, (it being proved by two Witnesses, before the said Mayor, Aldermen, or Justices, and two of the said Overseers) shall suffer a Fortnight's Imprisonment; and shall be prohibited to Row any more upon the Thames, for a Year and a Day after.

Also, The overseers shall not only call the Watermen before them, and direct them, and Register their Names, but likewise examine their Boats before they be launched, whether they have due Proportion and Goodness, according to this Act; and if the Overseers refuse, or neglect their Office, they shall forfeit 5*l.* between the King and Informer.

Also, The Court of Aldermen shall assess the Fares of Watermen, which being subscribed by two of the Privy Council, (at least) shall be set up in Guildhall, Westminster-hall, &c. and the Waterman that takes more, than according to the Fare so assessed, shall, for every such Offence, suffer half a Year's Imprisonment, and forfeit 40*s.* to be divided as before.

And by the 1 Jac. I. 16, no Waterman shall retain any Servant, or Apprentice, unless he himself hath been an Apprentice to a Waterman by the Space of five Years before, and not an Apprentice under the Age of eighteen Years, or for less Time than seven Years, in Pain to forfeit for every such Offence 10*l.* to be divided between the King and the Prosecutor.

But this Act shall not restrain Watermen's Sons, of convenient Growth and Strength, and formerly trained up in Rowing; but that they be allowed to serve as Apprentices, and to carry Passengers from Place to Place, at the Age of sixteen Years.

Also, That eight Overseers shall yearly, upon the first Day of March, and the first Day of September, cause openly to be read in the Common Hall, all their Orders, made, or to be made, in Pain that every of them, for every such Default, shall forfeit twenty Nobles, to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor.

The Lord-Mayor, for the Time being, may cause any Person, inhabiting within London, or the Liberties, to be summoned to appear before his Lordship, upon the Complaint of any Citizen; and for Non-appearance, may grant his Warrant to bring such Person before him; and hath Power to hear and determine Differences between Party and Party.

If any Apprentice, or other Person, shall be carried aboard of Ship, or there detained against his Will, the Lord-Mayor may send his Warrant

by his Water-Bailiff, and compel the Captain, or Commander, of the Vessel to release such Person.

By a late Statute, made Anno 11 and 12 Will. III. Cap. 21. for the better Ordering and Governing the Watermen, Wherry-men, and Lightermen, on the River Thames between Gravesend and Windsor, it is enacted, That all Laws in Force touching Watermen and Wherry-men, not thereby altered, or repealed, shall be duly put in Execution, under the Penalties therein contained. And that every Lighterman, or Owner, Keeper, or Worker of any Lighter, or other large Craft on the Thames, between Gravesend and Windsor, shall be taken to be of the Society, or Company, of Wherry-men and Lightermen, which Wherry-men, Watermen, and Lightermen, are, by this Act, made a Society, or Company, to be under the Direction of the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City; who are thereby impowered yearly to appoint eight Persons, of the best Sort of Watermen, and three Persons out of twelve to be yearly nominated by the Lightermen; which eleven Persons are to be named and styled *The Overseers and Rulers of all the Wherry-men, Watermen, and Lightermen, that shall use, occupy or exercise any Rowing upon the River of Thames, between Gravesend and Windsor*; who shall keep good Order and Obedience amongst the said Watermen and Lightermen.

And by the said Act the Rulers and Assistants of the Company are likewise enabled yearly, on the first of June, to appoint and direct the Watermen of the principal Towns, Stairs, and Plying-Places, between Gravesend and Windsor, to chuse a Free Waterman (being a Householder) for each of the said Places, to be of their Assistants, so that they do not exceed the Number of sixty, nor be less than that of forty: To which shall be added nine Lightermen; who together shall compose the Number of Assistants of the said Company.

And by the said Act of Parliament, the said Overseers and Rulers are impowered to appoint any Number of Watermen not exceeding forty, to ply and work on Sundays between Vauxhall and Limehouse, at such Stairs and Plying-places (being seventeen in Number, besides the two at Westminster) as they shall judge convenient for carrying Passengers across the River Thames for One Penny each: The Money arising thereby, (amounting in the whole to upwards of 1450*l.* per Annum, including that of Westminster) is by each of the working Watermen to be paid every Monday Morning to the Order of the said Rulers; who, after having paid the said Watermen their proper Wages, the Surplus is to be applied to the Use of the Poor of the Company. And every Person employed in the Sunday's Work, that shall neglect to pay in the Money so earned by him, shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of forty Shillings.

The Watermen of the City of Westminster, being exempt from the immediate Direction of the Company of Watermen in this Affair, annually appoint their own Watermen, to ply and work on Sundays, for carrying Passengers across the River Thames, from and to Westminster-bridge and Stangate, and the Horse-ferry at Lambeth; which Money so earned, is applied to the Use of the poor Watermen, or their Widows, of the Parish of St. Margaret in the said City.

It is also declared in the said Act, that if the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty, shall at any Time give Notice to the Company of Watermen, that there is Occasion for a certain Number of the said Company to serve on board the Royal Navy; then all such Persons as shall be duly summoned for that Purpose, that

Act Parl.  
11 & 12  
W. III.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.



shall not appear before the Overseers and Rulers aforefaid, shall not only suffer Imprisonment for one Month, but likewise be rendered incapable of enjoying any Privilege belonging to the Company for two Years.

Comp.  
Conf.

By the Constitutions of this Company, all Boats and Barges belonging to the several Members thereof, are obliged to be numbered and entered in the Company's Register: The Number of the former, on the twenty-eighth of September, Anno 1734, amounted to five thousand nine hundred and seventy-two; and that of the latter, to seven hundred and sixty-seven. But many Watermen keeping a Plurality of Boats (to let to their poor Brethren) all of the same Number, the Number Total employed upon the River Thames cannot be known. However, Mr. Church, the Clerk of the Company, assured me, that by the best Account he had been able to come at, they amounted to above a thousand more than what are registred; which makes the whole amount to about seven thousand. And the Barges of the same Number being much more numerous than those of the Wherries, amount to upwards of seventeen hundred.

The Wherries or Boats being employed in carrying the Citizens to and from the several Parts of the City and Suburbs; therefore to prevent their being imposed upon by the Watermen in any Sort, their Boats, as already mentioned, are not only numbered, but likewise the subjoined Table of Rates, or Prices, were appointed by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City, to be taken by the respective Watermen, rowing upon the River Thames between Gravesend and Windsor.

The Watermen's Table of Rates, made the seventh of September, 1671.

|                                                                                                                           | Oars  | Scull. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                                                                                           | s. d. | s. d.  |
| From London to Limehouse, New-crane, Shadwell-dock, Bell-wharf, or Ratcliff-cross                                         | 1     | 0—0 6  |
| To Wapping-dock, Wapping New-stairs, Wapping Old-stairs, the Hermitage, Rotherhithe-stairs, and Rotherhithe Church stairs | 0     | 6—0 3  |
| From St. Olave's to Rotherhithe-stairs and Rotherhithe Church--stairs                                                     | 0     | 6—0 3  |
| From Billingsgate and St. Olave's to St. Saviour's Mill                                                                   | 0     | 6—0 3  |
| All the Stairs between London-bridge and Westminster                                                                      | 0     | 6—0 3  |
| From either Side above London-bridge to Lambeth or Vauxhall.                                                              | 1     | 0—0 6  |
| From Whitehall to Lambeth and Vauxhall                                                                                    | 0     | 6—0 3  |
| From Paul's-wharf, Black-friars, Dorset and Temple-stairs to Lambeth                                                      | 0     | 8—0 4  |
| For crossing the River in any Part between Limehouse and Vauxhall.                                                        | 0     | 4—0 2  |
| From London to Places on the River Thames without the Bill of Mortality.                                                  |       |        |

|                                       | Whole Fare | Company |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---------|
|                                       | s. d.      | s. d.   |
| To Gravesend                          | 4          | 6—0 9   |
| To Grayes, or Greenhithe              | 4          | 0—0 8   |
| To Purfleet, or Erith                 | 3          | 0—0 6   |
| To Woolwich                           | 2          | 6—0 4   |
| To Blackwall                          | 2          | 0—0 4   |
| To Greenwich, or Deptford             | 1          | 6—0 3   |
| To Chelsea, Baterssea, or Wansworth   | 1          | 6—0 3   |
| To Putney, Fulham, or Barn-elms       | 2          | 0—0 4   |
| To Hamersmith, Chiswick, or Mort-lack | 2          | 6—0 6   |
| To Brentford, Isleworth, or Richmond  | 3          | 6—0 6   |

|                                      | Whole Fare | Company |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------|
|                                      | s. d.      | s. d.   |
| To Twickenham                        | 4          | 0—0 6   |
| To Kingston                          | 5          | 0—0 9   |
| To Hampton-Court                     | 6          | 0—1 0   |
| To Hampton Town, Sunbury, and Walton | 7          | 0—1 0   |
| To Weybridge and Chertsey            | 10         | 0—1 0   |
| To Staines                           | 12         | 0—1 0   |
| To Windsor                           | 14         | 0—2 0   |

Rates for carrying of Goods in the Tilt-Boat between London and Gravesend.

|                                                 | l. | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| The whole Hire of the Tilt-Boat                 | 1  | 2  | 6  |
| For every Passenger                             | 0  | 0  | 9  |
| For half a Firkin                               | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| For a whole Firkin                              | 0  | 0  | 2  |
| For a Hogshead                                  | 0  | 2  | 0  |
| Cheese, Iron, or other heavy Goods, the Hundred | 0  | 0  | 4  |
| A Sack of Corn, or Salt                         | 0  | 0  | 6  |
| An ordinary Chest, or Trunk                     | 0  | 0  | 6  |
| An ordinary Hamper                              | 0  | 0  | 6  |

By the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, Chap. 16. Sect. 11. That Waterman who takes more than the settled Fares, to be imprisoned for six Months, and forfeit 40 s.

An Abstract of the Acts for making more effectual several Acts passed, relating to Watermen, Wherry-men, and Lightermen, rowing upon the River Thames, and for the better ordering and governing such Watermen, Wherry-men, and Lightermen.

Anno secundo Georgii Regis.

"Enacted, That after the twenty-fourth of June 1729, no Person, who, now or hereafter, shall work any Wherry-Boat, Tilt-Boat, Barge, or other Vessel, for carrying Passengers, or Goods for Hire, on the River Thames, between Gravesend and Windsor, shall take an Apprentice or Servant, unless he shall be an Housekeeper, or have some known Habitation, where he may receive such Apprentice, and shall register with the Clerk of the Company where he shall reside, or where to he shall afterward remove, on Pain of 10 l. on Conviction before the Lord-Mayor, or one, or more Justices for the Place where the Offender shall be found, by the Oath of two, or more Witnesses, to be levied by Distress, or, for want of Distress, to be committed to the next Publick Work-house, without Bail, for not exceeding one Month, nor less than fourteen Days, and the Clerk of the Company, on Application made to him, is to register the Habitation, and every Removal of such Waterman, &c. in a Book of the Company without Fee, on Pain of 10 l. and if any such Waterman, &c. shall not register his Place of Abode, the Apprentice shall on Application made to the Rulers and Overseers, at their publick Courts, be turned over to any other Master.

"After June 24, 1729, no Apprentice shall take upon him the sole Care and Management of any Boat, within the said Limits, till sixteen Years of Age, if a Waterman's Son, and seventeen, if a Landsman's, and unless he hath worked with some able Waterman, for two Years at least, on Pain of 10 s. on the Master.

"Where sufficient Distress cannot be found to pay and satisfy the Penalties, to be inflicted by any Rules, Orders, or Constitutions, made by the Rulers of the Company, approved by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of London, and confirmed by the Chief Justice of the King's-



“*King’s-Bench*; Oath being made of want of Distress before the Lord-Mayor, or Justice of the Peace where the Offender shall be found, they are to commit him to the House of Correction, without Bail, for any Time not exceeding one Month, nor less than fourteen Days, such Offender being convicted on this Act, or 11 or 12 Will. III.

“If any Person, not having served seven Years to a Waterman, &c. (except Trinity-men, Fishermen, Ballast-men, and Persons employed in Western Barges, Mill-Boats, Chalk-Hoys, Faggot or Wood-Lighters, Dung-Boats, and Gardiners’-Boats, as is allowed by the said Act, or Act 11 and 12 Will. III.) shall row any Boat, or other Craft on the said River for Hire or Gain, he shall for every Offence forfeit 10 l. to be levied as aforesaid.

“The Number of Assistants of the said Company, at their future Elections, shall be reduced to thirty, but to be elected as heretofore.

“This Act shall not prejudice any Right belonging to the Lord of the Manor of *Gravesend*, for holding a Court, called *Curia Cursus Aquæ*, or *The Court of the Water-Course*, for the better Management of Barges, Boats, and Vessels, using the Ferry, or Passage, from *Gravesend* to *London*, or to the Barges, Tilt-Boats, or other Vessel, plying at the Bridge of *Gravesend*, or the Persons working them.

“Nor to prejudice, or impeach any Grants or Usages held by the Mayor, Jurats, and capital Inhabitants of the Villages, and Parishes of *Gravesend* and *Milton*, in Com. *Kent*. relating to the Passage and Ferry on the *Thames*, from the said Villages and Parishes to *London*.

“The Lessees, Owners, and Occupiers of any Keys betwixt the *Hermitage-bridge* and *London-bridge*, may use their Lighters, or large Crafts, as hath been heretofore accustomed, for carrying Goods and Merchandizes to and from their Keys and Wharfs, and Ships loading or unloading, and may employ any Waterman, or Lightermen duly qualified, as in the said Act 11 and 12 Will. III. is directed.

“All the Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by this Act, may be sued for by the Rulers and Overseers of the Company, or any two of them, in such Manner as is provided by the Act of 11 and 12 Will. III. and when recovered shall be paid to the Rulers and Overseers, and be distributed for the Use of the Poor, as they shall think fit, and all Prosecutions shall be commenced within a Month after the Offence committed.

“All Constables and Headboroughs shall be aiding and assisting in the due Execution of this Act; and if any Suit shall be commenced against any Person for any Matter done in pursuance of this Act, or any former Act, relating to the Water Service on the River, or the regulating and governing the Company, the Action shall be brought within thirty Days after the Fact committed, and such Person may plead the General Issue, and give this, or any the former Acts in Evidence, and on a Verdict, &c. he shall recover treble Costs.”

An Order made by the Court of Rulers, Auditors, and Assistants, of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River of *Thames*.

“Whereas several Watermen, Lightermen, and the Apprentices of such, whilst they are rowing, or working, upon the River *Thames*, and at their several respective Places of Resort, or Plying-Places, between *Gravesend* and *Wind-*

“*for*, do often use such immodest, obscene, and lewd Expressions, towards Passengers, and to each other, as are offensive to all sober Persons, and tend extremely to the corrupting and Debauchery of Youth: For Prevention therefore, of such ill Practices for the Future, it is hereby declared, and ordained, by the Court aforesaid, That if any Waterman, or Lighterman, after the sixteenth Day of *October*, 1701, shall upon the said River, or at any Place of their Resort, as aforesaid, be guilty of using any such lewd Expressions, and be thereof duly convicted, by one or more Witnesses, or Witnesses, or by the Confession of the Offender before the Rulers of this Company, he shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence, the Sum of 2 s. 6 d. And if any Waterman, or Lighterman’s Apprentice shall herein offend, the Master or Mistress of every such Offender, (the Offender being duly convicted as aforesaid) shall forfeit and pay the like Sum of 2 s. 6 d. and in case of Refusal, the Offender shall suffer Correction, as the Rulers of this Company shall in their Discretion think fit and necessary. Which said Forfeitures (when paid) shall be applied to the Use of the poor, aged, decayed, and maimed Members of this Company, their Widows and Children. Dated at the Hall of the said Company, this eighth Day of *October* 1701.”

This Company pay to their Poor about eight hundred Pounds per Annum, which chiefly arises from the *Sunday Ferries*.

#### Wax-Chandlers, 20.



This Fellowship was incorporated by Letters Patent of the first of *Richard III.* 16 February, Anno 1483, by the Appellation of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Wax-chandlers of London*.

They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty Assistants; with one hundred and thirteen Liverymen, whose Fine of Admission is five Pounds. They have a handsome Hall in *Maiden-lane*, to manage their Affairs in.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 1.  
Ric. III.  
p. 5.

Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

#### Weavers, 42.



This Fraternity which was antiently denominated *Telarii*, seems to be the most antient Guild of this City; for it appears that in the Reign of *Henry I.* they paid an annual Rent of sixteen Pounds to the Crown for their Immunities, which tends to corroborate what has already been said, viz.

That the Guilds or Companies of *London* antiently held their Liberties and Privileges in Fee-Farm of the Crown.

Their Privileges were confirmed at *Winchester*, by Letters Patent of *Henry II.* (still in the Company’s Possession, but without Date) wherein the annual Sum payable to the Crown is fixed at two Marks of Gold, to be paid yearly at *Michaelmas*, upon a Penalty of ten Pounds.

This Company originally consisted of the Cloth and Tapestry Weavers, who, by Act of Parliament of the seventh of *Henry IV.* were put under the Government and Correction of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City.

Mad.  
Firm.  
Burg.

Comp.  
Chart.

Mad.  
Firm.  
Burg.  
Rec. Tur.  
Pat. 7.  
Edw. IV.  
n 136.

An Order to prevent ill Language to be used by the Watermen, Lightermen, &c. on the River.



Clerk.  
Return.  
Parl.  
& Scrut.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

They consist of two Bailiffs, two Wardens, and sixteen Assistants, with a Livery of two hundred and seventy-nine Members, whose Fine of Admission is six Pounds. They have a handsome Hall in *Basinghall-street*, to manage their Affairs in.

Wheel-wrights, 73.

Rec.  
Guild.



This Fraternity was incorporated by Letters Patent of the twenty-second of *Charles II.* 3 Feb: Anno 1670, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Wheel-wrights of the City of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens and twenty-two Assistants; but have neither Livery, nor Hall to treat of their Affairs in.

Wood-mongers, 85.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 3. Jac.  
P. 25.



This Fraternity was incorporated with that of the *Carmen* of this City by Letters Patent of the third of *James I.* 8 August, Anno 1605, with whom they continued united till the Year 1668, when, for their Malpractices, they judged it convenient (to avoid a greater

Punishment) to surrender their Charter. However, by an Act of Common Council in the Year 1694, they obtained a Privilege for keeping one hundred and twenty Carts (exclusive of the four hundred and twenty publick ones kept by the *Carmen*) for the more effectual carrying on their Business.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

This Company, by an Act of Common Council, had the Management of the Publick Carts committed to them, from the Year 1661, to that of 1665, when, by reason of their bad Conduct, and sinister Practices, the Charge of Inspection was returned to *Christ's Hospital.*

Woolmen, 43.

Clerk. Ac.



Tho' this Fraternity is of great Antiquity, and probably coeval with the Wool-Trade of this Kingdom; yet it is only a Community by Prescription, and not by Charter: However, it has the Honour of being one of the City Companies, by the Title of *The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Fraternity or Company of Woolmen of the City of London.*

They consist of a Master, two Wardens and eleven Assistants: but have neither Livery, nor Hall to transact their Affairs in.

| Companies, Officers, &c. | Companies. | Masters. | Wardens. | Assistants. | Liveries-men. | Halls. |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|----------|-------------|---------------|--------|
| Numbers Total            | 91         | 78       | 220      | 2318        | 8217          | 52     |

The several Sums of Money annually disposed of to charitable Uses by the twelve chief Companies of Citizens, and eleven of the inferior, amount to the Sum of twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty-five Pounds. But as I have no Account of the several Sums yearly given by the remaining Companies, I shall venture to reckon them only at forty Pounds each; which being added to the above Sum, it will make the same amount to twenty-six thousand three hundred and seventy-five Pounds. A very great Sum to be yearly bestowed upon the Poor by the City Corporations.

CHAP. II.

An Account of the several Incorporations of Merchants, with a List of the Ships belonging to the City of London.

Merchant Adventurers.



This Society, at present denominated the *Hamburg Company*, was incorporated by King *Edward I.* in the Year 1296, and this being the first Incorporation of Merchants erected in this Kingdom, they soon obtain'd ample Privileges of

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

*John Duke of Brabant*, for establishing a Factory in the City of *Antwerp*, then the great Mart and Center of Credit in the Northern Parts of Europe.

This Company proving of great Advantage to the Nation, their Privileges were confirmed and enlarged by divers succeeding Princes, but more especially by Queen *Elizabeth*, who engaging in a War with *Spain*, the Company was thereby deprived of its Trade in *Flanders*; wherefore her Majesty, to make good the Loss, granted the Company an additional Privilege, whereby they were empowered to extend their Commerce to all Parts of *Germany*; which was no sooner known, than very great Privileges were offered them by the Magistrates of *Hamburg*, as an Encouragement to settle in their City; which being accepted, the Factory repaired thither, where they still continue, and are at present known by the Appellation of the *Hamburg Company*, the ancient Name being now in Disuse, other than in Deeds and other Writings.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 13.  
Eliz. p. 4.

This Society, since the diminishing of their Privileges, and laying open their Trade in the Reign of King *William III.* is greatly reduced. And 'tis to be apprehended, from the *Hamburgers* having engrossed near all the Trade from *Great Britain* to that City, that in a few Years the Company will cease to be.

Merchants of the Staple.

The second Company of Merchants incorporated in *England*, were those of the Staple, by *Edward III.* who settling their chief Factory at *Middleborough* in *Zeland*, sent thither great Quantities of Leather, Woolfels, Lead, Tin, Butter, Cheese, Cloth, &c. But the Staple, in the Year 1389, being removed to *Calais*, it was soon after, viz. Anno 1391, removed from thence to *England.*

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Act. Parl.  
14 Ric. II.

Hudson's Bay Company.



Though the Country to which this Company trade, was discovered by Sir *Sebastian Cabott* in the Year 1497, yet the Commerce thereof seems not to have been fully settled till the second of May, Anno 1670, when *Charles II.*

Deduct.  
Right.  
Great  
Brit.

by



by his Letters Patent, incorporated the Adventurers, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay*; and granted to his Highness Prince Rupert, the Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Craven, Lord Arlington, Lord Ashley, and other Members of the Company, and their Successors for ever, all the Straights, Bays, Seas, Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, Islands, Shores, Lands, Territories and Places whatsoever, within *Hudson's Straights* and *Hudson's Bay*.

This Company, by a joint Stock, carry on a considerable Trade to the Places aforesaid, wherein they have settled divers Factories, whither the Natives repair with their fine Beaver, and other rich Furrs and Commodities of the Country. This Corporation is under the Direction of a Governor, Deputy Governor and seven Assistants, who have a handsome Hall in *Fenchurch-street* to transact their Affairs in.

### Russia Company.



The *Russia* Merchants were at first incorporated by Letters Patent of Queen Mary, February 6, Anno 1555, which were granted to divers Noblemen and Merchants, whereby they were not only empower'd to carry on an exclu-

sive Trade to all Parts of the *Russian Empire*, but likewise to all such Countries as they should discover in those Northern Parts, which they soon after did to their great Advantage, viz. *The Cherry Islands, Greenland, Nova Zembla, Davies's Straights* and *Newfoundland*: In Consideration of these valuable Discoveries, their Privileges were confirmed by Parliament; and in the Year 1614, enlarged by King James I. This Company is governed by a Governor, four Consuls, and four and twenty Assistants, who are annually elected on the first of March.

### Eastland Company.

These Merchants were at first incorporated by Charter from Queen Elizabeth, Anno 1579. And the Factory belonging to the Company being at first settled at *Elbing* in *Prussia*, they received the Appellation of *Merchants of Elbing*; who, by their Charter, were empowered to Trade to *Norway, Sweedland, Denmark, Poland, Prussia*, and all other Parts of the *Baltick Sea*, exclusive of the City of *Narva*, previously granted to the *Russia Company*. But the small River of *Elbing* proving very incommodious to Navigation, occasioned the Merchants of the Factory to remove, and settle at *Dantzick, Koningsberg, Riga* and other Cities of the *Baltick*. However the grateful Citizens of *Elbing* are not ashamed to own, that the present Splendor and Beauty of their City is owing to the great Commerce formerly carried on there by the *English*.

This Company, in return for the several Sorts of *English* Commodities exported by them, import all Sorts of Oak and Firr Wood, Flax, Linen, Bees-wax, Pot-ashes, Tallow, Sturgeon, and all Sorts of Naval Materials.

No. 106.

### Levant, or Turkey Company.



This Company was at first incorporated in the Year 1579, by Queen Elizabeth, who endowed the same with many great and ample Privileges, which have been often confirmed by divers succeeding Princes. The Trade of the

Company at first extended no farther than the State of *Venice*, where discovering the Oriental Gems, and Place they came from, assumed the *Turkey Trade*, which they have carried on with great Success ever since. But a Way being discovered to *East-India* by Sea, a separate Corporation was erected for carrying on a Trade to it, exclusive of this Company: However, it continues in as great Reputation as ever, and at present is denominated *The Turkey Company*; the Government whereof consists of a Governor, his Deputy, and eighteen Assistants, who are annually elected in the Month of February; and by whom are appointed the Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Factors, and other Officers belonging to the Corporation.

### East-India Company.



This Corporation was at first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, Anno 1601. The Trade whereof is carried on by a Common Fund, by which their Commerce is extended to *Arabia, India, China* and *Japan*; for the

Direction whereof are annually elected twenty-four Directors, one of which being Chairman, all the Company's Affairs are immediately under their Direction, and by whom are appointed all their Officers both at Home and Abroad. About the Beginning of the Protectorate of *Oliver Cromwell*, 'twas apprehended, that the laying open the *East-India* Commerce, would prove of great Advantage to the whole Nation; wherefore that Trade was made general, and continued so till the Year 1657. But the separate Trade proving fatal to the Undertakers, they were, for the Good of the Whole, united to the Company by the Legislature.

In the Year 1698, a new *East-India Company* was established by Act of Parliament; by virtue whereof, the old Company was to be dissolved after the Expiration of a certain Time allowed them for disposing of their Effects. However, by the kind Offices of Friends, and a due Consideration of their several Interests, the Companies were united; and notwithstanding the joint Stock amounted to three Millions and three hundred thousand Pounds, the united Company continued to divide ten per Cent, till the Year 1722, when the *Ostend Company* was erected in Opposition to them. This Dividend afterwards fell to eight per Cent. and now lately is reduced to six per Cent.

14 Q

African

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 24.  
Eliz. p. 13.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 43.  
Eliz. p. 6.

Rec. Roll.  
Pat. 21.  
Eliz. p. 21.



## African Company.

Cafe Roy-  
Afric.  
Comp.

The first *English* Ships sent to *Africa* on the Account of Commerce was about the Year 1553, from which Time the Trade to that Country was carried on by private Hands till the Year 1588, when Queen *Elizabeth*, by her Letters

Patent, erected a Company for the more effectual carrying on the said Trade, which at that Time was only for Gold, Elephants Teeth and Malaguetta; for the *English*, having then no Settlement in *America*, had no Occasion for Negroes.

Ibid.

This Company was greatly encouraged in the Reigns of *James* and *Charles* the First; but the *Dutch*, in the Year 1637, having taken divers Forts on the Coasts of *Africa* from the *Portuguese*, committed great Depredations on the *English*, to oblige them to leave off trading to those Parts. *Charles* the Second, the better to enable his Subjects to carry on the said Trade against the unjust Pretensions and Encroachments of these New-comers, by his Letters Patent of the 10th of January, Anno 1662, incorporated a Body of Merchants by the Appellation of *The Company of Royal Adventurers of England to Africa*.

Ibid.

The Subscriptions for carrying on this precarious Trade not answering the Expectation of the incorporated Merchants, they were soon involved in great Debts and Difficulties, which rendered them incapable of carrying on their Commerce to advantage; wherefore they agreed, for a certain Sum of Money, to surrender their Charter to the Crown, and to assign all their Estates and Effects both at Home and Abroad to certain Merchants, who intended to erect a new Company for the more effectual carrying on the Trade to *Africa*. Pursuant to this Agreement, the King, having accepted the Surrender of the said Charter, did, by his Letters Patent of the 27th of September, Anno 1672, incorporate the present Royal *African* Company, with a Power to trade in *Africa*, from the Port of *Sally* to the *Cape of Good Hope*, during the Term of a thousand Years, exclusive of all his other Subjects.

Ibid.

The Company, by Virtue of this Royal Grant, made a considerable Progress in erecting Forts and settling Factories. But their Trade being laid open by Parliament, in the Year 1697, they were rendered unable to support the said Forts; wherefore it was enacted, that all private Traders to *Africa* shall pay ten *per Cent.* to the Company for that Purpose. But this Duty not answering the End for which it was granted, the Company found themselves necessitated to apply to Parliament in the Year 1730, which being taken into Consideration, it was found necessary to grant a certain Sum for keeping up the said Fortresses.

The Affairs of this Company was managed by a Governor (the King) Sub-Governor, Deputy, and a Court of thirty-six Directors, who were annually chosen on the tenth of January.

## South Sea Company.

During the long and expensive War against *France* in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, due Care was not taken for the regular Payment of Seamen employed in the Royal Navy; for, instead



of Money, those necessitous and very useful Men had Tickets granted them in lieu of Pay; which, by their great Necessities, were often obliged to part with at a Discount of forty and sometimes fifty in the Hundred, to avaricious Men,

who taking Advantage of the Necessities of those miserable and unhappy Men, raised to themselves great Estates upon their Ruin.

The Debt due by the Government upon this and other Accounts not provided for by Parliament, amounted to nine millions one hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven Pounds fifteen Shillings and four Pence. For the Discharge of which, this Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament, Anno 1710, and by an Act of Parliament made the Year after, the Company (after the Discharge of the Debt due to them from the Government) was made perpetual. In the Year 1714, by an additional Sum of eight hundred twenty-two thousand and thirty-two Pounds four Shillings and eight Pence, the Capital of the Company was, by Act of Parliament, enlarged to ten Millions, for which they received an Interest of six *per Cent.* or six hundred thousand Pounds *per Ann.*

Act Parl.  
9 Anne.

In the Year 1720, an Act of Parliament was made to enable the said Company to increase their Capital, by redeeming several of the publick Debts, and to raise Money for the Discharge of sundry national Incumbrances; by the Amount of Subscriptions on this Occasion, the Capital Stock of the Company was increased to thirty-three Millions five hundred and forty three thousand two hundred and sixty-three Pounds eight Shillings and three Pence.

Ibid.

See *South-Sea* House in *Broad-street* Ward, and Page 525, Vol. I.

The Traffick carried on to the *Spanish West-Indies* by this Company, by reason of frequent Seizures made of their Effects by the *Spaniards*, and Stops in Trade, (on the Account of national Differences) is but of little Advantage to the Proprietors. And by the Traffick carried on to *Greenland* for nine Years, the Company lost about one hundred and ninety thousand Pounds, which caused the said Trade to be laid aside in the Year 1743.

Besides the above-mentioned Incorporations, there were divers other Companies of Merchants which had been incorporated, though at present extinct, viz. The *Spanish*, *Portuguese*, *Italian*, *French*, *Dutch*, *American*, &c. However, the Commerce to all those Countries (except that of *France*) is carried on with greater Advantage to the Nation, than when it was under the Direction of the said Companies.

The vast Increase of our Navigation, by the indefatigable Pains and Assiduity of the Merchants, has occasioned the Improvement of our Manufactures to such a Degree, that they far excel those of all other Nations; whereby this City is not only rendered the most populous and opulent that is, or, for aught appears, ever was upon Earth; but it is become the Envy of all other Cities, especially that of *Paris*, whose Citizens are incessantly striving for the Pre-eminence, though without the least Reason, Justice or Truth, as I have elsewhere made appear, and which I shall farther endeavour to corroborate by the stupendous Commerce of this City to and from

all



all Parts of the terraqueous Globe, by the great Number and Magnitude of its Ships, (exclusive of those belonging to other Ports and Nations

continually trading hither) an Account whereof I have subjoined, with their respective Names, Number of Tons, and Men carried by each.

*A List of all the Ships that belonged to the City of London in the Year 1732, with the Number of Tons and Men carried by them respectively, taken from the General Register at the Custom-House.*

| Ships.             | Tons. | Men. | Ships.                | Tons. | Men. | Ships.                  | Tons. | Men. | Ships.               | Tons. | Men. |
|--------------------|-------|------|-----------------------|-------|------|-------------------------|-------|------|----------------------|-------|------|
| Abbot              | 120   | 11   | Barbadoes Factor      | 305   | 22   | Burdeaux Merchant       | 107   | 9    | Charming Sally       | 150   | 14   |
| Abby               | 260   | 17   | Barbadoes Factor      | 120   | 12   | Burdeaux Merchant       | 80    | 9    | Chester              | 90    | 9    |
| Abby               | 260   | 16   | Barbadoes Merchant    | 100   | 14   | Burke                   | 120   | 14   | Chester              | 90    | 10   |
| Abel               | 150   | 19   | Barcelona             | 120   | 14   | Burke                   | 80    | 7    | Chester Sloop        | 90    | 9    |
| Abigal             | 80    | 10   | Barham                | 140   | 14   | Burke                   | 100   | 9    | Chichester           | 19    | 2    |
| Abraham            | 60    | 8    | Barington             | 450   | 88   | Burke Galley            | 150   | 15   | Chitty               | 120   | 13   |
| Adventure          | 80    | 8    | Barkshire             | 70    | 9    | Burton                  | 60    | 8    | Chitty Frigate       | 350   | 34   |
| Adventure          | 80    | 10   | Batchelor             | 90    | 8    | Burwell                 | 305   | 25   | Christian            | 80    | 15   |
| Adventure          | 40    | 4    | Batchelor's Adventure | 5     | 4    | Cabb and John           | 100   | 12   | Christian            | 80    | 13   |
| Adventure          | 150   | 11   | Batfon                | 70    | 8    | Cadogan                 | 100   | 12   | Christiana           | 150   | 8    |
| Adventure          | 100   | 8    | Baynard's Castle      | 300   | 14   | Cadogan                 | 450   | 92   | City of London       | 310   | 33   |
| Adventure          | 80    | 12   | Beak                  | 200   | 18   | Cadogan                 | 80    | 10   | City of Roan         | 40    | 5    |
| Adventure          | 90    | 9    | Beauford              | 60    | 6    | Calvert                 | 130   | 18   | Clapham              | 100   | 11   |
| Aislable           | 400   | 80   | Beckingham            | 80    | 8    | Cambridge               | 100   | 11   | Clapham              | 100   | 13   |
| Albion             | 86    | 8    | Bethnal Green         | 150   | 14   | Cambridge               | 80    | 10   | Clarendon            | 80    | 18   |
| Albion             | 30    | 4    | Beidley               | 80    | 6    | Cambridge               | 90    | 12   | Cleaver              | 100   | 9    |
| Alexander          | 90    | 10   | Bellamont             | 120   | 2    | Canterbury              | 70    | 8    | Cleaveland Sloop     | 25    | 3    |
| Alexander          | 90    | 11   | Bellvedere            | 80    | 0    | Cardonnel               | 280   | 14   | Clear                | 30    | 3    |
| Alexander          | 80    | 10   | Bellvedere            | 80    | 9    | Carew                   | 120   | 10   | Codrington           | 80    | 12   |
| Alexander          | 90    | 12   | Benefactor            | 60    | 6    | Carnarvon               | 370   | 85   | Codrington           | 90    | 10   |
| Alexander          | 90    | 13   | Benjamin              | 80    | 10   | Carolina                | 40    | 3    | Coimbra              | 70    | 7    |
| Algarva            | 70    | 8    | Benjamin and Anne     | 80    | 10   | Carolina Frigate        | 150   | 12   | Compton              | 450   | 90   |
| Allen              | 170   | 16   | Benjamin and John     | 110   | 10   | Carolina Merchant       | 80    | 8    | Concord              | 120   | 15   |
| Allen              | 120   | 13   | Be.net                | 100   | 11   | Carolina Regina         | 200   | 17   | Concord              | 70    | 9    |
| Alicant            | 100   | 12   | Bermudas Merchant     | 50    | 9    | Carr                    | 240   | 11   | Concord              | 80    | 8    |
| Almsbury           | 40    | 6    | Berry                 | 80    | 10   | Carrignani              | 205   | 33   | Concord              | 80    | 10   |
| Ambricade          | 80    | 7    | Berry                 | 40    | 4    | Carrignani              | 300   | 33   | Concord              | 130   | 17   |
| Amelia             | 120   | 33   | Bethel                | 150   | 13   | Carteret                | 70    | 8    | Concord              | 200   | 10   |
| America            | 80    | 10   | Betty                 | 50    | 6    | Catharine               | 35    | 5    | Concordia            | 300   | 44   |
| America            | 120   | 16   | Betty                 | 80    | 10   | Catharine               | 70    | 9    | Congrefs             | 100   | 16   |
| America Galley     | 110   | 15   | Betty                 | 90    | 11   | Catharine               | 170   | 14   | Conitane             | 70    | 8    |
| Amity              | 305   | 21   | Betty                 | 80    | 11   | Catharine               | 90    | 10   | Constant Anne        | 240   | 13   |
| Amy                | 20    | 4    | Betty                 | 50    | 6    | Catharine               | 200   | 15   | Constant Mary        | 100   | 8    |
| Amy                | 100   | 16   | Betty                 | 60    | 7    | Catharine               | 36    | 5    | Content              | 80    | 12   |
| Anna Maria         | 100   | 12   | Betty                 | 150   | 13   | Catharine               | 120   | 13   | Content              | 120   | 14   |
| Anna Maria         | 130   | 12   | Betty                 | 40    | 6    | Catharine               | 60    | 7    | Content              | 30    | 3    |
| Anna Maria         | 90    | 3    | Betty                 | 60    | 6    | Catharine               | 70    | 7    | Content              | 120   | 10   |
| Annaftatia         | 70    | 9    | Betty                 | 90    | 11   | Catharine               | 30    | 5    | Cornelius            | 40    | 9    |
| Anne               | 250   | 13   | Betty                 | 300   | 15   | Catharine               | 100   | 10   | Cornelius            | 89    | 9    |
| Anne               | 90    | 10   | Betty                 | 80    | 9    | Catharine and Elizabeth | 40    | 4    | Cornwall             | 100   | 10   |
| Anne               | 35    | 5    | Betty                 | 140   | 12   | Catharine Galley        | 305   | 50   | Coronation           | 60    | 6    |
| Anne               | 110   | 10   | Betty                 | 80    | 6    | Cayon                   | 80    | 8    | Craggs               | 380   | 76   |
| Anne               | 25    | 6    | Betty                 | 80    | 8    | Cæfar                   | 430   | 81   | Crocodile            | 90    | 8    |
| Anne               | 70    | 8    | Betty and Anne        | 60    | 7    | Cæfar                   | 80    | 11   | Cross Galley         | 80    | 10   |
| Anne               | 50    | 12   | Betty and Mary        | 60    | 7    | Cæfar                   | 440   | 88   | Crowley              | 170   | 25   |
| Anne               | 305   | 33   | Betty and Mary        | 60    | 5    | Cæfar                   | 40    | 4    | Crown                | 120   | 14   |
| Anne               | 30    | 5    | Betty Galley          | 100   | 9    | Cecilia                 | 45    | 5    | Crown                | 120   | 12   |
| Anne               | 80    | 11   | Betsey                | 60    | 6    | Centaur                 | 300   | 44   | Crown                | 210   | 33   |
| Anne               | 50    | 6    | Betsey                | 40    | 4    | Champion                | 250   | 16   | Darby                | 480   | 98   |
| Anne               | 90    | 11   | Blackmore             | 40    | 7    | Champion                | 100   | 12   | Dawfon               | 480   | 96   |
| Anne               | 45    | 7    | Blackwood             | 80    | 10   | Champion                | 150   | 16   | Deborah and Margaret | 120   | 10   |
| Anne               | 70    | 8    | Blessing              | 200   | 11   | Chandos                 | 80    | 15   | Delafay              | 140   | 10   |
| Anne               | 60    | 7    | Bond                  | 60    | 14   | Chandos                 | 304   | 19   | Delight              | 70    | 7    |
| Anne               | 40    | 4    | Bond Snow             | 60    | 5    | Charity                 | 60    | 5    | Delight              | 100   | 13   |
| Anne               | 90    | 10   | Bomstead              | 100   | 12   | Charity                 | 86    | 9    | Delphina             | 90    | 8    |
| Anne               | 70    | 8    | Bonetta               | 70    | 13   | Charles                 | 18    | 3    | Deptford             | 20    | 4    |
| Anne               | 90    | 11   | Bonetta               | 60    | 10   | Charles                 | 80    | 10   | Deptford Sloop       | 20    | 3    |
| Anne and Elizabeth | 130   | 15   | Bonetta               | 40    | 5    | Charles                 | 220   | 13   | Desire               | 40    | 4    |
| Anne and Elizabeth | 60    | 7    | Bonetta               | 250   | 22   | Charles                 | 100   | 10   | Devonshire           | 480   | 94   |
| Anne and Elizabeth | 140   | 16   | Bonetta Sloop         | 40    | 5    | Charles                 | 250   | 27   | Devonshire           | 100   | 13   |
| Anne and Frances   | 80    | 8    | Booth                 | 170   | 10   | Charles                 | 250   | 13   | Diamond              | 150   | 16   |
| Anne Galley        | 130   | 12   | Bootle                | 305   | 60   | Charles                 | 60    | 8    | Diamond              | 60    | 6    |
| Anne Galley        | 140   | 16   | Bostock               | 120   | 16   | Charles                 | 310   | 39   | Diligence            | 130   | 9    |
| Anne Yacht         | 30    | 4    | Boston Merchant       | 80    | 11   | Charles                 | 120   | 9    | Diligence            | 140   | 13   |
| Antibal            | 150   | 19   | Boston Merchant       | 120   | 10   | Charles and Mary        | 50    | 8    | Diligence            | 80    | 9    |
| Antelope           | 40    | 6    | Boulier               | 80    | 10   | Charles Sloop           | 18    | 3    | Diligence            | 86    | 9    |
| Anthony            | 180   | 16   | Boulogne              | 20    | 3    | Charming Agnes          | 100   | 8    | Diligence            | 70    | 8    |
| Anthony            | 150   | 15   | Boulogne              | 25    | 3    | Charming Betty          | 100   | 9    | Diligence            | 80    | 9    |
| Anthony            | 100   | 10   | Boulogne              | 30    | 3    | Charming Betty          | 50    | 8    | Diligence            | 60    | 6    |
| Apollo             | 180   | 20   | Boulter               | 80    | 9    | Charming Betty          | 50    | 7    | Diligence            | 80    | 10   |
| Apollo             | 70    | 10   | Bozden                | 100   | 10   | Charming Betty          | 80    | 8    | Dispatch             | 203   | 16   |
| Apollo             | 80    | 8    | Braxton Galley        | 100   | 11   | Charming Filly          | 100   | 13   | Dispatch             | 60    | 6    |
| Apollo Galley      | 100   | 12   | Bredah                | 80    | 8    | Charming Filly          | 80    | 9    | Dispatch             | 50    | 9    |
| Archer             | 70    | 7    | Bridget and Elizabeth | 130   | 12   | Charming Jenny          | 100   | 10   | Dispatch             | 57    | 5    |
| Argyle             | 100   | 23   | Bridgewater           | 400   | 82   | Charming Lydia          | 60    | 6    | Dolphin              | 100   | 12   |
| Argyle             | 60    | 8    | Bridgin               | 140   | 20   | Charming Mary           | 150   | 15   | Dolphin              | 50    | 11   |
| Ashley             | 320   | 35   | Bright Star           | 80    | 9    | Charming Mary           | 100   | 8    | Dolphin              | 220   | 33   |
| Asia               | 205   | 34   | Bristol               | 250   | 20   | Charming Molly          | 120   | 12   | Dolphin              | 300   | 44   |
| Augustus Cæsar     | 205   | 33   | Bristol Merchant      | 55    | 8    | Charming Nancy          | 100   | 10   | Dolphin              | 70    | 5    |
| Aurora             | 25    | 5    | Britannia             | 120   | 13   | Charming Nancy          | 50    | 5    | Dolphin              | 80    | 10   |
| Aurora             | 25    | 8    | Britannia             | 80    | 12   | Charming Nancy          | 120   | 10   | Dolphin              | 40    | 7    |
| Avington           | 80    | 9    | Britannia             | 140   | 13   | Charming Phyllis        | 110   | 14   | Dolphin              | 120   | 13   |
| Badwell            | 110   | 11   | Britannia             | 130   | 14   | Charming Rachael        | 120   | 11   | Dolphin              | 70    | 7    |
| Bailey             | 200   | 16   | Britannia             | 50    | 5    | Charming Rachael        | 110   | 10   | Dolphin              | 50    | 6    |
| Baltimore          | 160   | 16   | Britannia             | 50    | 6    | Charming Sally          | 60    | 16   | Don Carlos           | 100   | 12   |
| Banstead           | 100   | 12   | Britannia             | 310   | 33   | Charming Sally          | 110   | 12   | Don Francisco        | 90    | 11   |
| Banstead           | 100   | 10   | Britannia             | 150   | 12   | Charming Sally          | 120   | 12   | Don Lewis            | 160   | 16   |
| Banstead           | 350   | 24   | Brothers              | 65    | 9    | Charming Sally          | 80    | 8    | Donovan              | 40    | 5    |
| Barbadian          | 150   | 15   | Bugbyshope            | 100   | 14   | Charming Sally          | 90    | 11   | Dorothy              | 140   | 13   |
|                    |       |      |                       |       |      |                         |       |      | Dorothy              |       |      |



| Ships.                 | Tons. | Men. | Ships.               | Tons. | Men. | Ships.               | Tons. | Men. | Ships.              | Tons. | Men. |
|------------------------|-------|------|----------------------|-------|------|----------------------|-------|------|---------------------|-------|------|
| Dorothy                | 100   | 8    | Ethelred             | 100   | 9    | Gildas               | 100   | 11   | Herring-Hoy         | 60    | 5    |
| Dorothy                | 100   | 12   | Exchange             | 120   | 10   | Globe                | 75    | 8    | Hester              | 80    | 9    |
| Dorset                 | 120   | 12   | Exchange             | 60    | 6    | Globe                | 320   | 25   | Hester              | 120   | 12   |
| Dorsetshire            | 120   | 9    | Expedition           | 100   | 13   | Globe                | 240   | 22   | Hester              | 130   | 14   |
| Duro                   | 100   | 13   | Expedition           | 300   | 44   | Gloucester           | 150   | 20   | Hester and Jane     | 40    | 5    |
| Dove                   | 120   | 17   | Expedition           | 40    | 4    | Gloucester           | 30    | 25   | Hilden              | 80    | 8    |
| Dove                   | 110   | 10   | Expedition           | 20    | 3    | Good Intent          | 60    | 5    | Hill Galley         | 80    | 14   |
| Dove                   | 70    | 8    | Expedition           | 60    | 7    | Goodwill             | 80    | 14   | Hind                | 250   | 17   |
| Dove                   | 30    | 3    | Expedition           | 80    | 7    | Goodwill             | 80    | 12   | Hollis              | 120   | 11   |
| Dove                   | 100   | 6    | Expedition           | 100   | 12   | Goodfellow           | 305   | 17   | Hope Galley         | 60    | 8    |
| Dove                   | 40    | 4    | Express              | 120   | 10   | Gottenburgh Merchant | 142   | 9    | Hopewell            | 75    | 12   |
| Dove                   | 250   | 17   | Express              | 110   | 9    | Gottenburgh Merchant | 120   | 9    | Hopewell            | 150   | 14   |
| Dove                   | 50    | 5    | Europa               | 230   | 33   | Good Providence      | 50    | 6    | Hopewell            | 100   | 13   |
| Dove                   | 20    | 3    | European             | 100   | 11   | Gouch Frigate        | 310   | 28   | Hotherhall          | 150   | 14   |
| Dove                   | 75    | 6    | Everton              | 400   | 22   | Gould                | 150   | 17   | Houghton            | 460   | 92   |
| Dove                   | 100   | 12   | Eyles                | 490   | 98   | Gould                | 160   | 13   | Hudson              | 310   | 20   |
| Dove                   | 90    | 8    | Falcon               | 50    | 13   | Gould                | 200   | 12   | Hudson's Bay        | 100   | 17   |
| Dove Galley            | 70    | 6    | Fame                 | 90    | 12   | Graham               | 60    | 7    | Hume                | 160   | 13   |
| Dover                  | 50    | 9    | Fancy                | 60    | 5    | Granada Sloop        | 30    | 5    | Hunter              | 80    | 8    |
| Dragon                 | 60    | 6    | Fanny                | 120   | 11   | Granada              | 130   | 11   | Hunter              | 170   | 17   |
| Dragon                 | 310   | 33   | Fasby Galley         | 50    | 7    | Granadier            | 140   | 12   | Hunter              | 40    | 6    |
| Dragon of Wantley      | 70    | 9    | Favourite            | 120   | 12   | Grand Duke           | 150   | 16   | Hunter              | 100   | 18   |
| Drake                  | 400   | 8    | Fellows Galley       | 120   | 12   | Grantham             | 490   | 98   | Hyam                | 80    | 10   |
| Drake                  | 300   | 60   | Fendering            | 100   | 10   | Great Sicilian       | 220   | 30   | Jacob               | 100   | 10   |
| Draper                 | 60    | 9    | Ferret               | 40    | 4    | Great Walpole        | 150   | 14   | Jacob               | 100   | 11   |
| Drewry and Elizabeth   | 80    | 10   | Figura Merchant      | 60    | 6    | Greenwich            | 480   | 96   | Jack-Register       | 120   | 7    |
| Dublin Merchant        | 60    | 9    | Five Sisters         | 160   | 12   | Greyhound            | 90    | 8    | Jamaica             | 150   | 23   |
| Ducane                 | 305   | 33   | Flanders Merchant    | 30    | 5    | Greyhound Galley     | 70    | 8    | Jamaica Frigate     | 150   | 21   |
| Dudley Frigate         | 150   | 14   | Flanders Merchant    | 40    | 6    | Griffin              | 120   | 12   | Jamaica Pink        | 140   | 11   |
| Duke                   | 130   | 11   | Flanders Merchant    | 80    | 8    | Griggs               | 50    | 4    | James               | 70    | 9    |
| Duke of Cambridge      | 470   | 94   | Florence             | 100   | 14   | Grove                | 50    | 16   | James               | 300   | 15   |
| Duke of Cambridge      | 90    | 9    | Flying Fish          | 50    | 10   | Grove                | 120   | 14   | James               | 320   | 29   |
| Duke of Cambridge      | 305   | 32   | Flying Fish          | 50    | 9    | Grove                | 50    | 5    | James and Mary      | 310   | 60   |
| Duke of Cumberland     | 480   | 96   | Flying Fish          | 40    | 13   | Guiney Hen           | 40    | 4    | James and Mary      | 300   | 48   |
| Duke of Charos         | 40    | 5    | Folkstone            | 40    | 6    | Guiney Packet        | 60    | 16   | Jane                | 70    | 9    |
| Duke of Gloucester     | 150   | 16   | Fordwich             | 480   | 96   | Hadley               | 205   | 24   | Jane                | 20    | 4    |
| Duke of York           | 420   | 9    | Fortune              | 70    | 8    | Hales                | 120   | 10   | Jane                | 40    | 4    |
| Dunbar                 | 320   | 29   | Fortune              | 30    | 5    | Halifax              | 205   | 41   | Jane and Sarah      | 120   | 9    |
| Dunkirk Packet         | 40    | 4    | Four Friends         | 15    | 3    | Halifax              | 90    | 10   | Jane and Sarah      | 120   | 11   |
| Dutchess of Berry      | 80    | 10   | Fox                  | 80    | 8    | Hamburg Galley       | 140   | 13   | Jemmy               | 130   | 11   |
| Eagle                  | 26    | 4    | Fox-hunter           | 60    | 6    | Hammond              | 80    | 12   | Jemmy               | 20    | 2    |
| Eagle                  | 60    | 7    | Forward              | 150   | 16   | Hampshire            | 310   | 31   | Jemima              | 60    | 6    |
| Eagle                  | 300   | 44   | Four Sisters         | 180   | 12   | Hampshire            | 130   | 11   | Jemima              | 200   | 14   |
| Eagle                  | 40    | 5    | Francis              | 140   | 11   | Hampstead            | 70    | 7    | Jenny               | 100   | 11   |
| Eagle                  | 200   | 18   | Francis              | 150   | 12   | Hannibal             | 120   | 12   | Jenny               | 140   | 15   |
| Eagle                  | 60    | 8    | Francis              | 150   | 11   | Hannibal             | 150   | 12   | Jenny               | 150   | 10   |
| Eaton                  | 140   | 12   | Francis              | 100   | 10   | Hannah               | 80    | 12   | Jenny Galley        | 150   | 12   |
| Edward                 | 100   | 10   | Francis              | 420   | 85   | Hannah               | 10    | 3    | Isaac and Peter     | 150   | 15   |
| Edward                 | 180   | 16   | Francis              | 150   | 15   | Hannah               | 60    | 7    | Industry            | 300   | 44   |
| Edward and Elizabeth   | 30    | 4    | Francis              | 40    | 6    | Hannah               | 120   | 9    | Industry            | 40    | 6    |
| Edward and Lewis       | 100   | 10   | Francis              | 420   | 84   | Hannah               | 100   | 17   | Industry            | 110   | 12   |
| Edward and Mary        | 100   | 10   | Francis              | 400   | 80   | Hannah               | 80    | 9    | Isabella            | 90    | 10   |
| Edward and Mary        | 80    | 9    | Francis and Anne     | 40    | 5    | Hannah and Elizabeth | 120   | 10   | Isabella            | 40    | 6    |
| Edward and Mary        | 80    | 10   | Francis and Rebecca  | 100   | 11   | Hannah and Elizabeth | 80    | 8    | Isabella and Martha | 60    | 8    |
| Elinor and Elizabeth   | 100   | 10   | Freewill             | 60    | 4    | Hannah and Hope      | 50    | 8    | Italian             | 205   | 33   |
| Elinor                 | 80    | 8    | Freewill             | 60    | 4    | Hannah and Zephora   | 80    | 11   | Italian Galley      | 150   | 29   |
| Elizabeth              | 100   | 12   | French Galley        | 150   | 18   | Hanover              | 200   | 12   | Italian Merchant    | 220   | 33   |
| Elizabeth              | 100   | 10   | Frere                | 110   | 12   | Hanover              | 100   | 10   | Job and Jane        | 70    | 11   |
| Elizabeth              | 100   | 11   | Frere                | 110   | 14   | Hanover              | 200   | 12   | Johanna             | 100   | 8    |
| Elizabeth              | 80    | 16   | Friends Adventure    | 40    | 7    | Hanover Alliance     | 160   | 11   | Johanna             | 30    | 3    |
| Elizabeth              | 100   | 11   | Friends Adventure    | 80    | 13   | Happy George         | 120   | 10   | Johanna             | 200   | 11   |
| Elizabeth              | 60    | 7    | Friends Adventure    | 120   | 12   | Happy Grief          | 40    | 7    | Johanna             | 80    | 8    |
| Elizabeth              | 120   | 13   | Friends Adventure    | 40    | 5    | Happy Jane           | 110   | 10   | Johanna             | 100   | 8    |
| Elizabeth              | 80    | 9    | Friends Adventure    | 150   | 14   | Happy Jane           | 150   | 16   | John                | 150   | 16   |
| Elizabeth              | 90    | 8    | Friends Adventure    | 40    | 6    | Happy Jane           | 100   | 10   | John                | 100   | 9    |
| Elizabeth              | 60    | 9    | Friends Adventure    | 120   | 12   | Happy Jennet         | 120   | 14   | John                | 120   | 12   |
| Elizabeth              | 80    | 12   | Friends Goodwill     | 180   | 9    | Happy Return         | 80    | 9    | John                | 65    | 7    |
| Elizabeth              | 80    | 8    | Friends Goodwill     | 50    | 5    | Happy Return         | 100   | 29   | John                | 200   | 15   |
| Elizabeth              | 90    | 8    | Friendship           | 70    | 8    | Happy Return         | 100   | 10   | John                | 150   | 18   |
| Elizabeth and Anne     | 80    | 6    | Friendship           | 100   | 9    | Happy Return         | 80    | 10   | John                | 120   | 12   |
| Elizabeth and Mary     | 140   | 10   | Friendship           | 80    | 10   | Happy Return         | 18    | 3    | John                | 100   | 12   |
| Elizabeth and Mary     | 40    | 5    | Friendship           | 90    | 8    | Harbin               | 140   | 13   | John                | 80    | 14   |
| Elizabeth and Mary     | 80    | 9    | Friendship           | 80    | 8    | Hare                 | 50    | 7    | John and Amity      | 200   | 14   |
| Elizabeth and Mary     | 30    | 5    | Friendship           | 40    | 6    | Hare                 | 60    | 8    | John and Anne       | 50    | 10   |
| Elizabeth and Mary     | 70    | 9    | Friendship           | 140   | 12   | Hare Galley          | 90    | 10   | John and Betty      | 30    | 4    |
| Elizabeth and Melicant | 140   | 16   | Friendship           | 100   | 14   | Harle                | 305   | 33   | John and Betty      | 30    | 3    |
| Elizabeth and Sarah    | 180   | 18   | Gallant Enterprize   | 180   | 13   | Harlequin            | 20    | 4    | John and Constant   | 120   | 10   |
| Elizabeth and Sarah    | 30    | 3    | Gallipoly Galley     | 80    | 10   | Harlequin            | 25    | 3    | John and Elizabeth  | 45    | 5    |
| Elliot Galley          | 170   | 13   | Galloway             | 100   | 15   | Harponier            | 300   | 44   | John and Elizabeth  | 80    | 7    |
| Elliot Galley          | 140   | 14   | Gay-land             | 80    | 9    | Harrison             | 320   | 28   | John and Elizabeth  | 25    | 5    |
| Eltham Galley          | 130   | 13   | Generosity           | 35    | 5    | Harrison             | 100   | 13   | John and Elizabeth  | 18    | 2    |
| Embleton               | 90    | 9    | Genoa                | 305   | 33   | Harrison             | 460   | 92   | John and Elizabeth  | 25    | 4    |
| Endeavour              | 50    | 6    | George               | 120   | 11   | Harrison             | 130   | 11   | John and Elizabeth  | 30    | 4    |
| Endeavour              | 80    | 7    | George               | 70    | 8    | Hart                 | 310   | 21   | John and Frances    | 100   | 12   |
| Endeavour              | 25    | 5    | George               | 60    | 9    | Hartford             | 460   | 92   | John Galley         | 60    | 9    |
| Endeavour              | 50    | 10   | George               | 480   | 96   | Haffwell             | 100   | 14   | John Galley         | 80    | 10   |
| Endeavour              | 30    | 3    | George               | 25    | 3    | Hatley               | 160   | 14   | John Galley         | 100   | 13   |
| Endeavour              | 60    | 6    | George               | 50    | 5    | Hawk                 | 60    | 7    | John Galley         | 80    | 9    |
| Endeavour              | 120   | 9    | George and Caroline  | 100   | 10   | Hazard               | 60    | 19   | John and Hester     | 80    | 10   |
| Enfield                | 470   | 94   | George and Elizabeth | 150   | 14   | Hazard               | 60    | 8    | John and Judith     | 150   | 19   |
| Enterprize             | 100   | 11   | George and Mary      | 180   | 12   | Heathcote            | 480   | 98   | John and Mary       | 270   | 16   |
| Essex                  | 330   | 16   | George and Nathaniel | 40    | 4    | Henningham           | 150   | 20   | John and Mary       | 80    | 8    |
| Essex                  | 140   | 16   | Gerrish              | 100   | 16   | Henrietta            | 130   | 11   | John and Mary       | 50    | 5    |
| Essex                  | 320   | 66   | Gibraltar            | 305   | 27   | Henrico              | 70    | 8    | John and Mary       | 200   | 10   |
| Essex                  | 300   | 15   | Gilbert              | 30    | 3    | Henry and Priscilla  | 80    | 8    | John and Mary       | 130   | 9    |
| Essex                  | 310   | 26   | Gilbert and Anne     | 80    | 9    | Henry and Richard    | 70    | 8    | John and Mary       | 100   | 13   |
| Essex                  | 200   | 18   | Gilbert and Sarah    | 60    | 7    | Her n                | 40    | 6    | John and Sarah      | 55    | 6    |



| Ships.            | Tons. | Men. | Ships.             | Tons. | Men. | Ships.             | Tons. | Men. | Ships.               | Tons. | Men. |
|-------------------|-------|------|--------------------|-------|------|--------------------|-------|------|----------------------|-------|------|
| John and Thomas   | 80    | 9    | Man and Tree       | 18    | 2    | Montague           | 400   | 8    | Primrose             | 80    | 10   |
| John and Thomas   | 40    | 5    | Manfell            | 150   | 14   | Moore              | 20    | 3    | Prince               | 120   | 13   |
| John and Thomas   | 70    | 7    | Margaret           | 140   | 11   | Morrice            | 430   | 80   | Prince Augustus      | 495   | 99   |
| John and William  | 30    | 3    | Margaret           | 70    | 13   | Morrice            | 55    | 7    | Prince of Asturias   | 100   | 14   |
| Joseph            | 120   | 11   | Margaret           | 70    | 2    | Morrice            | 310   | 26   | Prince Frederick     | 300   | 14   |
| Joseph            | 90    | 14   | Margaret           | 120   | 13   | Nassau             | 50    | 6    | Prince Frederick     | 12    | 12   |
| Joseph            | 100   | 8    | Marlborough        | 480   | 90   | Nathaniel          | 140   | 17   | Prince Frederick     | 130   | 11   |
| Joseph            | 100   | 9    | Marlborough        | 70    | 8    | Nathaniel and John | 30    | 4    | Prince Frederick     | 20    | 3    |
| Joseph and Isaac  | 50    | 8    | Marmaduke          | 100   | 11   | Navelock           | 40    | 5    | Prince Frederick     | 40    | 6    |
| Joseph and Mary   | 270   | 15   | Marquiss           | 150   | 18   | Navy Transport     | 30    | 3    | Prince Frederick     | 750   | 101  |
| Judith            | 40    | 14   | Martha             | 80    | 8    | Nelly              | 40    | 5    | Prince Frederick     | 160   | 14   |
| Judith            | 20    | 21   | Martha             | 150   | 22   | Nelson             | 130   | 12   | Prince of Wales      | 228   | 46   |
| Judith            | 200   | 20   | Martha             | 60    | 7    | Neptune            | 60    | 7    | Prince William       | 100   | 12   |
| Kent              | 80    | 8    | Martha             | 100   | 15   | Neptune            | 40    | 4    | Prince William       | 25    | 4    |
| Kerby Galley      | 100   | 15   | Martha             | 30    | 5    | Neptune            | 160   | 21   | Prince William       | 110   | 11   |
| King              | 50    | 4    | Martha             | 120   | 15   | Neptune            | 30    | 44   | Prince William       | 80    | 9    |
| King David        | 60    | 8    | Martin             | 50    | 4    | Neptune            | 190   | 12   | Prince William       | 750   | 160  |
| King David        | 40    | 6    | Martin and Hill    | 100   | 11   | Neptune            | 120   | 14   | Prince William       | 140   | 15   |
| King David        | 40    | 10   | Mary               | 220   | 23   | Neptune            | 40    | 4    | Prince William       | 460   | 88   |
| King George       | 10    | 15   | Mary               | 30    | 5    | Neptune            | 80    | 9    | Prince William       | 15    | 3    |
| King George       | 230   | 10   | Mary               | 80    | 8    | Neptune            | 100   | 11   | Princess Amelia      | 100   | 9    |
| King George       | 200   | 20   | Mary               | 50    | 8    | Neptune            | 100   | 25   | Princess Amelia      | 350   | 70   |
| King George       | 490   | 98   | Mary               | 30    | 5    | Neptune            | 100   | 14   | Princess Amelia      | 150   | 13   |
| King George       | 230   | 46   | Mary               | 140   | 12   | Neptune            | 40    | 6    | Princess Anne        | 90    | 11   |
| King's Fisher     | 300   | 44   | Mary               | 100   | 17   | Neptune            | 140   | 10   | Princess Anne        | 60    | 10   |
| King's Fisher     | 50    | 17   | Mary               | 80    | 13   | Neptune            | 140   | 15   | Princess Anne        | 350   | 60   |
| Kingston          | 180   | 10   | Mary               | 80    | 11   | Neptune            | 180   | 13   | Princess Anne        | 380   | 76   |
| King's Weston     | 300   | 19   | Mary               | 130   | 9    | Neptune            | 50    | 7    | Princess of Asturias | 9     | 11   |
| King William      | 305   | 28   | Mary               | 50    | 6    | Neptune            | 60    | 7    | Princess Caroline    | 195   | 25   |
| Kirwan            | 80    | 12   | Mary               | 90    | 10   | Neptune            | 60    | 8    | Princess of Brazil   | 100   | 12   |
| Lady Amelia       | 130   | 13   | Mary               | 60    | 7    | Neptune            | 80    | 12   | Princess Louisa      | 60    | 10   |
| Lady Terese       | 50    | 7    | Mary               | 120   | 17   | Neptune            | 80    | 9    | Princess Mary        | 80    | 10   |
| Lamb              | 80    | 6    | Mary               | 120   | 13   | Newcastle Merchant | 50    | 9    | Princess Royal       | 100   | 10   |
| Longford          | 80    | 9    | Mary               | 45    | 8    | New Granada        | 400   | 30   | Princess of Wales    | 480   | 92   |
| Larke             | 100   | 10   | Mary               | 60    | 11   | Newark             | 40    | 4    | Priscilla            | 100   | 10   |
| Larke             | 100   | 9    | Mary               | 30    | 4    | Nightingale        | 70    | 8    | Priscilla            | 60    | 8    |
| Lafcelles         | 100   | 13   | Mary               | 70    | 7    | Nile               | 230   | 33   | Prophet Daniel       | 70    | 9    |
| Laurence          | 150   | 24   | Mary               | 100   | 14   | Nonpareil          | 120   | 15   | Prosp &              | 150   | 21   |
| Leath             | 100   | 14   | Mary               | 50    | 6    | North Cape         | 300   | 44   | Prosperous           | 40    | 4    |
| Leath and Sarah   | 20    | 5    | Mary               | 130   | 16   | North Foreland     | 300   | 44   | Prosperous           | 60    | 6    |
| Leghorn Factor    | 60    | 6    | Mary               | 35    | 36   | Norton             | 60    | 7    | Prosperous Anne      | 160   | 12   |
| Lemon             | 90    | 1    | Mary               | 100   | 15   | Ockham             | 480   | 96   | Prosperous Sally     | 80    | 10   |
| Lemon             | 100   | 10   | Mary               | 70    | 11   | Oldfield           | 150   | 22   | Prosperous Solomon   | 80    | 7    |
| Leonard and Anne  | 30    | 3    | Mary               | 100   | 9    | Olive Branch       | 100   | 12   | Prosperity           | 20    | 5    |
| Leonard and Ruth  | 15    | 15   | Mary               | 80    | 8    | Oratava            | 120   | 12   | Prosperity           | 20    | 4    |
| Lethuillier       | 420   | 84   | Mary               | 230   | 11   | Orphan             | 60    | 8    | Prosperity           | 100   | 18   |
| Levant            | 305   | 23   | Mary               | 120   | 14   | Ostend Packet      | 30    | 5    | Providence           | 40    | 5    |
| Levanteen         | 12    | 15   | Mary               | 30    | 6    | Ottley             | 75    | 11   | Providence           | 50    | 7    |
| Liganea           | 120   | 19   | Mary               | 80    | 8    | Owners Goodwill    | 20    | 2    | Providence           | 30    | 4    |
| Lilly             | 100   | 8    | Mary               | 40    | 6    | Packer             | 200   | 33   | Providence           | 150   | 9    |
| Lisbon Galley     | 90    | 11   | Mary               | 100   | 13   | Page               | 110   | 8    | Providence           | 60    | 8    |
| Lisbon Packet     | 40    | 7    | Mary               | 490   | 98   | Page               | 110   | 11   | Providence           | 110   | 10   |
| Little Betty      | 65    | 7    | Mary               | 30    | 3    | Parham Club        | 100   | 14   | Providence           | 50    | 7    |
| Little Grizzle    | 60    | 8    | Mary               | 50    | 4    | Parham Galley      | 80    | 11   | Providence           | 450   | 21   |
| Little Grizze     | 70    | 7    | Mary               | 70    | 6    | Parthenope         | 120   | 14   | Providence           | 80    | 8    |
| London            | 200   | 2    | Mary               | 100   | 6    | Patience           | 250   | 13   | Providence           | 50    | 6    |
| London            | 300   | 13   | Mary               | 120   | 8    | Patio              | 80    | 9    | Providence           | 40    | 4    |
| London            | 160   | 10   | Mary               | 60    | 7    | Peach Blossom      | 60    | 11   | Providence           | 80    | 6    |
| London            | 50    | 8    | Mary               | 150   | 15   | Pearle             | 140   | 18   | Providence           | 70    | 6    |
| London            | 490   | 98   | Mary               | 70    | 7    | Pearle             | 43    | 7    | Providence           | 50    | 6    |
| London            | 320   | 26   | Mary               | 15    | 3    | Pearle             | 100   | 10   | Providence           | 100   | 9    |
| London            | 150   | 10   | Mary               | 80    | 8    | Pearle             | 50    | 4    | Providence           | 40    | 9    |
| London            | 320   | 28   | Mary and Catharine | 80    | 8    | Pearle             | 30    | 6    | Providence           | 60    | 8    |
| London-Derry      | 200   | 2    | Marigold           | 25    | 3    | Pearle             | 50    | 5    | Providence           | 50    | 7    |
| London-Derry      | 110   | 22   | Mary Hopewell      | 10    | 17   | Peckham            | 100   | 10   | Providence           | 30    | 7    |
| London Hope       | 130   | 12   | Mary and Johanna   | 130   | 17   | Pegasus            | 50    | 7    | Purbeck              | 50    | 5    |
| London Merchant   | 80    | 7    | Mary and Hannah    | 50    | 4    | Pegasus            | 40    | 6    | Putuxant             | 100   | 13   |
| London Spy        | 140   | 16   | Mary's Reign       | 200   | 22   | Peggy              | 90    | 8    | Queen Caroline       | 140   | 8    |
| Love and Unity    | 120   | 15   | Matthew            | 150   | 15   | Pelican            | 140   | 13   | Queen Caroline       | 250   | 13   |
| Lovely Betty      | 60    | 8    | Maxwell            | 100   | 14   | Pelican            | 130   | 9    | Queen Caroline       | 80    | 9    |
| Lovely Betty      | 60    | 10   | Mary Flower        | 80    | 14   | Peregrine          | 85    | 8    | Queen Elizabeth      | 100   | 13   |
| Lovely Mary       | 140   | 16   | Meacham            | 150   | 17   | Peter              | 80    | 9    | Queen Elizabeth      | 100   | 16   |
| Lovely Molly      | 100   | 12   | Mediterranean      | 10    | 11   | Petersburg         | 305   | 36   | Rachael              | 70    | 8    |
| Lowthorpe         | 80    | 7    | Mediterranean      | 3     | 5    | Petersburg         | 310   | 33   | Ramsgate             | 120   | 10   |
| Loyal Betty       | 13    | 17   | Mercury            | 15    | 17   | Petronello         | 130   | 13   | Randolph             | 100   | 12   |
| Loyal Charles     | 320   | 35   | Mercury            | 4     | 7    | Petronello         | 100   | 14   | Real                 | 160   | 17   |
| Loyal Jane        | 320   | 31   | Mercury            | 300   | 44   | Phenix             | 300   | 44   | Rebecca              | 130   | 11   |
| Loyal Judith      | 130   | 9    | Mermaid            | 18    | 22   | Phenix             | 75    | 11   | Rebecca              | 250   | 14   |
| Loyal Margaret    | 70    | 6    | Mermaid            | 30    | 44   | Phenix             | 80    | 8    | Rebecca              | 90    | 9    |
| Loyal Nancy       | 40    | 6    | Mermaid            | 35    | 50   | Phenix             | 90    | 12   | Rebecca              | 250   | 14   |
| Lucy              | 80    | 11   | Mermaid            | 200   | 9    | Phenix             | 80    | 12   | Rebecca              | 100   | 13   |
| Lucy              | 120   | 16   | Mermaid            | 300   | 32   | Philippian         | 18    | 2    | Rebecca              | 200   | 14   |
| Luke              | 30    | 6    | Mermaid            | 50    | 10   | Pickfat            | 100   | 9    | Rebecca              | 80    | 15   |
| Lusitania         | 80    | 8    | Merry Griggs       | 14    | 3    | Pleasant           | 70    | 7    | Rebecca              | 160   | 15   |
| Lusitania         | 90    | 10   | Merry Griggs       | 20    | 3    | Pompey             | 100   | 12   | Rebecca              | 250   | 14   |
| Lydia and Rachael | 60    | 7    | Merry Jacks        | 30    | 15   | Pompey             | 100   | 16   | Rebecca              | 250   | 13   |
| Lyell             | 470   | 94   | Micajah and Philip | 35    | 20   | Pompey             | 125   | 10   | Recovery             | 150   | 16   |
| Lynn              | 480   | 96   | Middlesex          | 430   | 80   | Pomroy             | 100   | 6    | Recovery             | 120   | 10   |
| Lyon              | 300   | 44   | Minerva            | 90    | 7    | Portugal Galley    | 15    | 24   | Recovery             | 80    | 8    |
| Lyon              | 320   | 29   | Miney              | 10    | 1    | Portugal Gailey    | 10    | 20   | Regard               | 90    | 11   |
| Lyones            | 110   | 10   | Molly              | 60    | 8    | Postilion          | 18    | 4    | Reverie              | 80    | 9    |
| Lyon Transport    | 120   | 7    | Molly              | 60    | 9    | otapasco Merchant  | 157   | 17   | Restoration          | 300   | 44   |
| Macclesfield      | 450   | 90   | Molly              | 80    | 10   | otomack            | 120   | 10   | Royal                | 50    | 7    |
| Mahon             | 100   | 11   | Molly              | 70    | 7    | Prellon            | 100   | 12   | Richard              | 100   | 10   |
| Mallaga           | 80    | 9    | Monmouth           | 490   | 98   | Pretty Betty       | 40    | 7    | Richard and Anne     | 240   | 12   |
| Mallaga Merchant  | 40    | 8    | Monmouth           | 130   | 17   | Pretty Betsey      | 180   | 22   | Richard and Anne     | 130   | 14   |
| No. 106.          |       |      | 14 R               |       |      |                    |       |      | Richard              |       |      |



| Ships.                  | Tons. | Men. | Ships.              | Tons. | Men. | Ships.                         | Tons. | Men. | Ships.                | Tons. | Men. |
|-------------------------|-------|------|---------------------|-------|------|--------------------------------|-------|------|-----------------------|-------|------|
| Richard and Elizabeth   | 30    | 5    | Samuel and John     | 150   | 16   | Success                        | 70    | 8    | Urfela                | 140   | 10   |
| Richard and Hannah      | 30    | 6    | Samuel and John     | 180   | 15   | Success                        | 150   | 16   | Valentine             | 200   | 21   |
| Richmond                | 00    | 8    | Samuel and John     | 20    | 4    | Success                        | 80    | 10   | Viana Merchant        | 90    | 9    |
| Richmond                | 100   | 14   | Samuel and Sarah    | 80    | 9    | Succession                     | 100   | 17   | Vigilance             | 300   | 43   |
| Richmond                | 60    | 10   | Sarah               | 100   | 14   | Sunderland                     | 410   | 75   | Vine                  | 80    | 7    |
| Rigdon                  | 120   | 11   | Sarah               | 90    | 12   | Supply                         | 120   | 16   | Vineyard              | 70    | 10   |
| Rippley                 | 45    | 5    | Sarah               | 150   | 14   | Susannah                       | 140   | 12   | Volunteer             | 200   | 20   |
| Robert                  | 100   | 15   | Sarah               | 70    | 12   | Susannah                       | 130   | 14   | Walpole               | 490   | 90   |
| Robert                  | 130   | 14   | Sarah               | 100   | 13   | Susannah                       | 150   | 10   | Warden                | 100   | 10   |
| Robert and George       | 250   | 12   | Sarah               | 80    | 9    | Susannah                       | 170   | 13   | Warren Galley         | 150   | 21   |
| Robert and Mary         | 40    | 5    | Sarah               | 70    | 10   | Susannah and Sarah             | 60    | 7    | Welcome               | 80    | 10   |
| Robert and Mary         | 150   | 14   | Sarah               | 60    | 10   | Susannah and Sarah             | 150   | 12   | Welcome               | 70    | 9    |
| Robert and Mary         | 30    | 5    | Sarah               | 80    | 8    | Swallow                        | 40    | 4    | Welcome               | 80    | 8    |
| Robert and Mary         | 100   | 11   | Sarah               | 40    | 6    | Swan                           | 120   | 10   | Weldon                | 60    | 8    |
| Robert and Mary         | 130   | 13   | Sarah               | 60    | 9    | Swift                          | 58    | 9    | West-India Merchant   | 100   | 10   |
| Robert and William      | 150   | 9    | Sarah               | 120   | 14   | Swordfish                      | 300   | 44   | West-India Merchant   | 200   | 21   |
| Robert and William      | 120   | 10   | Sarah               | 90    | 9    | Tagus                          | 100   | 11   | Wentworth             | 233   | 33   |
| Rocheater               | 250   | 31   | Sarah               | 40    | 4    | Tagus                          | 80    | 10   | Whale                 | 40    | 6    |
| Roebuck                 | 70    | 8    | Sarah               | 20    | 2    | Tankerville                    | 150   | 20   | White Horse           | 75    | 10   |
| Roman Emperor           | 30    | 3    | Sarah and Elizabeth | 25    | 3    | Teneriffe                      | 70    | 8    | White Horse           | 80    | 8    |
| Rose                    | 50    | 5    | Sarah and Elizabeth | 60    | 9    | Teneriffe                      | 60    | 7    | Whitaker              | 310   | 21   |
| Rose                    | 90    | 12   | Sarah and Elizabeth | 30    | 5    | Teneriffe                      | 70    | 9    | Whiting               | 40    | 6    |
| Rose                    | 90    | 9    | Sarah Galley        | 120   | 10   | Terra Nova                     | 60    | 7    | William               | 130   | 10   |
| Rose                    | 120   | 11   | Sarah and Jane      | 80    | 5    | Thomas and Elizabeth           | 30    | 6    | William               | 50    | 7    |
| Rose                    | 150   | 9    | Sarah and Mary      | 250   | 20   | Thomas and Elizabeth           | 20    | 2    | William               | 110   | 11   |
| Rose                    | 80    | 10   | Sarah Maria         | 40    | 6    | Thomas and Mary                | 50    | 3    | William               | 500   | 35   |
| Rose Galley             | 120   | 10   | Sarum               | 400   | 90   | Thomas and Mary                | 20    | 2    | William               | 60    | 10   |
| Royal Exchange          | 200   | 10   | Scipio Galley       | 200   | 17   | Thomas and Samuel              | 30    | 4    | Williamburg           | 500   | 25   |
| Royal Phenix            | 85    | 9    | Sea Flower          | 30    | 3    | Thomas and Samuel              | 60    | 5    | William and Catharine | 120   | 9    |
| Royal Phenix            | 80    | 9    | Sea Horse           | 130   | 17   | Thomas and William             | 40    | 4    | William and Elizabeth | 90    | 12   |
| Royal Vineyard          | 40    | 4    | Sea Horse           | 300   | 44   | Thomazine                      | 80    | 10   | William and Elizabeth | 70    | 5    |
| Royal Vineyard          | 30    | 5    | Sea Horse           | 140   | 18   | Thomazine                      | 70    | 9    | William and Elizabeth | 100   | 13   |
| Royal Vineyard          | 40    | 6    | Sea Horse           | 140   | 16   | Thornion                       | 180   | 11   | William and James     | 200   | 20   |
| Ruby                    | 70    | 11   | Sea Horse           | 60    | 8    | Thorpe                         | 80    | 8    | William and Anne      | 60    | 7    |
| Ruby                    | 46    | 18   | Sea Horse           | 80    | 8    | Three Brothers                 | 100   | 6    | William and Jane      | 110   | 10   |
| Ruby                    | 210   | 33   | Sea Nymph           | 100   | 10   | Three Friends                  | 45    | 4    | William and Jane      | 100   | 11   |
| Ruby                    | 240   | 12   | Sea Nymph           | 140   | 15   | Three Friends                  | 120   | 10   | William and Joseph    | 80    | 8    |
| Ruby                    | 60    | 10   | Sea Nymph           | 100   | 12   | Three Sisters                  | 100   | 14   | William and Mary      | 200   | 13   |
| Rufel                   | 70    | 9    | Sea Nymph           | 60    | 9    | Titus                          | 40    | 5    | William and Mary      | 40    | 5    |
| Rufel                   | 60    | 8    | Sea Nymph           | 25    | 4    | Totnefs                        | 90    | 11   | William and Mary      | 30    | 5    |
| Ruth                    | 80    | 8    | Sea Nymph           | 140   | 14   | Tower of London                | 130   | 13   | William and Mary      | 250   | 14   |
| St. Cecilia             | 100   | 9    | Sea Nymph           | 140   | 16   | Townsend                       | 100   | 14   | William and Mary      | 30    | 5    |
| St. George              | 140   | 14   | Sea Nymph           | 120   | 12   | Townsend                       | 400   | 90   | William and Mary      | 45    | 6    |
| St. George              | 75    | 10   | Sea Nymph           | 100   | 18   | Trant                          | 100   | 17   | William and Mary      | 70    | 5    |
| St. George              | 100   | 8    | Seawell             | 70    | 11   | Trant                          | 140   | 18   | William and Rebecca   | 60    | 5    |
| St. George              | 100   | 13   | Seeker              | 60    | 8    | Trifon                         | 200   | 22   | William and Rebecca   | 60    | 7    |
| St. George              | 100   | 10   | Seven Sisters       | 60    | 6    | Trifon                         | 150   | 18   | William and Rebecca   | 50    | 6    |
| St. John                | 60    | 11   | Seven Sisters       | 40    | 7    | Triton                         | 300   | 44   | William and Sarah     | 150   | 15   |
| St. John Baptist        | 110   | 12   | Severin             | 220   | 22   | Triton                         | 130   | 9    | William and Sarah     | 140   | 14   |
| St. Joseph              | 70    | 6    | Shelburne           | 220   | 20   | Triumph                        | 320   | 30   | William and Thomas    | 24    | 4    |
| St. Lewis               | 130   | 12   | Shekdon             | 90    | 13   | Truelove                       | 100   | 10   | William and Thomas    | 100   | 10   |
| St. Lewis               | 140   | 14   | Shoreham            | 100   | 9    | Truelove                       | 80    | 11   | Willis                | 309   | 20   |
| St. Loe                 | 150   | 13   | Sincerity           | 40    | 7    | Trueman                        | 30    | 6    | Wiltshire             | 100   | 14   |
| St. Matthew             | 95    | 11   | Southampton         | 130   | 17   | Tryal                          | 75    | 10   | Wiltshire             | 120   | 13   |
| St. Michael             | 40    | 4    | Spanish-Town Factor | 130   | 14   | Tryal                          | 100   | 9    | Wiltshire Merchant    | 50    | 6    |
| St. Peter               | 65    | 8    | Speedwell           | 180   | 17   | Tufcan                         | 130   | 14   | Windham               | 470   | 94   |
| St. Petersburg          | 40    | 4    | Speedwell           | 50    | 7    | Two Brothers                   | 70    | 8    | Windsor               | 70    | 11   |
| St. Petersburg Merchant | 280   | 13   | Speedwell           | 100   | 9    | Two Brothers                   | 80    | 5    | Woodford              | 80    | 12   |
| St. Philip              | 100   | 12   | Spotfwood           | 310   | 24   | Two Sisters                    | 10    | 2    | Woolball              | 160   | 15   |
| St. Quintin             | 300   | 18   | Squirrel            | 150   | 14   | Two Sisters                    | 20    | 2    | Wright                | 150   | 11   |
| St. Quintin             | 400   | 21   | tamberleen          | 310   | 22   | Two Twins                      | 50    | 11   | Wright Frigate        | 160   | 12   |
| St. Quintin             | 305   | 33   | Stanhope            | 420   | 81   | Tyger                          | 80    | 10   | Wyah                  | 300   | 18   |
| St. Stephen             | 50    | 8    | Stock-port          | 60    | 8    | Unicorn                        | 300   | 45   | Yeoman                | 150   | 14   |
| St. Stephen             | 60    | 9    | Storke              | 110   | 11   | Union                          | 80    | 9    | York                  | 50    | 5    |
| St. Thomas              | 130   | 14   | Stratham            | 470   | 90   | Union                          | 100   | 20   | York                  | 70    | 8    |
| Salisbury               | 60    | 9    | Success             | 60    | 7    | Union                          | 100   | 12   | York                  | 180   | 13   |
| Salisbury               | 80    | 10   | Success             | 80    | 8    | Union                          | 60    | 9    | York                  | 180   | 12   |
| Sally                   | 150   | 17   | Success             | 300   | 44   | Union                          | 130   | 10   | York                  | 95    | 15   |
| Sally                   | 50    | 6    | Success             | 85    | 11   | Union                          | 110   | 12   | Young Prince          | 100   | 8    |
| Samuel                  | 120   | 11   | Success             | 70    | 13   | Unity                          | 240   | 14   | Young Prince          | 150   | 11   |
| Samuel                  | 70    | 9    | Success             | 100   | 11   | Unity                          | 200   | 18   | Young Robert          | 70    | 6    |
| Samuel                  | 140   | 12   | Success             | 70    | 7    | Upton                          | 150   | 20   | Young William         | 80    | 9    |
| Samuel and Clarke       | 20    | 2    | Success             | 50    | 8    |                                |       |      |                       |       |      |
| Samuel and Elizabeth    | 140   | 13   | Success             | 40    | 7    |                                |       |      |                       |       |      |
| Numbers Total           |       |      |                     |       |      | Ships 1417 Tons 17813 Men 1177 |       |      |                       |       |      |

To prevent the Reader's being surprized at the great Disparity of Seamen in Ships of the same Tonnage or Burden, it will be necessary to acquaint him, that all Ships trading to the Western and Southern Parts of the World, are, on Account of their long Voyages, obliged to carry a much greater Number of Men, than those that trade to the Eastern and Northern Parts, except those that go to *Greenland* and *Davies's Straights* on the Whale Fishery.

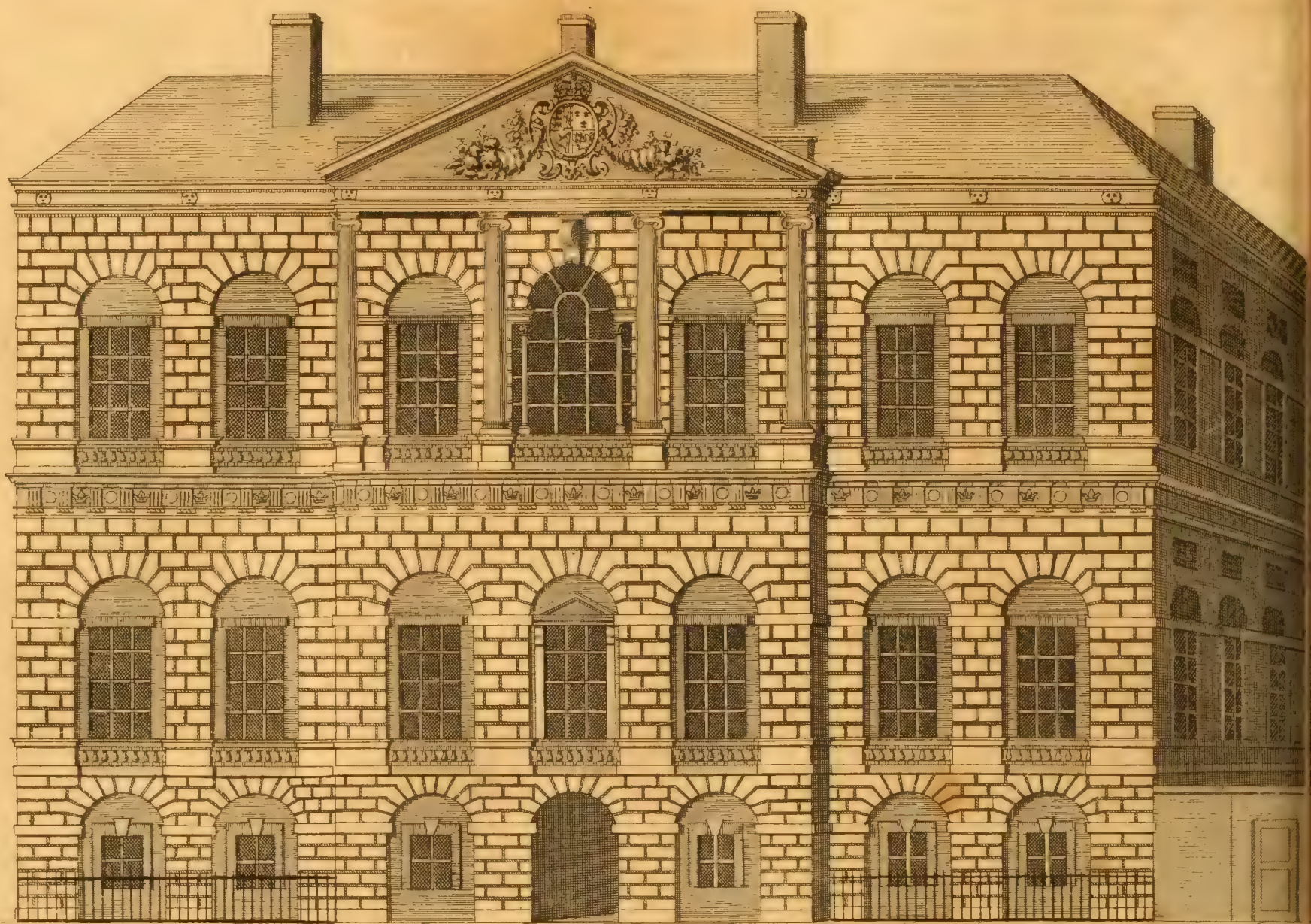
Having shewn the Number of Ships belonging

to this City, I shall now for the Satisfaction of the Curious, subjoin an Account of the Number of Ships that arrived at *London* from all Foreign Parts, as well as from the several Ports of *Great Britain*, from *Christmas, Anno 1727*, to *Christmas 1728*, viz. *British* Ships from all Ports beyond the Sea, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and foreign Ships, two hundred and thirteen; together, two thousand and fifty-two; and from the several Ports of *Great Britain*, the Numbers that appear in the following Table :

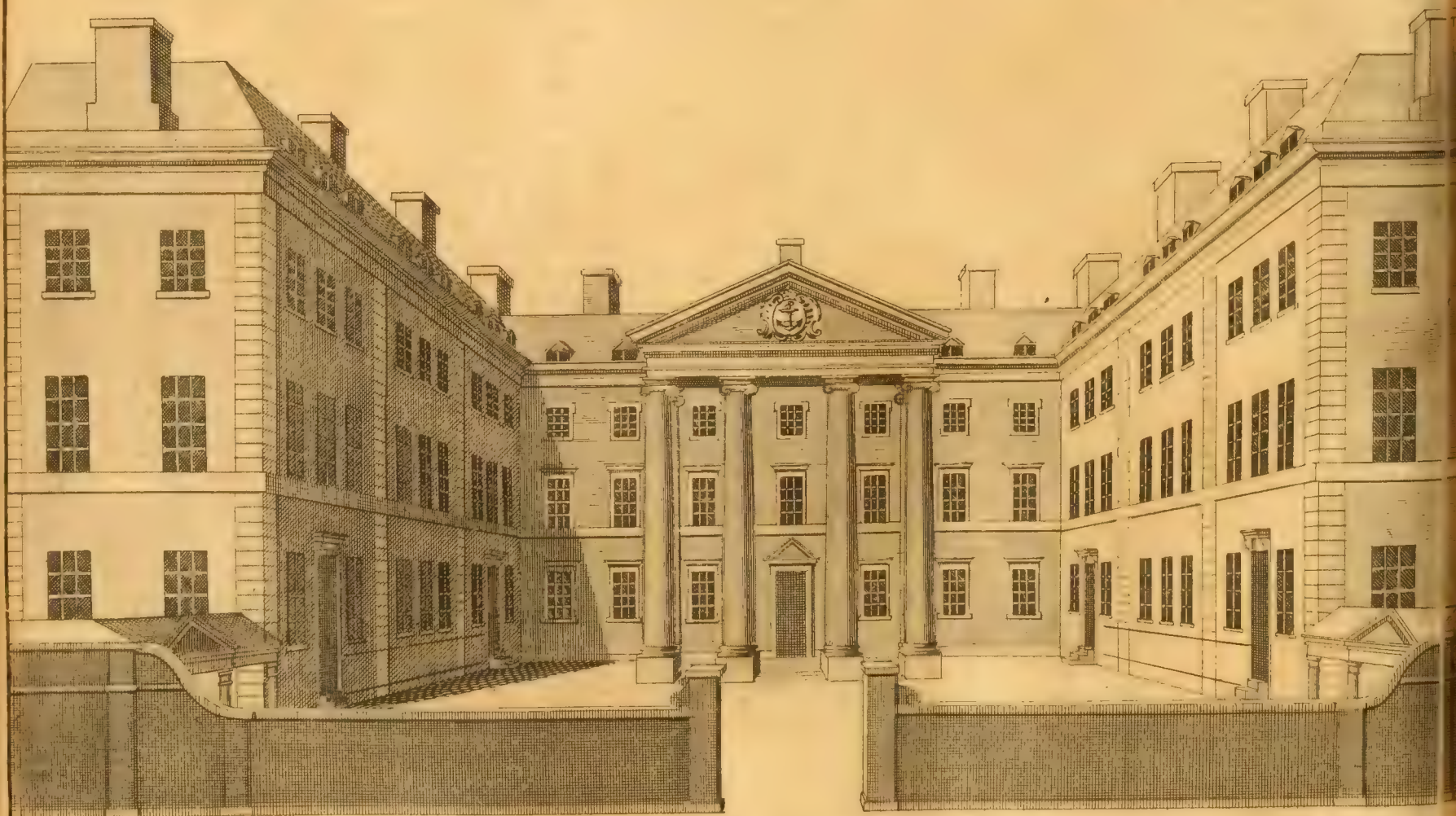








*The Treasury in St. James's Park.*



*The Admiralty near White Hall.*



*Ships imported at London from divers Ports of Great-Britain in the Year 1728.*

| Ports.       | Ships. | Ports.              | Ships. | Ports.             | Ships. | Ports.             | Ships. |
|--------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| Aberdeen     | 2      | Chepstow            | 3      | Gweek              | 6      | Maldon             | 130    |
| Aberdovey    | 2      | Chester             | 73     | Harwich            | 193    | Milford            | 43     |
| Aldburgh     | 92     | Chichester          | 73     | Hartlepool         | 19     | Milton             | 13     |
| Alloa        | 15     | Clay                | 5      | Hull               | 30     | Montrose           | 12     |
| Anstruther   | 3      | Clovelly            | 1      | London West        | 7      | Neath              | 1      |
| Arundel      | 43     | Colchester          | 160    | Hull               | 195    | Newcastle          | 1525   |
| Beumaris     | 3      | Cowes               | 30     | Hythe              | 9      | Newhaven           | 20     |
| Berwick      | 121    | Dartmouth           | 5      | Isle of Wight      | 23     | Newnham            | 1      |
| Bideford     | 8      | Deal                | 34     | Isle of Wight      | 448    | Penryn             | 5      |
| Blith        | 207    | Dover               | 63     | Kingston upon Hull | 4      | Penzance           | 7      |
| Borowstone   | 5      | Dunbar              | 7      | Kirkcaldy          | 12     | Perth              | 5      |
| Boston       | 17     | Dundee              | 12     | Kirkcaldy          | 1      | Plymouth           | 35     |
| Brackley     | 1      | Exeter              | 74     | Kirkcaldy          | 140    | Poole              | 144    |
| Bridlington  | 19     | Falmouth            | 8      | Leigh              | 25     | Portsmouth         | 69     |
| Bristol      | 5      | Faversham           | 355    | Liverpool          | 37     | Preston            | 1      |
| Cardiff      | 12     | Wolkestone          | 10     | Lyme               | 4      | Preston Pans       | 8      |
| Cardigan     | 1      | Powe                | 4      | Lynceston          | 21     | Rocheester         | 135    |
| Canmarthen   | 21     | Gloucester          | 1      | Lynn               | 37     | Rye                | 31     |
|              |        |                     |        |                    |        |                    |        |
| Number Total | —      | Foreign Ships, 1052 | —      | Coasters, 6837     | —      | General Total 8883 |        |

Though this is a prodigious Number of Ships to be imported in one Year, yet the same has been considerably increased in divers Years since.

For unloading this vast Number of Vessels, and carrying the amazing Quantities of Merchandize brought hither by them to and from the several Wharfs (which are one hundred and forty-four in Number) of the City, Suburbs and Vicinal Parts, there are not only employed about two thousand Lighters, Barges and Boats, but likewise four hundred and twenty great Carts belonging to the City and Liberty thereof, besides one hundred and twenty to the Coal, or Woodmongers, and sixty-seven in the Out-Parts; together, six hundred and seven, which are equal in Burden to that of Waggon.

By the indefatigable Industry of our Merchants, this City has not only attained to its present Height of Grandeur and Opulency; but also the Kingdom in general to such an Affluence of Wealth by the Improvement and Export of our Manufactures, that the legal Interest, which was never lower than ten *per Cent.* till the Year 1625, is at present (though reduced by Act of Parliament only to five *per Cent.*) in reality under three; for some of the publick Securities of three *per Cent.* at this Time, bear a Premium of almost seven *per Cent.* whereby the Nobility and Gentry, are not only enabled to raise Money at a low Interest for portioning off their younger Sons and Daughters, but likewise the Value of their Estates are thereby risen from ten, to five or six and twenty Years Purchase.

Besides this vast Accession of Treasure, owing to the incessant Labours of our Merchants, we are likewise indebted to them for the great Improvement of our Lands by exotick Culture; therefore they may justly be deemed the Soul of the Commonwealth.

### CHAP. III.

#### *An Account of divers Offices, &c. within the Bill of Mortality.*

AS many of the publick Offices in this City have their immediate Dependence upon Trade, I shall therefore subjoin the several Accounts thereof; and though the other numerous Offices within the Bill of Mortality

are seemingly independent of Commerce, I shall nevertheless for the sake of Connection, and Ease to the Reader, intersperse the same in Alphabetical Order with the former.

#### *Admiralty Office.*

This is a magnificent Structure opposite *Scotland-Yard* near *Whitehall*, wherein are transacted all maritime Affairs belonging to the Jurisdiction of the Lord High Admiral. For which end, he, or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, sit on certain Days for the Management of the Royal Navy; the Determination of all Causes, (which at present are heard and decided by the Court of Admiralty at *Doxors-Commons*) Civil and Criminal, committed at Sea; and the Amercing their Dependents and Officers for Neglect of Duty, or other Irregularities; and unto whom belongs the Nomination of Admirals, Captains, and other Officers, to serve on board his Majesty's Ships of War.

#### *Amicable Society.*

This Company (whose Office is in *Serjeants-Inn-Court, Fleet-street*) was incorporated by Letters Patent of the Fourth of Queen *Anne*, 25 *March*, Anno 1706, by the Name of *The Amicable Society for a perpetual Assurance Office*. The Number of Members, not to exceed two thousand, are empowered to purchase Lands, Tenements, &c. to the Amount of two thousand Pounds *per Ann.* the same to alien at Pleasure, to sue and be sued, and to have a common Seal, alterable at Discretion.

Each Member of this Society originally paid, during the Life of the Person insured upon, the Sum of six Pounds four Shillings *per Ann.* out of which, for the first Year of the Incorporation, was divided one sixth Part of the several Payments or Contributions among the Nominees of the Members that died in the said Year; which Dividend increased proportionably till the Year 1710, when they divided 10000 *l.* among the Nominees, which is to be yearly continued, with an Addition of so much as the General Court shall deem proper. But in case the Number of Members shall not amount to two thousand, then the annual Dividends to be made in Proportion to the yearly Payments of six Pounds four Shillings by each of the respective Members.

And for the more effectual Support of this Society, it is by a supplemental Charter of the third

Comp.  
Chart.

Comp.  
Rec.

Ibid.



third Year of his present Majesty, 16 January, Anno 1729, ordained, that all and every of the Members, or their Nominees, that shall be in Arrears to the Corporation for a Year and a Quarter, and who, upon proper Notice thereof given in the *London Gazette*, shall omit Payment thereof for three Months after, every such Member so offending to be excluded the Society, and deprived of all Benefits arising thereby, as if he, she, or they, had never belonged to the same.

The Sum, as already mentioned, appointed by their Charter to be paid by the Members of the Society, is six Pounds four Shillings *per Annum* each, and the Sum to be divided among the yearly Claimants five Pounds. The Surplus, of one Pound four Shillings, is improved for the Benefit of the Corporation for granting Annuities upon Lives to their own Members: By which, and other good Management, the Society have a Stock of near thirty thousand Pounds; whereby they are not only enabled to defray all the Expences of the Society, but likewise to reduce the annual Payments of the Members from six Pounds four Shillings, to five Pounds each; and beside this, the Company divide about 700*l.* *per Ann.* or so much thereof as shall be required, (when the Dividend, by a great Mortality, does not amount to 100*l.* on each Claim) to pay each Claimant one hundred Pounds, whereby all Reductions are effectually prevented, and the Corporation kept in a flourishing Condition; which, by the good Footing it is on at present, it is not to be doubted, but it will improve to the great Advantage of its Members.

#### *Bank and Waterworks.*

To this Office, which is kept at the *Bank-end* in *Southwark*, belongs a Horse-Machine for raising *Thames* Water for the Service of that Neighbourhood; but it having but one Main Pipe of a seven Inch Bore, neither their Stock, or Shares, can be very considerable.

#### *Bank of England.*

This Corporation was projected in the Year 1694, by *William Paterson*, Esq; a *Scotsman*, upon the following Occasion; *viz.* The Government having Occasion for great Sums of Money towards carrying on an offensive War against *France*, *Paterson* proposed the raising the Sum of twelve hundred thousand Pounds by Subscription, to be lent to the Publick on certain Conditions, the principal whereof was that for erecting a Bank in this City. This Proposal being cheerfully embraced by many of the chief Citizens, they immediately applied to Parliament; where the Terms proposed being readily accepted, the Subscribers of the said Sum were incorporated by the Appellation of *The Governor and Company of the Bank of England*; to have perpetual Succession, and a common Seal; to purchase Lands, Rents, Tenements, and Hereditaments of what kind soever; and to sell, grant, demise, and dispose of the same at Pleasure; to sue and implead, to be sued and impleaded, answer and be answered in Courts of Record, or any other Place whatsoever; and to have an Interest of eight *per Cent.* for the Money advanced till the same shall be repaid.

The Proprietors of the Bank and the Grocers Company not agreeing about a new Lease, they began to erect a Building in *Threadneedle-street* to transact their Affairs in: On which Occasion, the Governor and Directors of the Corporation repaired thither on the third of *August*, Anno 1732, to see the Pedestal of the Western Column of the interior Front laid; whereon were engraven the following Words: *The Foundation of this Building of the Bank of England was laid August 1, 1732, in the sixth Year of the Reign of King George the Second; Sir Edward Bellamy, Knight and Alderman, Governor; the Honourable Horatio Townshend, Esq; Deputy Governor; together with the Names of the several Directors.* This Inscription is partly a Mistake, for the Foundation of the Work was begun about four Months before.

In order to come at the Virgin Earth to lay a firm Foundation for this magnificent Structure, after digging a considerable Depth, the Workmen continued to discover artificial Ground, which occasioned their boring to discover the Depth thereof; when, to their great Surprise, they brought up Oyster-shells in a Moorish Soil upwards of thirty Feet below the Surface: But for want of an additional Length of a Borer, could proceed no deeper; which shews the Earth to be vastly raised in this Place. And being in the Neighbourhood of the ancient Watercourse of *Walbrook*, it does in some Measure corroborate *Stow's* Tradition of the River *Thames* having anciently flowed as far as *Bucklersbury* in this Neighbourhood.

Soon after the finishing of this stately Fabrick, the Proprietors of the Bank caused a Statue to be erected in the Hall of the same, in Commemoration of their great Founder, with this Inscription:

Ob  
Legibus vim,  
Judiciis Auctoritatem,  
Senatui Dignitatem,  
Civibus universis Jura sua,  
Tam Sacra, quam Civilia, Restituta,  
Et illustrissimæ Domus Hannoverianæ  
In imperium Britannicum Successione  
Posteris confirmata,  
Optimo Principi,  
Gulielmo Tertio,  
Conditori suo,  
Grato Animo Posuit, dicavitque  
hujus Ærarii Societas,  
A. C. MDCCXXXIV. harumque Ædium I.

English'd thus:

*For restoring Efficacy to the Laws,  
Authority to the Courts of Justice,  
Dignity to the Parliament,  
To all his Subjects their Religion and Liberties,  
And confirming these to Posterity,  
By the Succession of the illustrious House of Hanover  
To the British Throne:  
To the best of Princes, William the Third,  
Founder of the Bank,  
This Corporation, from a Sense of Gratitude,  
Has erected this Statue,  
And dedicated it to his Memory,  
In the Year of our Lord MDCCXXXIV.  
And the first Year of this Building.*  
See *Broad-street Ward*.

*Bounty*

Regist.  
Acc.

Act Parl.  
5 & 6 W.  
& M.



*Bounty of Queen Anne.*

Act Parl.  
2 & 3  
Anne.

This Corporation, who keep their Office in *Dean's-yard, Westminster*, was established by Act of Parliament *Anno 1703*, for the better Maintenance of the poor Clergy, by the Augmentation of small Livings. This Body Corporate consists of the Lords of the Privy Council, Lords Lieutenants and Custos Rotulorum, the Archbishops, Bishops, Deans of Cathedrals, Judges, the King's Sergeants at Law, Attorney, Solicitor and Advocate General, Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the Universities, Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and Mayors of all other Cities within the Kingdom; seven whereof at least to compose a Court, provided a Privy Counsellor, Bishop, Judge, or one of the King's Council be three thereof. This Court, having the Direction of all Affairs belonging to the Corporation, appoint Committees of Governors, and invest them with such Powers as they judge convenient.

The Governors Business is to find out the Value of every Benefice under eighty Pounds *per Annum*, with their respective Distances from the City of *London*, &c. and to lay the State thereof before the King, with the Value of the First-Fruits and Tenths, &c. and all Pensions and Charges belonging to the same, to the end the Royal Bounty may be applied for the Support of such as the Clergy as are in the greatest Distress. The Corporation has already made a great Progress in the Augmentation of a vast Number of small Livings; but I was refused an Account thereof on my applying for the same.

*Charitable Corporation.*

This Corporation was incorporated (for lending Money to the Poor upon easier Terms than those of Pawn Brokers and Money Jobbers, who seldom take less than thirty *per Cent.*) by Letters Patent of the Sixth of *Queen Anne*, 22 December 1708, by the Style of *The charitable Corporation for the Relief of Industrious Poor, by assisting them with small Sums upon Pledges at legal Interest*: And to enable the Members of the Corporation to answer their Title, they were empowered to raise a Fund not less than twenty, nor more than thirty thousand Pounds. But this Fund afterwards, by additional Grants, being increased to six hundred thousand Pounds, the same, instead of being employed to the Advantage of the Proprietors, was wickedly embezzled by their Cashier, Warehouse-keeper, and others; the two former whereof, for their flagitious Crimes, and unparalleled Villany, fled to *France* to shelter themselves from Justice: On which Occasion the unfortunate Proprietors applied to Parliament for Redress, who, in Commiseration to their unhappy Circumstances, not only made an Act to oblige the two Miscreants to return to account with the Sufferers, (which they not complying with, they were, by the said Act, both declared Felons) but likewise granted them a Power to make a Lottery for the Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds; whereby they cleared about eighty thousand Pounds.

This Corporation, by their Charter, are, upon Pain of Dissolution, enjoined not to interfere with the Bank of *England*, by discounting of Bills

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either Foreign or Domestick, or keeping other Cash than their own, nor to traffick or deal in any Business other than that of lending Money upon Pledges, which they are to advance upon legal Interest, and a reasonable Allowance for Charges; which, by the Advice of able Council, they ascertained at five *per Cent.* which, with the Interest, amounts to ten *per Cent.* upon all Pawns.

The Affairs of this Corporation are under the Direction of a Committee of seven of the Proprietors, three or more whereof constitute a Court, who, in Conjunction with others, may call a general Court, which is to consist of seventeen at least, who are empowered to make By-laws for the better Government of the Company, and to appoint their Officers, who are a Cashier, Warehouse-keepers, Accomptant, Clerks, &c.

This Corporation, during its Prosperity, had two Offices, *viz.* One on *Laurence Pountney's-Hill*, and the other in *Spring-Garden, Charing-Cross*; but they transact their Affairs only in that of the *Spring-Garden, Charing-Cross*.

*Chelsea Water-works.*

This Society was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the Year 1722, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Chelsea Water-works*; by which Name they are to have perpetual Succession and a common Seal, with a Power to purchase in Mortmain, Lands, &c. to the Amount of one thousand Pounds *per Ann.* with a Right to alien and dispose of the same as they shall see convenient. Which Works are divided into two thousand Shares. The Company's Affairs are managed by a Governor, Deputy, and thirteen Directors.

Act Parl.  
8 G. 1.

*Coal-meters Office.*

In this Office, which is kept in *Church-Alley, St. Dunstan's-Hill*, are entered all Ships that arrive in the Port of *London* with Coals; and to which belong fifteen Master-meters, who appoint a sufficient Number of Persons to measure the Coals brought by the said Ships, to prevent Impositions, which would otherwise happen both to the King and Subject, in respect to the Duty and Measure. See Vol. I. *A. D.* 1713.

*Custom-House.*

Though the Antiquity of the Duties of Import and Export in this City cannot be ascertained, yet that they are almost coeval with the Commerce thereof, I think will not be controverted. That Custom was paid in *London* during the *Saxon* Government, is manifest by the twenty-third Law of King *Ethelbert*, which appoints a certain Toll to be paid at *Billingsgate*, to the Collectors of the King's commercial and other Revenues in this City. See *Tower Ward*.

Joh.  
Brompt.  
Chron.

The Duties said to be collected in the Year 1728, amounted to upwards of two Millions and eight hundred thousand Pounds, than which nothing can so effectually shew the Opulency and prodigious Commerce of this vast City.

*English Copper Office.*

This Company, whose Office is kept in *Busb-Lane*, was incorporated by Letters Patent of

Clerk  
Acc.



the Third of *William and Mary*, 22 September, Anno 1691, by the Appellation of *The Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England*; which was confirmed by *Queen Anne*, Anno 1710; and by subsequent Grants, their Power of working of Mines was extended to all Parts of *Ireland* and *New England*.

This Corporation consists of a Governor, Deputy Governor, and eighteen Assistants.

#### Excise Office.

Scob.  
Act Parl.

The Duty of Excise was at first introduced into this City and Kingdom by the Parliament, 22 July, Anno 1643, by laying an Impost upon Beer, Ale, Wine, and other Provisions for carrying on a War against the King.

This Office, which is kept in the *Old Jewry*, was till of late managed by seven Commissioners; but there being so many new exciseable Commodities brought into the same, their Number is increased to nine, who have each a Salary of one thousand Pounds *per Annum*; as are likewise the Clerks and other Officers under them, both in Number and Salaries.

At the Desire of the Commissioners of this Office, a very laudable Practice is lately set on Foot, for the Support of the valetudinary and aged Clerks and Officers belonging to the same; for which Purpose the several Clerks and Officers contribute three Pence *per Pound* out of their respective Salaries; which is said to amount to about three thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

Before the Commissioners of Excise are try'd all Frauds committed in the several Branches of the Revenue under their Direction; and if any Person thinks himself injured by their Sentence, he may appeal to the Commissioners of Appeals for a Re-hearing, who are five in Number, and have each a Salary of two hundred Pounds *per Annum*. See *Cheap Ward*.

#### Friendly Society.

This Society was erected by a Deed of Settlement of the 28th of August, Anno 1684, for insuring Houses against Loss by Fire, which they do on Brick Buildings at the Rate of nine Shillings and four Pence *per Cent.* for the Term of seven Years, and double that Sum on those of Wood.

Besides this certain Charge, the Insured are obliged to contribute to the Payment of all Losses that may happen; in order to which, they make a Deposit of six Shillings and eight Pence *per Cent.* so much whereof as remains undivided, at the Expiration of the several Insurances, is returned to the respective Proprietors. And for securing the Payment of all Losses, that may happen by Fire, a considerable Security in Land is settled on Trustees. And, for extinguishing Fires, continually keep in their Service two and twenty Firemen, who wear the Company's Badge, and are annually cloathed.

#### Georgia Office.

The King having been graciously pleased to purchase the Properties of divers of the Proprietors of uncultivated Lands in the Province of *South Carolina* in *America*, in order for their Cul-

tivation; and to which End, conferred the same upon a certain Number of Gentlemen in Trust, whom he incorporated by his Letters Patent, 9 June, Anno 1732, by the Appellation of *The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America*; with a Power to receive Benefactions, and make Collections by Contribution, or Subscription, towards promoting the intended Settlement: For which Purpose the said Trustees having directed their Letters Commissorial, under their common Seal, to the Ministers, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of the several Parishes of this City and Suburbs; divers whereof, together with such Gentlemen as had Commissions directed to them for the same End, in a short time, so bestirred themselves, that they collected upwards of five thousand Pounds; which, with the ten thousand Pounds granted them by Parliament on the same Account, the whole Sum on the 9th of June, Anno 1734, amounted to fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-six Pounds twelve Shillings and ten Pence.

Since which Time divers Collections were made in other Parishes, which greatly contributed to the forwarding of so great and laudable an Undertaking; but none so effectually as the generous Resolution of the House of Commons, in granting the Trustees an additional Supply of twenty-six thousand Pounds. By this Encouragement, and the great Progress made in the Cultivation of the Country by Foreigners who are sent thither, it is not to be doubted but this Colony will prove of as great Advantage to this Kingdom, as any of our *American* Settlements.

But by the Trustees manner of granting the Lands in *Georgia* to the People only in Tail Male, it is to be feared it will be a Means of deterring others from going to settle in that Country on such slavish Terms, seeing that the Female Descendants of industrious Parents (who, at the Expence of their All, and the wearing out of their Bodies in hard Labour, to improve the Ground, which, when granted them, probably was not worth six Pence an Acre) will be thereby deprived of their Father's Inheritance, which, on the Failure of the Male Branch of the Family, will revert to the Trust, while the distressed Females will be left to shift for themselves, perhaps under the direful Effects of a miserable Poverty.

#### Hackney-coach Office.

This Office, which is kept in *Surrey-street* in the *Strand*, was erected by Act of Parliament in the Year 1696, to consist of five Commissioners, for licensing Hackney and Stage Coaches.

For the better Government of the said Coaches and Chairs, and preventing the Drivers and Bearers thereof from imposing upon their Employers, each has its respective Number, whereby the Workers, in case of any Damage, Abuse or Imposition committed by them, may be found; and who, being on such Occasions summoned before the Commissioners, are generally fined for each Offence in the Sum of twenty or forty Shillings, without the Right of Appeal.

And as a farther Regulation for the said Hackney Coachmen and their Employers, the following

Chart.  
Corp.

Act Parl.  
5 & 6 W.  
& M.



ing Rates are by the said Act of Parliament appointed to be taken by them respectively.

Act Parl.  
5 & 6 W.  
& M.

That no licensed Hackney-coachman, or Driver of such Coach, shall presume to take for his Hire in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or ten Miles of the same, above the Rate of ten Shillings *per* Day, reckoned at twelve Hours; and by the Hour, eighteen Pence for the first, and twelve Pence for every Hour after; and from any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to any Part of *St. James's* or *Westminster* (except beyond *Totbil-street*) one Shilling; and from any of the said Inns of Court to the *Royal Exchange*, one Shilling; and if to the *Tower of London*, *Bishopsgate-street*, *Aldgate*, or thereabouts, one Shilling and six Pence; and from the same Places to the said Inns of Court; and the like Rates to and from Places of the like Distances.

Pursuant to the Directions of the said Act of Parliament, and for the better ascertaining the Fares between the most remarkable Places of this City and Suburbs, the Commissioners of the Hackney Coach Office caused the Distances between the following Parts to be measured, and the several Rates fixed accordingly.

*Rates of one Shilling.*

From Westminster-hall to Marlborough-street.  
Westminster-hall to Albemarle-street.  
Westminster-hall to Bolton-street.  
Westminster-hall to Soho-square.  
Westminster-hall to Bloomsbury-square.  
Westminster-hall to Little Queen-street, Holborn.  
St. James's-gate to Queen Anne's-square, Westminster.  
St. James's-gate to the nearest Corner of Red Lion-square.  
Golden-square to Red Lion-square.  
Hay-market Playhouse to Red Lion-square.  
Hay-market Playhouse to Queen Anne's-square, Westminster.  
Hay-market Playhouse to Thavie's-Inn.  
Hay-market Playhouse to Bloomsbury-square.  
Red Lion-square to Guildhall.  
Upper End of Fetter-lane in Holborn to Aldgate.  
Royal Exchange to Hoxton-square.  
Newgate to the middle of Greek-street near Soho-square.  
The King's-head Tavern in Southwark to the Sign of Sir William Walworth.  
Gray's-inn-gate to Sadler's-wells by Islington.  
Tom's Coffeehouse in Russel-street by Covent-garden to Newcastle-house by Clerkenwell Church.  
Temple-bar to Billingsgate.  
Aldgate to Shadwell.

*Rates of one Shilling and six Pence.*

From Drury-lane Playhouse to Queen Anne's-square; Westminster.  
Westminster-hall to St. Paul's Church.  
Westminster-hall to Queen's-square, Red Lion-fields.  
St. James's-gate to Hatton-garden.  
New Exchange in the Strand to the Royal Exchange.  
Hay-market Playhouse to Hatton-garden.  
Red Lion-square to Westminster-hall.

St. James's to Marybon Church.

The Royal Exchange to Bloomsbury-square.

The Royal Exchange to the Watch-house at Mile-end.

The Outside of Aldgate to Stepney Church.

Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to Coleman-street.

Bread-street to Upper Moorfields and Hoxton-square.

Austin Friars-gate in Broad-street to Hart-street by Bloomsbury-market.

St. Martin's-lane in the Strand to Gold-street by Wood-street.

The End of Lombard-street next Gracechurch-street to Somerset-house.

St. Laurence Church by Guildhall to Brownlow-street in Drury-lane.

The Royal Exchange to the Church at Newington beyond Southwark.

Tom's Coffeehouse by Covent-garden to the Royal Exchange.

Stocks-market to Charing-cross.

Aldgate to Ratcliff-cross.

At the same Time the said Commissioners settled the Rates for Hackney-chairs as follow:

*Rates of one Shilling.*

From Westminster-hall to Covent-garden.

Westminster-hall to Exeter-change.

St. James's-gate, thro' the Park, to Westminster-hall.

Hay-market Playhouse to Bolton-street.

Hay-market Playhouse to the Entrance of Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

St. James's-gate to Somerset-house.

Somerset-house to the upper End of Hatton-garden.

Hay-market Playhouse to Essex-street.

Hay-market Playhouse to Soho-square.

The nearest Corner of Golden-square to Drury-lane Playhouse in Bridges-street.

*Rates of one Shilling and six Pence.*

From Westminster-hall to Marlborough-street.

Westminster-hall to Soho-square.

Westminster-hall to Bolton-street.

Westminster-hall to Temple-bar.

St. James's-gate to Queen Anne's-square, Westminster.

Golden-square to Red Lion-square.

Red Lion-square to the Hay-market Playhouse.

Queen's-square to the said House.

Hay-market Playhouse to Bloomsbury-square.

Hay-market Playhouse to Gray's-Inn.

*Hampstead Water-Office.*

To this Office, which is kept in *Denmark-street*, *St. Giles's*, belong two main Pipes of a seven Inch Bore, which bring Water from the Ponds at *Highbate* and *Hampstead* to supply this Neighbourhood.

*Hand in Hand Fire-Office.*

This Office was erected in the Year 1696, by about one hundred Persons, who mutually agreeing to insure one another's Houses from Loss by Fire, by an amicable Contribution, entered into a Deed of Settlement for that Purpose; which being signed by every Person desirous of becoming a Member, he or she is thereby admitted into the joint Contributionship, and becomes an equal Sharer in Profit and Loss, in Pro-



Proportion to his, her or their respective Insurances; which Deed of Settlement was inrolled in Chancery, 24 January, Anno 1698.

This Office being calculated for the mutual Ease and Advantage of all the Contributors, they insure Houses, Chambers, &c. at the following easy Rates, viz. The Deposit Money on Stone, or Brick Houses, is ten Shillings *per Cent.* and double on those of Timber; with a Premium of two Shillings *per Cent.* on Brick or Stone, and double on Timber Buildings, for any Sum not exceeding 1500*l.* And for any Sum from 1500*l.* to 2000*l.* four Shillings *per Cent.* on Brick or Stone, and double on Timber for any Term of Years not exceeding seven. But a Sum exceeding 2000*l.* not to be insured on any Building, without the Approbation of a General Court. And for the more effectual preventing the Office from being imposed upon, they insure only three-fourths of the Value of each House.

Surely never any Project was better calculated for the mutual Advantage of the Contributors than this; for the Deposit Money of ten and twenty Shillings *per Cent.* is returnable at the Expiration of seven Years, the Premium employed in defraying the Expence of the Office, and the Surplus thrown into the Dividend of Profits.

The annual Dividend of this Society arises from the Surplusage above-mentioned, and the Interest of their Stock in the publick Funds and other Securities; which on stating the Company's Accounts, 23 October, Anno 1732, amounted to fifty-five thousand two hundred and forty-seven Pounds seven Shillings and two Pence Half-penny. The Profits whereof amounting to above double the Expence of the Office, the Remainder is divided among the Proprietors.

The Affairs of this Community are managed by twenty-four Directors, who generously serve *gratis*; which together with their frugal and disinterested Management, the considerable Fund aforesaid, and a Call of ten Shillings *per Cent.* on Brick, and twenty on Wooden Buildings (which is the most that each Contributor is obliged to pay, in case so great a Loss should happen as to require the same, which hitherto has not happened, nor probably never will) on any extraordinary Event; a better Security cannot well be devised. And as this Office, as already hinted, is calculated for the general Good of the Members, they have likewise the Advantage separately to examine the Deed of Settlement, and all Orders and Proceedings, as well of the General Courts, as those of the Court of Directors.

This Company, for the extinguishing of Fires, keep in their Service thirty Firemen, who are annually clothed, and have each a Badge. See *Aldersgate Ward.*

#### *Jewel-Office.*

In this Office, which is kept in the Tower of London, besides Plate and Jewels of great Value, are contained the Regalia used at Coronations. See *Tower of London*, Vol. I. Page 146, &c.

#### *Lead-Office.*

This Company was incorporated by Letters Patent of the fourth of William and Mary, 4 Oct. Anno 1692, by the Appellation of *The Governor*

*and Company for smelting down Lead with Pit and Sea-Coal* and by which they were empowered to raise a joint Stock for the effectual carrying on the Business of Smelting, or Refining Lead from the Ore, &c. with Sea-coal, instead of Wood.

This Corporation is under the Direction of a Governor, Deputy-Governor and twelve Assistants; who manage their Affairs in a convenient House in *Ingram's-court* in *Fenchurch-street*.

#### *London-Assurance.*

This Society, pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the sixth of George I. was incorporated by Letters Patent of the said Prince, 22 June, Anno 1720, by the Name of *The London Assurance for assuring of Ships, Goods, and Merchandizes at Sea, or going to Sea; and for lending Money upon Bottomry.* By which Name they are to have perpetual Succession, (yet subject to Redemption by Parliament) with a Power to sue and implead, be sued and impleaded, answer and be answered in Courts of Record, or elsewhere, touching or concerning the Transactions of the Corporation; to have a common Seal; and to purchase Lands, &c. in Mortmain, to the Amount of one thousand Pounds *per Annum*; and to grant, alien, or demise the same at Pleasure.

In Consideration of the Premises, the Corporation was to advance to his Majesty the Sum of three hundred thousand Pounds, without Interest, for the Term of thirty-one Years. Towards the raising of which Sum, and paying all just Demands, that may be made upon their respective Policies, the Company was empowered to raise a Sum not exceeding fifteen hundred thousand Pounds, to be called the Stock of the Corporation.

And in case the Government should think fit to repay the aforesaid Sum of three hundred thousand Pounds within, or at the Expiration of, the aforesaid Term of thirty-one Years; then, and in such case, three Years Notice shall be given by Parliament in the *London Gazette*, to be affixed on the *Royal Exchange* of London. Upon the Payment of which Sum, the Corporation to cease, and become intirely void, in all Respects, as if the same had never subsisted.

By a second Charter, granted to this Corporation, 29 April, Anno 1721, they were empowered not only to insure Houses, Goods, Ships, &c. from Fire, but likewise to assure Lives.

#### *London-bridge Water-works.*

These Water-works are divided into Shares, which belong to the several Proprietors; who, after a Deduction of Charges, divide the Profits arising thereby half-yearly. See *Bridge Ward within.*

#### *Mercers Assurance-Office.*

This Office of Assurance was projected by William Aiston, D. D. See *Mercers Company.*

#### *Merchants Water-works.*

To this Office belong three Engines for raising Water, viz. a Windmill in *Tottenham-Court-Road-Fields*; and two others wrought by the common Sewer at *Tom's Coffee-house* in *St. Martin's* and *Harts-born* Lanes in the Strand; whence issue three main Pipes of six and seven Inch Bores, whereby those Neighbourhoods are sup-

Act Parl.  
6 G. I.

Acc.  
Alist.  
Propof.



supplied with Water. This Company, like others, after the defraying of all Charges, divide the Profits half-yearly.

#### Mines Royal.

Sir John  
Pettus's  
Fodinae  
Regale.

The *English* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* having but little Knowledge in discovering and working of Mines, she, by the Advice of her Council, sent for divers *Germans* experienced in such Works, and those of Smelting and Refining of Minerals; who, on their Arrival, were no sooner naturalized, than the Queen, by her Letters Patent of the tenth of October, An. 1564, granted to *Thomas Thurland* and *Daniel Houghsetter*, and their Heirs for ever, Licence to search for Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Quicksilver, in the several Royalties in the Counties of *York*, *Lancashire*, *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Cornwall*, *Devon*, *Glocester*, *Worcester* and Principality of *Wales*, for their sole Use and Profit, other than that her Majesty reserved to herself the Tenths of all Gold, Silver, and Quicksilver Ores, and the Pre-emption of refined Gold and Silver; the former at eight Pence, and the latter at one Penny per Ounce lower than the current Price of the said Metals; and two Shillings and six Pence for every hundred Weight of Copper.

Ibid.

*Thurland* and *Houghsetter* aforesaid, having, by virtue of the Powers granted them, sold divers Parts, or Shares, of their said Privileges, &c. they were, with the Purchasers, by Letters Patent 22 May, Anno 1568, incorporated by the Style of *The Governors, Assistants and Commonalty of the Mines Royal*. The Shares of this Company at first consisted of twenty-four; which have since been increased to ninety-six.

#### Mineral and Mineral-works.

Ibid.

Queen *Elizabeth*, on the seventeenth of September, Anno 1565, granted to *William Humsfreys* and *Christopher Schutz*, a German, a Licence to search for all Mines, Minerals, and subterraneous Treasure, (except Copperas and Alom) in the several Royalties, in all Parts of *England*, (exclusive of the eight Counties specified in *Thurland's* and *Houghsetter's* Grant of the *Mines Royal*) and in the *English Pale* in *Ireland*; to be held of the Crown upon the same Terms as those belonging to the Company of *Mines Royal*.

Ibid.

Some Time after, Queen *Elizabeth*, on the twenty-eighth of May, Anno 1568, incorporated this Society by the Name of *The Governors, Assistants and Society of the Mineral and Battery-works*. The Number of Shares belonging to this Company at first were thirty-six; which being divided into Half and Quarter-parts, they are thereby increased to one hundred and forty-four.

#### Mint-Office.

Try. Pix.

This Office is kept in the *Tower of London*; the Moniers, or Members whereof, were incorporated by *Edward III.* See *Tower of London*, Vol. I. Page 146, &c.

#### Navy-Office.

In this Office, which is kept in *Crouched-friars*, are managed all Affairs belonging to the Royal Navy, by seven Commissioners under the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty; the Chief whereof being the Treas-

No. 107.

urer, his Office is to receive and pay all Sums for the Use of the Navy. See *Tower Ward*.

#### New-River Company.

Various were the Projects in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James I.* for supplying the City of *London* with a sufficient Quantity of Water, for domestick Uses. One of which, in the third of King *James I.* Anno 1606, was confirmed by Act of Parliament. See Vol. I. Page 294.

Act Parl.  
3 Jac. I.

By an exact Mensuration of the Course of the *New-River*, taken by *Henry Mills*, (Surveyor to the Company) in the Year 1723, it appeared to be thirty-eight Miles three Quarters and sixteen Poles in Length; to which it was reduced, by the Contraction of its Sinuosities, above two Miles.

Mill.Surv.  
New Riv.

This River, wherein, and over it, are forty-three Sluices, and two hundred and fifteen Bridges, is carried over two Vales in Wooden Frames, or Troughs, lined with Lead; that at *Busbil* being six hundred and sixty Feet in Length, and thirty in Height; under which, for the Passage of the Land-waters, is an Arch, capacious enough to receive the greatest Cart, or Waggon, laden with Hay or Straw; and the other, at *Highbury*, is in Length four hundred and sixty-two Feet, and in Height seventeen. And over and under the said River, besides divers considerable Currents of Land-waters, a great Number of Brooks, Rills, and Water-courses have their Passage.

As this *New-River* is, in some Places, wafted over Hills and Vales, so in others, Mole-like, it forces its Way through subterraneous Passages; and arriving at the Place, unjustly called its Head, in the Neighbourhood of *Islington*, 'tis ingulfed by fifty-eight Main Pipes, of Bores of seven Inches; whereby 'tis conveyed into the several Streets, Lanes, &c. of the City and Suburbs of *London*, to the great Convenience and Use of the Inhabitants; who, by small Leaden Pipes of an Half-Inch Bore, have the Water brought into their Houses; which amount to upwards of thirty thousand, who take in the same.

This Corporation consists of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, Treasurer, and twenty-six Directors; who at present keep their Office in *Bridewell* Precinct; where, weekly, on *Thursdays*, they hold a Board, for appointing of Officers, granting of Leases, and redressing of Grievances.

The Officers and Servants belonging to this Company, besides the above-mentioned, are, a Clerk, and his Assistant; a Surveyor, and his Deputy; fourteen Collectors, who, after deducting five per Cent. for collecting the Company's Rents, pay their Money every *Thursday* to the Treasurer; fourteen Walksmen, who have their several Walks along the River, to prevent throwing in Filth, or infectious Matter, into the same; sixteen Turncocks; twelve Pavours; twenty Borers of Pipes, besides Horse Engines for boring of others; together with a great Number of inferior Servants and Labourers.

The Work of the *New-River* being finished, and the Water brought to the Bason, into which 'twas not admitted till the *Michaelmas* following, in the Year 1613, on which Day, Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Brother to our Undertaker, was elected

Mund.Ed.  
Stow.Sur



Lord-Mayor of *London* for the ensuing Year; who accompanying Sir *John Swinerton*, the Lord-Mayor, attended by many of the Aldermen, Recorder, &c. repaired to the said *Bafon*; when a Company of Labourers, about sixty in Number, (handsomly apparelled, with green Caps, carrying Spades, Shovels, Pickaxes, and other Implements of Labour) preceded by Drums and Trumpets, marched thrice round the *Bafon*; when stopping before the Lord-Mayor, &c. who were seated upon an Eminence, one of the said Labourers addressed himself to them in the following Lines:

Mund.Ed. Long have we labour'd, long desir'd and pray'd  
Stow.Sur. For this great Work's Perfection: And by th' Ayd  
Of Heav'n, and good Mens Wishes, tis at length  
Happily conquer'd by Cost, Art and Strength.  
And after five Yeeres deare Expencc in Days,  
Travaile and Paines, besides the infinite Wayes  
Of Malice, Envie, false Suggestions,  
Able to daunt the Spirits of mighty ones  
In Wealth and Courage: This, a Work so rare,  
Only by one Man's Industry, Cost and Care,  
Is brought to blest Effect, so much withstood;  
His onely Ayme the Cities generall Good.  
And when (before) many unjust Complaints,  
Enviously seated, caused oft Restraints,  
Stops, and great Crosses, to our Master's Charge,  
And the Work's Hindrance; Favour now at large  
Spreads itself open to him, and commends  
To Admiration both his Pains and Ends.  
The King's most gracious Love Perfection draws,  
Favour from Princes, and (from all) Applause.  
Then, worthy Magistrates, to whose Content,  
(Next to the State) all this great Care was bent;  
And for the Publicke Good, (which Grace requires)  
Your Loves and Furtherance chiefly he desires,  
To cherish these Proceedings; which may give  
Courage to some, that may hereafter live,  
To practise Deedes of Goodnesse and of Fame,  
And gladly light their Actions by his Name.  
Clarke of the Work, reach me the Booke, to show  
How many Arts from such a Labour flow.  
First, here's the Overfeer, this tride Man,  
An ancient Soldier, and an Artizan:  
The Clarke, next him, a Mathematician.  
The Master of the Timber-work takes place  
Next after these; the Measurer, in like case;  
Bricklayer, and Engineer; and after those,  
The Borer and the Pavioir. Then it shoves  
The Labourers next; Keeper of *Amwell-head*;  
The Walkers, last: So all their Names are read.  
Yet these but Parcels of six hundred more,  
That (at one Time) have been employed before.  
Yet these in Sight, and all the rest will say,  
That all the Week they had their Royall Pay.  
Now for the Fruits then: Flow forth, precious  
Spring,  
So long and dearly fought for, and now bring  
Comfort to all that love thee: Loudly sing,  
And with thy Chrystal Murmurs strook together,  
Bid all thy true Well-wishers, Welcome hither.

At which Word, the Sluices being opened, the Stream ran plentifully into the *Bafon*, under the Sound of Drums and Trumpets, the Discharge of divers Chambers, and loud Acclamations of the People.

Sir *Hugh Middleton*, with the Assistance of King *James I.* and the Mayor and Commonalty

of *London*, is supposed to have expended five hundred thousand Pounds in bringing this Work to Town: But so poorly did it answer at first, that the Projector was almost ruined by it, whereupon the King, who was intitled to a Moiety of the Profits, relinquished his Share, reserving only 500 Pounds *per Ann.* out of it: And for above thirty Years, there were not divided but five Pounds odd Money to each of the Shares, which are seventy-two in Number; and are now reckoned to be worth between 4 and 5000 Pounds each.

The *New-River-Company* supplies at this Time above 30000 Houses with Water, for they have more than that Number of Tenants, several of which pay for many Houses.

#### Office of Ordnance.

This Office, which is kept in the Tower of *London*, is under the Direction of a Master. See *Tower of London*, Vol. I. Page 146, &c.

#### Pay-Office.

This Office, which is kept in *Broad-street* near *London-wall*, is under the Direction of a Treasurer, and Pay-master, who pay for all the Stores for the Use of the Royal Navy, and Wages of Sailors that serve on board the same. See *Broad-street Ward*.

#### Penny-Post-Office.

This Office, which is of great Use and Convenience to the Citizens of *London*, (and unknown in other Countries) was projected by *David Murray*, an Upholder in *Pater-Noster-row*, in the Year 1683, who communicating the same to *William Dockwra*, he carried it on for some Time with great Success; till the Government laid Claim to the same, as a Royal Prerogative; which *Dockwra* being obliged to submit to, had, in return a Pension of two hundred Pounds *per Annum* granted him by the King during Life. It is under the Direction of the Post-master-general; who appoints, as Managers thereof, a Comptroller, an Accomptant, Receiver, and Comptroller's Clerk; who have under their Management six Sorters and eight Sub-sorters of Letters, seventy-four Messengers or Letter-carriers, and three hundred and thirty-four Houses within the Bill of Mortality, for receiving or taking in Letters, which are divided among the six Offices belonging to the Penny-Post, as follow: *viz.* To the chief Office in *St. Christopher's-alley*, *Tbreadneedle-street*, one Sorter, two Sub-sorters, twenty Messengers, and seventy-three Receiving-houses. To *Westminster Office*, in *Little Suffolk-street*, one Sorter, two Sub-sorters, fifteen Messengers, and seventy-nine Receiving-houses. To *St. Paul's Office*, in *Queen's-Head-alley*, *Pater-Noster-row*, one Sorter, a Sub-sorter, ten Messengers, and thirty-six Receiving-houses. To the *Temple Office*, in *Chichester-rents*, *Chancery-lane*, one Sorter, a Sub-sorter, twelve Messengers, and sixty-two Receiving-houses. To *Southwark Office*, in *St. Mary Overie's Church-yard*, one Sorter, a Sub-sorter, twelve Messengers, and fifty-four Receiving-houses. To the *Hermitage Office*, in *King-street*, *Rose-mary-lane*, one Sorter, a Sub-sorter, five Messengers, and thirty Receiving-houses.

Comptrol.  
Account.



The Advantages arising to the Citizens of *London, Westminster, &c.* by this Post in respect to Trade, are very considerable; for instead of corresponding with their Customers in the distant Parts of the City and Suburbs, and circumjacent Towns and Villages, at the great Expence of Portage as formerly, they can at present, by this valuable Convenience, manage their Affairs in those Places, by sending Letters, or Parcels of a Pound Weight, at so small a Charge as one Penny upon the Stones. But beyond the Stones-end, two Pence, of which the Receiver as well as the Sender pays one Penny. Besides the above-mentioned Number of Receiving-houses in the City and Suburbs, there are within the Circuit of the Penny-Post, in the Neighbourhood of *London*, upwards of two hundred Towns and Villages, where Penny-post Letters and Parcels are taken in. See *Broad-street Ward*.

Post-Office.

Of what Antiquity the Post in this Kingdom is, I cannot ascertain; but by the first Account I find thereof, it appears to have been managed by several private Offices, which had their respective Districts. Great Inconveniencies arising from their different Methods of Management, they were suppressed, and a certain Number of Publick Offices erected in lieu thereof: But these not answering the End proposed, a General Post-Office was erected by Act of Parliament, in the twelfth of *Charles II.* Anno 1660, to be kept within the City of *London*, under the Direction of a Post-master, to be appointed by the King, and with Power to appoint Post-houses in divers Parts of the Country hitherto unprovided, both in Post and By-roads.

By the said Act of Parliament, the Postage of Letters to and from all Places therein mentioned was not only ascertained, but likewise the Rates of Post-horses, to be paid by all such as shall ride Post.

And upon the Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, a General Post-Office was established by Act of Parliament in the Year 1710, not only for the united Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, but likewise for that of *Ireland*, and her Majesty's Plantations in the *West Indies* and *North America*; by which the Postage of Letters being raised, I shall subjoin an Account of the present Rates, payable upon all Letters and Packets, to and from the several Places therein mentioned.

| Rates for carrying Letters to<br>and from the several Places<br>hereunder mentioned. |    |    |    | Single | Doubl. | Trebl. | Ounce |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|--------|--------|--------|-------|----|
| To, or from London, not exceeding<br>Eighty Miles                                    | s. | d. | s. | d.     | s.     | d.     | s.    | d. |
|                                                                                      | 0  | 3  | 0  | 6      | 0      | 9      | 1     | 0  |
| To, or from any Place in England,<br>above Eighty Miles from London.                 | 0  | 4  | 0  | 8      | 1      | 0      | 1     | 4  |
| To, or from London to Edinburgh,<br>Dumfries, or Cockburnspath                       | 0  | 6  | 1  | 0      | 1      | 6      | 2     | 0  |
| To, or from Edinburgh, not exceeding<br>Fifty Miles                                  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 4      | 0      | 6      | 0     | 8  |
| To, or from Edinburgh, not exceeding<br>Eighty Miles                                 | 0  | 3  | 0  | 6      | 0      | 9      | 1     | 0  |
| To, or from any Place in Scotland,<br>above Eighty Miles from Edinburgh              | 0  | 4  | 0  | 8      | 1      | 0      | 1     | 4  |
| To, or from London to Dublin in<br>Ireland                                           | 0  | 6  | 1  | 0      | 1      | 6      | 2     | 0  |
| To, or from Dublin, not exceeding<br>Forty Miles                                     | 0  | 2  | 0  | 4      | 0      | 6      | 0     | 8  |

|                                                                                                       | Singl. | Doubl. | Trebl. | Ounc. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| To, or from any Place in Ireland, above Forty Miles from Dublin                                       | s.     | d.     | s.     | d.    |
| From any Part of France, to London                                                                    | 0      | 4      | 0      | 8     |
| From London, thro' France, to, or from Spain, or Portugal                                             | 1      | 6      | 3      | 0     |
| To, or from London, to the Spanish Netherlands                                                        | 0      | 10     | 1      | 8     |
| From London, thro' France, to, or from Italy, Sicily, or Turkey                                       | 1      | 3      | 2      | 6     |
| From London, thro' the Spanish Netherlands, to, or from Italy or Sicily                               | 1      | 0      | 2      | 6     |
| From London, thro' the Spanish Netherlands, to, or from Germany, and all Parts of the North           | 1      | 0      | 2      | 6     |
| From London, thro' the Spanish Netherlands, to, or from Spain or Portugal                             | 1      | 6      | 3      | 0     |
| From London, thro' the United Provinces, to, or from Italy or Sicily                                  | 1      | 0      | 2      | 6     |
| From London, thro' the United Provinces, to, or from Germany, and all other Parts of the North        | 1      | 0      | 2      | 6     |
| From London, thro' the United Provinces, to, or from Spain, or Portugal                               | 1      | 6      | 3      | 0     |
| From London, thro' the Spanish Netherlands, or United Provinces, or from Hamburg.                     | 0      | 10     | 1      | 8     |
| To, or from London, to Spain, or Portugal, by Packet-boats                                            | 1      | 6      | 3      | 0     |
| To, or from London, to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antegoa, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Christopher's          | 1      | 6      | 3      | 0     |
| To, or from London, to New York in North America                                                      | 1      | 0      | 2      | 6     |
| To, or from any Part of the West Indies, to New York                                                  | 0      | 4      | 0      | 8     |
| To, or from New York, not exceeding Sixty Miles                                                       | 0      | 4      | 0      | 8     |
| To, or from New York, to East New Jersey and West New Jersey, and One Hundred Miles from New York     | 0      | 6      | 1      | 6     |
| To, or from Perth-Amboy, and Bridlington, to any Place not exceeding Sixty Miles.                     | 0      | 4      | 0      | 8     |
| To, or from Perth-Amboy and Bridlington, to any Place not exceeding One hundred Miles                 | 0      | 6      | 1      | 6     |
| To, or from New York, to New London, in New England, and Philadelphia, in Pensilvania                 | 0      | 5      | 1      | 6     |
| To, or from New London and Philadelphia, to any Place not exceeding Sixty Miles                       | 0      | 4      | 0      | 8     |
| To, or from New London and Philadelphia to any Place not exceeding One hundred Miles                  | 0      | 6      | 1      | 6     |
| To, or from New York, to Rhode Island, New England, Massachuset's Bay, New Hampshire and Maryland     | 1      | 0      | 2      | 6     |
| To, or from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth, and Annapolis, and any Place not exceeding Sixty Miles       | 0      | 4      | 0      | 8     |
| To, or from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth, and Annapolis, and any Place not exceeding One hundred Miles | 0      | 6      | 1      | 6     |
| To, or from New York, to Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh                                 | 1      | 3      | 2      | 6     |
| To, or from Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh, not exceeding Sixty Miles                   | 0      | 4      | 0      | 8     |
| To, or from Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh, not exceeding One hundred Miles             | 0      | 6      | 1      | 6     |
| To or from New York, to Charles Town, the Capital of North or South Carolina                          | 1      | 6      | 3      | 0     |
| To, or from Charles Town, to any Place not exceeding Sixty Miles                                      | 0      | 4      | 0      | 8     |
| To, or from Charles Town, to any Place not exceeding One hundred Miles                                | 0      | 6      | 1      | 6     |

The Office of Post-Master General is at present under the Direction of two Commissioners, assisted by a Secretary and Clerk, who have under their Management for the Inland Office, a Comptroller, Receiver, Accomptant and Solicitor, seven Clerks of the Roads, and thirteen others, with three Window-men: And for the Foreign Office, a Comptroller and Alphabet-keeper, and eight Clerks, including those of the Receiver and Accomptant. And the Number of Receiving-houses



within the Bill of Mortality, where Letters are taken in for the General-Post, amount to thirty; and that of Men who carry Letters to all Parts within the said District, to sixty-nine.

#### *Record-Office.*

This Office is kept in the Tower of London. See Tower of London, Page 146, &c.

This Office is in the Custody of a Keeper and his Deputy, who occasionally employ a Number of Clerks.

#### *Rotherhithe Water-works.*

This Office is kept at the upper End of *Rotherhithe-wall*, and lower End of *Mill-street*; where the Water Engine belonging to the same is wrought by Water from the River *Thames*, which being brought in by the Tide, is contained in the Canals in the neighbouring Streets: By this Engine a sufficient Quantity of Water is raised to supply two Main Pipes of a six Inch Bore each, whereby the Neighbourhood is plentifully served with *Thames* Water.

#### *Royal-Exchange Assurance,*

This Society, pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the sixth of George I. 22 June, Anno 1720, were incorporated by Letters Patent, by the Name of *The Royal-Exchange Assurance for assuring of Ships, Goods and Merchandise at Sea, or going to Sea, and for lending Money on Bottomry*: By which Name they are to have perpetual Succession, (yet subject to Redemption by Parliament) with a Power to sue and implead, be sued and impleaded, answer and be answered in Courts of Record, or elsewhere, touching, or concerning the Transactions of the Corporation; to have a common Seal, and to purchase Lands, &c. in Mortmain, to the Amount of one thousand Pounds *per Annum*, and to grant, alien or demise the same at pleasure.

In consideration of the Premises, the Corporation was to advance to the King the Sum of three hundred thousand Pounds, without Interest, for the Term of thirty-one Years. Towards raising this Sum, and paying all just Demands that shall be made upon their respective Policies, the Company were impowered to raise a Sum not exceeding fifteen hundred thousand Pounds, to be called the Stock of the Corporation.

And in case the Government should think fit to repay the aforesaid Sum of three hundred thousand Pounds, within, or at the Expiration of the Term above mentioned; then and in such case, (three Years Notice thereof shall be given by Parliament in the *London Gazette*, to be affixed on the *Royal-Exchange* of London; upon the Payment of which Sum) the Corporation to cease and become intirely void in all Respects, as if the same had never subsisted.

By a second Charter granted to this Corporation, they are impowered not only to insure Houses, Goods, Ships, &c. from Fire, but likewise to assure Lives.

#### *Shadwell Water-works.*

This Office is kept in *Shadwell*, and is wrought by two Fire Engines, who supply two Main Pipes of six or seven Inch Bores with *Thames* Water, wherewith that Neighbourhood is plentifully furnished.

#### *Stratford or Bow Water-works.*

So called from their Situation, between the Villages of *Bow* in the County of *Middlesex*, and *Stratford* in the County of *Essex*, on the great Road to *Harwich*. These Works are supplied by a Fire Engine, which throws up the Water out of a Creek, branched from the River *Lea*, which is conveyed first into Reservoirs to settle, and then by broader Pipes conveyed Eastward into *Stratford*, and Westward to *Bow*, *Bromley*, *Old Ford*, *Mile-end Old Town*, *Stepney*, *Lincolnhouse*, *Ratcliffe*, and as far as *Sun-Tavern* Fields, in *Shadwell* Parish.

#### *Sun-Fire Office.*

This Office was projected by *John Povey*, about the Year 1706, for insuring Merchandize and Household Goods (as well as Houses from Fire) which, till then was never done. *Povey* having for some Time carried on his Project with Success, disposed of the same, and conveyed his Right therein to certain Purchasers, who, by a Deed of Settlement of the 7th of April, Anno 1710, erected themselves into a Society by the Name of *The Sun-Fire Office, for insuring Houses, Goods, Wares and Merchandizes from Loss and Damage by Fire*.

This Society not confining themselves, like other Offices, to insure Houses, Goods, &c. within the Bill of Mortality only, but, for the Advantage of the Inhabitants of *Great Britain* in general, have extended their Insurance to all Parts of the Island. And that all Persons may with the greater Security insure in this Office, the Proprietors have raised a Fund of forty-eight thousand Pounds for the Safety of the insured; who are assured according to the Rates set forth in the subjoined Table.

#### *A Table of annual Premiums to be paid for Insurances.*

| Sums insured.                  | Common Insurances,                     | Hazardous Insurances,      | Doubly Hazard. Insur.                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| From                           | at                                     | at                         | at                                     |
| 30 <i>l.</i> to 100 <i>l.</i>  | 2 <i>s.</i> <i>per Ct.</i>             | 3 <i>s.</i> <i>per Ct.</i> | 5 <i>s.</i> <i>per Ct.</i>             |
| 100 <i>l.</i> to 200 <i>l.</i> | 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> <i>per Ct.</i> | 4 <i>s.</i> <i>per Ct.</i> | 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> <i>per Ct.</i> |
| 200 <i>l.</i> to 300 <i>l.</i> | 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> <i>per Ct.</i> | 5 <i>s.</i> <i>per Ct.</i> |                                        |

Under the Article of common Insurances, are to be understood all Brick, or Stone, Buildings, not inhabited by the hazardous Trades hereafter specified, nor the Goods hereunder mentioned. Under that of hazardous Insurances are to be understood Timber and Plaster Buildings, and Goods and Merchandize therein called hazardous. And under the Head of doubly hazardous, are to be understood all Thatched Timber, or Plaster Buildings, wherein hazardous Goods, or Trades are deposited, or carried on.

The hazardous Trades and Goods are, *viz.* Apothecaries, Chymists, Bread and Bisket-bakers, Ship and Tallow-chandlers, Stable-keepers, Inn-holders and Malt-houses; Hemp, Flax, Tallow, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hay, Straw, Fodder of all Kinds, and Corn unthrashed.

To this Office belong thirty Firemen, and twenty Porters, to assist the Insured in case of Fire.

#### *Trade and Plantation Office.*

This Office, which is kept at the North-east Corner of *King-street, Westminster*, is under the Direction of eight Commissioners, whose Business



it is, to examine the Custom-house Accounts of all the Goods and Merchandize exported and imported from and to the several Ports of the Kingdom, as well as from Foreign Parts; thereby to inform the Government in respect to the Advantages and Disadvantages of the Trade of the Nation, with the several Kingdoms and States beyond Sea, in regard to the Balance of Trade. And also, to encourage our Plantations abroad, by endeavouring to discover what Branches of Trade are the most conducive to their respective Interests, as well as that of the Kingdom.

Trinity-House.

This Society was incorporated by Henry VIII. 20 May, Anno 1515, who confirmed to them not only all the antient Rights and Privileges of the Shipmen and Mariners of England, their Predecessors, but also their several Possessions at Deptford; which, together with divers Grants of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles II. were confirmed by Letters Patent of the first of James II. 8 July, Anno 1685, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement in the Parish of Deptford Strond in the County of Kent.*

This Corporation is governed by a Master, four Wardens, eight Assistants and eighteen Elder Brethren; the inferior Members of the Fraternity, denominated Younger Brethren, are of an unlimited Number, (for every Master, or Mate, expert in Navigation, may be admitted as such) and serve as a continual Nursery to supply the Vacancies among the Elder Brethren, when removed by Death, or otherwise.

The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Elder Brethren of this Fraternity are by Charter invested with the following Powers:

1. The examining of the Mathematical Children of *Christ's Hospital.*
2. The Examination of the Masters of his Majesty's Ships, the appointing Pilots to conduct Ships in and out of the River *Thames*, and the amercing all such as shall presume to act as Master of a Ship of War, or Pilot, without their Approbation, in a pecuniary Mulct of twenty Pounds.
3. The settling the several Rates of Pilotage, and erecting Light-houses and other Sea Marks upon the several Coasts of the Kingdom, for the Security of Navigation.
4. The preventing of Aliens from serving on

board *English* Ships, without their Licence, upon Penalty of five Pounds for each Offence.

5. The punishing of Seamen, for Desertion, or Mutiny, in the Merchants Service.

6. The Hearing and Determining the Complaints of Officers and Seamen in the Merchants Service; but subject to an Appeal to the Lord High Admiral, or Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

7. The granting of Licences to poor Seamen (Non-Freemen) to row on the River *Thames* for their Support in the Intervals of Sea Service.

To this Company belongs the Ballast Office, for clearing and deepning the River *Thames*, by taking from thence a sufficient Quantity of Ballast for the Supply of all Ships that sail out of the said River; in which Service, sixty Barges, of the Burden of thirty Tons and two Men each, are continually employed.

And in Consideration of the great Increase of the Poor of this Fraternity, they are by their Charter impowered to purchase in Mormain, Lands, Tenements, &c. to the Amount of five hundred Pounds *per Annum*; and also to receive charitable Benefactions of well-disposed Persons to the like Amount of five hundred Pounds *per Annum*, clear of Reprizes.

The Company annually relieve about three thousand poor Seamen, their Widows and poor Orphans, at the Expence of about six thousand Pounds.

Union Fire-Office.

This Office was erected in the Year 1714, by a considerable Number of Persons, who mutually agreeing to insure one anothers Goods and Merchandize from Loss by Fire, by an amicable Contribution, entered into a Deed of Settlement for that Purpose, which being signed by every Person desirous of becoming a Member, he is thereby admitted into the joint Contributionship, and becomes an equal Sharer in Profit and Loss, in Proportion to his, her, or their respective Insurances; which Deed of Settlement was executed on the 16th of February, Anno 1714, and inrolled in Chancery on July 8, Anno 1715.

This Office, denominated *The Union Society for insuring of Goods and Merchandize from Loss by Fire*, was erected upon the same Foot, in all Respects, as that of the *Hand and Hand Fire-Office*, other than this, that instead of Houses, they only insure Goods and Merchandize at the Rates in the following Table.

A Table of the Premiums and Deposits, payable for Insurances for the Term of seven Years.

| Sums insured       | Common Insurances on Brick Houses. |        | Common Insurances on Timber Houses. |        | Hazardous Insurances on Brick Houses. |        | Hazardous Insurances on Timb. Houses. |        | Double hazardous Insurances on Brick Houses. |        | Double hazardous Insurances on Timb. Houses. |        |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------|--------|
|                    | Shill.                             | Depos. | Shill.                              | Depos. | Shill.                                | Depos. | Shill.                                | Depos. | Shill.                                       | Depos. | Shill.                                       | Depos. |
|                    | per Cent.                          |        | per Cent.                           |        | per Cent.                             |        | per Cent.                             |        | per Cent.                                    |        | per Cent.                                    |        |
| 100 l. to 1000 l.  | at 2                               | 10     | at 3                                | 15     | at 4                                  | 20     | at 6                                  | 30     | at 6                                         | 30     | at 9                                         | 45     |
| 1000 l. to 2000 l. | at 4                               | 10     | at 6                                | 15     | at 8                                  | 20     | at 12                                 | 30     | at 12                                        | 30     | at 18                                        | 45     |
| 2000 l. to 3000 l. | at 6                               | 10     | at 9                                | 15     | at 12                                 | 20     | at 18                                 | 30     | at 18                                        | 30     | at 27                                        | 45     |

The Affairs of this Community are managed by twenty-four Directors, who generously serve gratis; which, together with their frugal and disinterested Management, considerable Fund, and a Call of ten Shillings *per Cent.* (which is the most that each Contributor is obliged to pay, in case so great a Loss should happen as to require the same, which hitherto has not happened, nor

probably never will) on any extraordinary Event, a better Security cannot well be devised. And as this Office, as already hinted, is calculated for the general Good of the Society, the Members have the Advantage of examining the Deed of Settlement, and all Orders and Proceedings, as well of the general Courts, as that of the Directors.



To this Office belong twenty-four Porters (who give sufficient Security for their Fidelity) for carrying off the Goods of the Insured in case of Fire, who, besides their Cloaths and Badges, are handsomely paid for their Labour. See *Aldersgate Ward*.

*Vitrualling-Office.*

See *Tower Ward*.

*Welsh Copper-Office.*

This Company, whose Office is in *Philpot-lane*, was incorporated by Letters Patent of *William III.* 10 April, Anno 1694, by the Style of *Governor and Company of Copper Mines of the Principality of Wales*: By which Charter they are allowed to purchase Lands, Tenements, &c. in Mortmain, without Limitation. And tho' this Corporation, by their Title, seem to be confined to the Mines in *Wales*, they are now at work on divers Mines in *England*.

*Westminster Fire-Office.*

This Office, which is kept at *Tom's Coffee-house* in *St. Martin's-lane*, was erected, and the Deed of Settlement executed on the 13th of *February*, Anno 1717, and two Days after the same was inrolled in the High Court of Chancery. This Society being, in all Respects, alike unto that of the *Hand in Hand*, I shall only add, that they keep eighteen Firemen for extinguishing

Fires, who, besides Jackets and Badges, are handsomely paid for their Labour.

*Wine-Licence-Office.*

This Office, which is kept in *Arundel-street*, in the *Strand*, is under the Management of five Commissioners, whose Business it is to grant Licences to the several Retailers of Wine in all Parts of the Kingdom, (other than the Free Vintners of *London*, who are exempt) who are rated according to their respective Returns.

*York-buildings Water-works.*

This Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the Year 1691, for raising *Thames* Water in *York-buildings* to supply that Neighbourhood. But the Directors of the same, by purchasing Estates, erecting new Water-works, and other pernicious Projects, have almost ruined the Corporation: However, their chargeable Engines for raising Water by Fire being laid aside, they continue to work that of Horses, which, together with their Estates in *England* and *Scotland*, may in Time restore the Company's Affairs.

Among the above-named Companies and Offices, that of the *Trinity-house* seems to be the only one that has the Disposal of Charitable Benefactions, which are so very great, that they amount to about six thousand Pounds *per Ann.*

## B O O K VI.

*Containing an Account of the several Schools, Societies, Libraries, Inns of Court, Courts of Justice, Colleges, Hospitals, and Alms-houses within the City and Suburbs of London.*

### C H A P. I.

*An Account of the Free and Charity-Schools within the Bill of Mortality.*

Fitzsteph.  
Descript.  
Lond.

**T**HAT Learning was early planted in *London*, is not to be questioned, seeing that about the Beginning of the thirteenth Century, many Schools were in this City; the principal whereof were those of *St. Paul*, the *Trinity*, and *St. Martin*. The first belonged to the Cathedral of that Name; and the latter, to the Monasteries of the *Trinity* and *St. Martin's le Grand*.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

*Henry V.* by the Suppression of foreign Priories, having destroyed divers Schools in this City and Neighbourhood; his Son and Successor, *Henry VI.* to supply that Defect, did, by his Letters Patent, in the Year 1446, appoint the erecting of four new Grammar Schools in *London*, as already noted in our first Book under that Year.

At the general Suppression of Monasteries by *Henry VIII.* the Number of Schools in this City were greatly reduced; which put many Persons, that were Lovers of Learning, upon erecting others; as will appear by the following List.

*Allhallows-Staining School.*

This School was founded by *William Winter*, in the Year 1658, who endowed the same with

the Sum of six hundred Pounds; the Profits arising from which, amounting to twenty-six Pounds *per Ann.* are employed in instructing six Boys in Reading, Writing and Accounts, and for putting them out Apprentices, with each of whom a Sum not exceeding ten Pounds is given.

*Almonry School.*

This School, which is situate in the *Almonry* at *Westminster*, was founded by *Emery Hill*, Esq; in the Year 1677, who endowed the same with seven Pounds *per Annum*, for the Education of poor Children.

*Applebee's School.*

This School, which is kept in *St. Saviour's Church-yard* in *Southwark*, was founded by *Dorothy Applebee*, in the Year 1681, who endowed the same with twenty Pounds *per Annum*, for instructing thirty poor Boys in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick.

*Back-street School.*

*Dr. Thomas Tenison*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Year 1704, founded this School, for the Education of poor Girls, who are clothed and taught. Their Number at present being twenty; 'tis to be increased according to the Improvement of the Estate; which, at this Time, is about forty Pounds *per Annum*.

*Bancroft's*



### *Bancroft's School.*

This School, belonging to the Alms-houses of that Name at *Mile-end*, contains one hundred Boys; who are cloathed and taught. See *Bancroft's Alms-houses*.

### *Black-friars School.*

This School was founded by *Peter Joy*, Esq; Citizen of *London*, in the Year 1716, who endowed the same with a perpetual Fund of one hundred and sixty Pounds seventeen Shillings and three Pence *per Annum*, for the Educating and Cloathing of poor Children; out of which the Master receives a Salary of thirty, and the Mistress fifteen Pounds yearly, for instructing forty Boys and thirty Girls in Reading, Writing and Accounts. This School Mr. *Joy* left in Trust with the Governors of *Sion College*.

### *Bermondsey School.*

This School, pursuant to the Will of *Josiah Bacon*, late Citizen and Merchant of *London*, was founded in the Year 1718; for purchasing a Site, and erecting a School thereon, he bequeath'd the Sum of seven hundred Pounds; and endowed the same with a perpetual Fund of one hundred and fifty Pounds *per Annum*, for educating sixty poor Children of the Parish of *St. Mary Magdalen*, *Bermondsey*.

### *Bevis-Marks School.*

*Isaac de Costa Villa Real*, a Portuguese Jew, founded this School in the Year 1731, and endowed the same with the yearly Sum of eighty Pounds, for the Cloathing and Educating twenty Jew Girls of his Nation.

### *Bunhill-fields School.*

This School was erected by the Company of *Haberdashers*, in the Year 1673, pursuant to the Gift of *Thragmorton Trotman*, Citizen of *London*; who endowed the same with a perpetual Rent of eighty Pounds *per Annum*, for the Educating of thirty poor Boys of the Parish of *St. Giles*, *Cripplegate*.

### *Castle-street School.*

This School and Library were founded by *Thomas Tennison*, D. D. and Vicar of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, (since Archbishop of *Canterbury*) Anno 1685, which being built upon Part of the Parish Burial-ground, a Faculty, or Licence, was obtained of the Bishop of *London*, for its Erection.

In the Year 1697, the Reverend Founder gave the Sum of one thousand Pounds, towards a Fund for the Maintenance of his Foundation; and some Time after, by Consent of Dr. *Patrick*, Bishop of *Ely*, another Sum of five hundred Pounds; which had been left them jointly in Trust, to be disposed of by them to charitable Uses, according to Discretion: Which two Sums, together with two Leasehold Messuages for the Term of forty Years, he vested in Trustees, for the Support of his School and Library; out of the Profits of which the School-master, beside a commodious House to dwell in, has a Salary of thirty Pounds *per Annum*; as has also the Usher the like Sum, but without any Apartment; for which they teach thirty Boys, Sons of the Inhabitants of the Parish of *St. Martin in the Fields*. And the Librarian's Salary is ten Pounds *per Annum*, with convenient Lodgings contiguous to the Library.

### *Charterhouse School.*

This School belongs to the *Charterhouse*, alias the Hospital of King *James*, wherein are contained forty-four Boys; who are fed, cloathed and taught in the learned Languages, preparatory to the University; where twenty-nine are continually instructed at the Charge of the Hospital.

### *Cherry-tree-alley School.*

This School, in *Cherry-tree-alley*, *Golden-lane*, was founded by *William Worrall*, Anno 1689, who endowed the same with an annual Rent of thirty Pounds, for educating and cloathing forty poor Boys; whose Livery is of an Orange Colour, in Commemoration of the Revolution by the Prince of *Orange*, Anno 1688.

### *Christ's Hospital School.*

See *Christ's Hospital* in *Farringdon Ward* within.

### *East-Smithfield School.*

Sir *Samuel Sterling*, Knight, and Alderman of this City, in the Year 1673, founded this School, and endowed the same with certain Lands and Tenements in *East-Smithfield*, to the Amount of twenty Pounds *per Annum*, for educating sixteen poor Boys of the Parish of *St. Botolph*, *Aldgate*, viz. eight in the City Liberty, and eight in that of *East-Smithfield*.

### *Grey-coat School.*

This School, belonging to the *Grey-coat Hospital* in *Westminster*, contains eighty Boys and thirty Girls; who are fed, cloathed and taught. For the Charge thereof, see the Hospital.

### *Green-coat School.*

This School, belonging to the *Green-coat Hospital* in *Westminster*, contains twenty Boys; who are fed, cloathed and taught. For the Charge thereof, see the Account of the Hospital.

### *Ironmonger-row School.*

This School, which is kept in *Ironmonger-row* in *Old-street*, was founded in the Year 1727, by *John Fuller*, for the Education of twenty Boys and upwards; and for the Support of which, he bequeathed the Sum of sixteen hundred Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchase.

### *Islington School.*

Dame *Alice Owen* founded this School in the Year 1613, for the educating of thirty Children; for which, a Master receives twenty Pounds *per Annum*. This Foundation, together with that of the adjacent Alms-houses, are under the Care of the Company of *Brewers* of this City.

### *Lambeth School.*

This School was founded by *Richard Laurence*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, in the Year 1661, for the Educating of twenty poor Children of the *Marsh* and *Wall* Liberties of this Parish; who endowed the same with a perpetual Fund of thirty-five Pounds *per Annum*.

### *London-workhouse School.*

See *Bishopsgate Ward*.

### *Mercers School.*

This School, which is situate in the *Old Jewry*, antiently belonged to the Hospital of *St. Thomas* of *Acons*; but that Hospital being surrendered to



to *Henry* the Eighth in the Year 1531, it was purchased by the Company of *Mercers* of this City, who have since continued the School; but whether by Compact, or Munificence, I cannot learn. However, the Master has a Salary of forty Pounds *per Annum*, with a commodious House to dwell in; for which he is to teach twenty-five Boys in Grammatical Learning.

#### *Merchant-Tailors School.*

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

This School, situate in *Suffolk-lane*, *Thames-street*, was founded by the Company of *Merchant-Tailors*, in the Years 1568, for the Education of Boys; one hundred whereof, according to the Constitutions of the Company, are taught *gratis*; one hundred at two Shillings and six Pence, and fifty at five Shillings *per Quarter*. Out of these Scholars, divers are annually selected and sent to *St. John's College* at *Oxford*; which seems to have been founded, by *Sir Thomas White*, chiefly for their Use; seeing they have no less than forty-six Fellowships therein.

New View  
Lond.

Clerk. Ac.

The Head Master of this School receives from the Company a Salary of ten Pounds six Shillings *per Annum*, and thirty Shillings for Water, besides Quarterage of all the Scholars. The first Usher's Salary is thirty Pounds; and the two last, twenty-five Pounds each. And all of them have proper Apartments.

#### *Palmer's School.*

This School, belonging to *Palmer's Alms-houses* near *Totbill-fields*, *Westminster*, contains twenty Boys; who are taught to read, write and account: For which, a Master has a Salary of twelve Pounds, and a Chaldron of Coals yearly, with a convenient House, and a Gown every other Year.

#### *Parker's-lane School.*

This School, which is kept in *Parker's-lane* near *Drury-lane*, was founded about the Year 1663, by *William Skelton*, of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, for the Education of fifty poor Boys, *viz.* Thirty-five whereof to be of the Parish of the said *St. Giles in the Fields*, ten of that of *St. Martin in the Fields*, and five of *St. Paul's Covent-garden*. For the Teaching of whom in Reading, Writing and Arithmetick, a Master has a Salary of twenty Pounds, two Chaldron of Coals, and a Gown every Year; and each of the Children, a Coat of six Shillings Price yearly; and the Surplus, arising from the Estate, is employed in putting them forth Apprentices.

#### *Plow-yard School.*

This School, in *Plow-yard*, *Seething-lane*, was founded by *James Hickson*, Esq; about the Year 1689, for the Education of twenty Boys; for which he appointed for the Head Master a Salary of twenty Pounds *per Annum*, a convenient House to reside in, and two Chaldron of Coals yearly: And to a Writing-Master, eight Pounds *per Annum*. Fourteen of the Children are to be of the Parish of *Allhallows Barking*; and six of the Hamlet of *Wapping*.

#### *Quakers School.*

This School, which belongs to the Quakers Workhouse in *Clerkenwell*, contains forty Boys

and twenty Girls; who are cloathed, fed, and taught, and five Pounds given with each of the Boys, when put out Apprentices.

#### *Ratcliff School.*

*Nicholas Gibson*, Sheriff of this City, in the Year 1537, founded this School for the Education of sixty poor Children; for which a Master was appointed a Salary of ten Pounds, which is now increased to twenty-three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*; and an Usher six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, but at present he receives nine Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence *per Annum*. This House, belonging to the adjoining Alms-houses, is under the Management of the Company of *Coopers* of this City.

#### *Red-Cross-street School.*

Dame *Eleanor Hollis* founded this School, Anno 1709, and endowed the same with sixty-two Pounds three Shillings *per Annum* in Ground-rents; which, with additional Benefactions, is increased to eighty Pounds two Shillings and eight Pence yearly, for the educating of fifty poor Girls. Which School, by its being kept in the same House with that of the Parish Boys of *St. Giles's, Cripplegate*, is generally taken for the Parish Girls Charity-School, to the injured Memory of the Foundress.

#### *Rotherhithe School.*

*Peter Hills* and *Robert Bell* founded this School, in the Year 1612, and endowed the same with three Pounds *per Annum*, for the Educating of eight poor Seamens Children.

#### *St. John's-street School.*

This School, which is situate in *St. John's-street*, *Spittle-fields*, was founded by *Thomas Parmier*, *William Lee*, and *Elizabeth Carter*; who endowed the same with ten Pounds *per Annum* each, for the teaching of thirty Boys in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick, in a handsome School-house, erected in the Year 1722.

#### *St. Olave's School.*

This School, which is situate in *School-house-lane* in *Tooly-street*, *Southwark*, is commonly denominated *Queen Elizabeth's School*, from its being founded by her Letters Patent, Anno for instructing the Boys of the Parish in *English*, Grammar, and Writing; the Number whereof, in the Year 1734, was two hundred and ninety-six; for the teaching of whom, the Master of the Grammar-school has a Salary of sixty-one Pounds *per Annum*; his Usher, forty-one Pounds ten Shillings; the Writing-master, sixty Pounds, out of which he is obliged to supply the School with Pens and Ink; the *English*-master, thirty-seven Pounds ten Shillings; and his Usher, twenty Pounds: Together, 220 l. *per Ann.* which chiefly arises from an Estate in *Horsleydown*; which, together with the School, is under the Management of sixteen of the Parishioners, pursuant to the Letters of Incorporation.

#### *St. Paul's School.*

This School, situate behind the East End of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, was founded by *John Colet*, Dean



Dean of *St. Paul's*, in the Year 1509, for a Master, Usher, and Chaplain, and one hundred and fifty-three Scholars; for the teaching of whom, the Founder appointed a Salary of 34 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Upper-master; for the Under-master, 17 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for the Chaplain, 8 *l.* *per Ann.* which together with the annual Sum of 38 *l.* 6 *s.* 3½ *d.* for Repairs, &c. the Sum total, wherewith this School was endowed, amounted to 118 *l.* 14 *s.* 7½ *d.* but by the good Oeconomy of the Company of Mercers of this City, to whom the Trust thereof is committed, the Estate at present is so much improved, that the Salaries of the several Masters are advanced above double.

*St. Saviour's School.*

This Grammar-school, situate in *St. Saviour's* Church-yard in *Southwark*, was founded by the Parish, for the Education of Boys, and confirmed by Letters Patent of the fourth of *Elizabeth*, Anno 1562, whereby six of the Vestry are for ever appointed Governors thereof; and unto which belong a Master and Usher; the former whereof has a Salary of thirty Pounds, and the latter twenty Pounds *per Annum*; for which they at present (*viz.* 1734) teach forty-six Scholars.

*Stewart's School.*

Lieutenant General *William Stewart*, about the Year 1728, bequeathed the Sum of five thousand Pounds, for erecting and endowing a School for the Benefit of twenty poor Boys of the Parish of *St. George*, *Hanover-square*.

*Totbill-fields School.*

This School, situate in *Rocheſter-row*, in *Totbill-fields*, *Westminster*, was founded by *Emery Hill*, Esq; in the Year 1677, for the Instruction of twenty Boys of the Parish of *St. Margaret*, *Westminster*, in *English*, *Latin*, Writing and Arithmetick.

*Westminster School.*

This School, belonging to *Queen's College*, *Westminster*, was founded by *Queen Elizabeth* in the Year 1560, for the Education of forty Boys, denominated *The Queen's Scholars*; who are taught in the best Manner, preparatory to the University. Besides whom, great Numbers of the young Nobility and Gentry are educated here; whereby it is become the greatest School in the Kingdom, to the great Advantage of the Masters; who, instead of a Master and Usher, as at first, are now an Upper and Under-master, and five Ushers, or Assistants; who at present have above four hundred young Gentlemen under their Tuition.

*Whitechapel School.*

This School was founded by *Ralph Devenant*, (some time Rector of the Parish of *St. Mary*, *Whitechapel*) *Mary* his Wife, and *Sarah* her Sister, in the Year 1680. This Foundation being greatly augmented by the charitable Benefaction of a thousand Pounds, given in the Year 1701, by a Person unknown, a Master receives a Salary of thirty Pounds *per Annum*, for teaching of sixty Boys; as does a Mistress twenty Pounds, for instructing forty Girls.

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The Free-schools above-specified contain two thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight Boys, and two hundred and eighty-five Girls; the Charge of whose Education, &c. (exclusive of that of the Free-schools belonging to the Hospitals and Alms-houses above-mentioned, where their respective Disbursements are accounted for) amounts to the yearly Sum of nineteen hundred and ninety Pounds.

Having given an Account of the several Foundations called *Free-schools*; I shall now add that of those denominated *Parish Charity-schools*, which have no other Foundation than the generous Benefactions and annual Subscriptions of well-disposed Persons; which, together with the charitable Collections made at Sermons, in the several Churches in this City and Suburbs, is their only Support.

Which Schools, denominated *Parish-Schools*, have not only proved the greatest Bar to Popery, but likewise the most effectual Security to the Church of *England*, against all Persuasions whatsoever: A List whereof I have subjoined, interspersed with those of all other Denominations within the Bill of Mortality.

*A List of the several Parish and other Charity-Schools within the Bill of Mortality, that are supported by Subscriptions, Collections and Benefactions; together with the Numbers of Boys and Girls in each thereof.*

| Schools.                                              | Boys. | Girls. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| <i>All-bellows, Lombard-street</i>                    | 40    | 00     |
| <i>Bartholomew-cloſe, Presbyterian</i>                | 50    | 25     |
| <i>Bethnal-green Hamlet</i>                           | 00    | 30     |
| <i>Bevis-marks, Portuguese Jews</i>                   | 12    | 00     |
| <i>Billingſgate Ward</i>                              | 40    | 00     |
| <i>Bridge and Candlewick Wards</i>                    | 60    | 40     |
| <i>Bridewell-walk, Clerkenwell, Quakers</i>           | 40    | 20     |
| <i>Broad-ſtreet Ward</i>                              | 50    | 30     |
| <i>Caſtle-Baynard Ward</i>                            | 30    | 20     |
| <i>Chriſt's-church, Spittle-fields</i>                | 30    | 30     |
| <i>Chriſt's-church, Surrey</i>                        | 30    | 10     |
| <i>Corbet's-court, Spittle-fields, French</i>         | 50    | 50     |
| <i>Cordwainer and Bread-ſtreet Wards</i>              | 50    | 30     |
| <i>Cornhill and Line-ſtreet Wards</i>                 | 50    | 30     |
| <i>Cripplegate Ward within</i>                        | 50    | 20     |
| <i>Dowgate Ward</i>                                   | 30    | 20     |
| <i> Eaſt Smithfield Liberty</i>                       | 40    | 30     |
| <i>Farringdon Ward within</i>                         | 60    | 40     |
| <i>Fry's-court, Tower-hill, Presbyterian</i>          | 30    | 10     |
| <i>Grey-Eagle-ſtreet, Spittle-fields, French</i>      | 50    | 50     |
| <i>Keat's-ſtreet, Spittle-fields, Independent</i>     | 30    | 00     |
| <i>King's-head-court, Spittle-fields, Independent</i> | 00    | 30     |
| <i>Knighr's-bridge Chapel</i>                         | 6     | 6      |
| <i>Mile-end, Old Town</i>                             | 22    | 10     |
| <i>Nortonſalgate</i>                                  | 60    | 00     |
| <i>Poplar Hamlet</i>                                  | 30    | 20     |
| <i>Portpoole-lane, Welch</i>                          | 50    | 00     |
| <i>Queenhithe Ward</i>                                | 36    | 24     |
| <i>Ratcliffe Hamlet</i>                               | 35    | 25     |
| <i>Ratcliffe-highway, Presbyterian</i>                | 30    | 00     |
| <i>St. Andrew's, Holbourn,</i>                        | 80    | 70     |
| <i>St. Anne's, Alderſgate</i>                         | 30    | 20     |
| <i>St. Anne's, Westminster</i>                        | 52    | 52     |
| <i>St. Bartholomew the Great</i>                      | 35    | 16     |
| <i>St. Botolph's, Alderſgate</i>                      | 50    | 50     |
| <i>St. Botolph's, Aldgate</i>                         | 50    | 40     |
| <i>St. Botolph's, Biſhopſgate</i>                     | 30    | 20     |
| <i>St. Bride's</i>                                    | 50    | 50     |
| <i>St. Catharine's Cree Church</i>                    | 40    | 00     |
| <i>St. Catharine's, Tower</i>                         | 35    | 15     |
| <i>St. Clement's Danes</i>                            | 85    | 55     |
|                                                       | 14    | X      |
|                                                       |       | St.    |



| Schools.                                   | Boys. | Girls. |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| St. Dunstan's in the West                  | 50    | 20     |
| St. Ethelburg's                            | 20    | 00     |
| St. George's, Hannover-square              | 50    | 40     |
| St. George's, Queen square                 | 50    | 50     |
| St. George's, Ratcliffe-highway            | 50    | 50     |
| St. George's, Southwark                    | 50    | 00     |
| St. Giles's, Cripplegate                   | 130   | 00     |
| St. Giles's in the Fields                  | 101   | 101    |
| St. James's, Clerkenwell                   | 60    | 40     |
| St. James's, Westminster                   | 102   | 80     |
| St. John's Hackney                         | 30    | 20     |
| St. John's, Wapping                        | 38    | 23     |
| St. Laurence's Poultney                    | 16    | 00     |
| St. Leonard's, Shoreditch                  | 50    | 50     |
| St. Luke's, Old-street                     | 40    | 00     |
| St. Margaret's, Westminster                | 52    | 34     |
| St. Martin's in the Fields                 | 101   | 51     |
| St. Mary's, Islington                      | 26    | 18     |
| St. Mary's, Lambeth                        | 28    | 00     |
| St. Mary's le Bon                          | 12    | 00     |
| St. Mary's le Strand                       | 16    | 00     |
| St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey            | 50    | 20     |
| St. Mary's, Newington-Butts                | 32    | 00     |
| St. Mary's, Rotterhithe                    | 45    | 00     |
| St. Olave's, Jewry                         | 30    | 00     |
| St. Olave's, Southwark                     | 00    | 60     |
| St. Paul's, Covent-garden                  | 30    | 20     |
| St. Paul's, Shadwell                       | 50    | 50     |
| St. Saviour's, Southwark                   | 80    | 50     |
| St. Sepulchre's                            | 84    | 76     |
| St. Stephen's, Walbrook                    | 30    | 00     |
| St. Thomas's, Southwark                    | 30    | 00     |
| Shakespeare's-walk, Shadwell, Presbyterian | 30    | 00     |
| Tower-street Ward                          | 60    | 60     |
| Unicorn-yard, Horsleydown, Independent     | 50    | 00     |
| Vintry Ward                                | 50    | 00     |
| Zoar-street, Southwark, Presbyterian       | 137   | 00     |

| Boys Schools. | Girls Schools. | Num. Boys. | Num. Girls. | Num. Total. |
|---------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 75            | 53             | 3458       | 1901        | 5359        |

As I have not been able to obtain the respective Charges of the aforesaid Schools, I shall therefore endeavour, as near as possible, to come at the same for one Year, by the several Charges of the Parish-Schools of *St. Andrew's, Holbourn*. The first whereof, containing Eighty Boys, the Money disbursed on them, in the Year 1726, amounted to 272 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* and the last, containing seventy Girls, their Charge, in the Year 1728, amounted to 139 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* Therefore, as the annual Charge of eighty Boys amounts to 272 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* so the yearly Charge of 3458 Boys must amount to 11763 *l.* 2 *s.* 10  $\frac{1}{4}$  *d.* So by the same Method of Calculation, as the Charge of seventy Girls amounts to 139 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* so must that of 1901 amount to 3794 *l.* 10 *s.* 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  *d.* *per Annum*; whereby it appears that the whole Charge of all the said Charity-Children (amounting to 5359 in Number) amounts to 15557 *l.* 13 *s.* 5  $\frac{3}{4}$  *d.* *per Annum*.

The Number of Free-Schools above mentioned amounting to thirty-eight, they contain three thousand one hundred and seventy-three Children; 1509 whereof belonging to Hospitals and Alms-houses, the annual Expence thereof is included in the Accounts of the said Foundations: And the remaining Number being sixteen hundred and sixty-four, the yearly Charge of their Education, &c. amounts to nineteen hundred and ninety Pounds. To which being added the Account of the Charity-Schools belonging to the se-

veral Parishes, it will thereby appear, that the Number Total of all the said Schools amount to one hundred and sixty-six, and the Children taught therein to eight thousand five hundred and thirty-two; and the annual Expence (exclusive of those of the Hospitals and Alms-houses aforesaid) to seventeen thousand five hundred and forty-seven Pounds thirteen Shillings and five Pence three Farthings.

The Number of private Schools in this great City and Suburbs for educating the Youth thereof in all Kinds of Literature (exclusive of the former) I am of Opinion, must amount to above three thousand.

Besides the above-mentioned Kinds of Learning for the Instruction of Youth, and forming their Minds for the Service of their God and Country, as well as an universal Benevolence to Mankind in general; there are divers philosophical Lectures read in the several Parts of the City and Suburbs, by Men of great Learning, Knowledge and Experience; who, at a small Charge, explain and demonstrate to their Auditors Doctrines in experimental Philosophy and Astronomy, to their very great Advantage and Improvement.

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## CHAP. II.

### *Of the Inns of Court.*

AS the Inns of Court in this City and Suburbs are like so many Colleges in an University, wherein Students are instructed in the Laws of the Kingdom, I shall subjoin the several Accounts thereof.

#### *Inns of Court.*

Though the Antiquity of the Inns of Court be not ascertained, yet it may be presumed, that they owe their Origin to *Henry the Third*, who having, in the Year 1225, confirmed the Charters granted by *John* his Father, removed the Courts of Justice from his Palace into *Westminster-Hall*. About which Time, the Lawyers, or Practitioners in those Courts, began to form themselves into a Society (supposed at *Thavie's Inn* in *Holbourn*) in a collegiate Manner; hence their Place of Residence was denominated an Inn, or House of Court: And *Henry the Third*, by his Mandate, directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, about the Year 1244, strictly enjoined them to make Proclamation throughout the City, that no Person whatsoever should presume to set up a School, or Schools, therein, for the teaching of Law.

In each of these Societies, Mootings are held, that is, publick Meetings for the Instruction of Students, wherein are argued divers abstruse Points of Law, after the Manner of Trials in the Courts of Justice.

Though these Societies are not incorporated, nor have any Power to make By-Laws for their Government, yet they have certain Orders, which, by Consent and Prescription, have obtained the Force of Laws.

*Barnard's Inn, Clement's Inn, Clifford's Inn, Furnival's Inn.*

*See Farringdon Ward without.*

*Gray's*



*Gray's Inn.*

This House, which is situate on the North Side of *High-Holbourn*, and is one of the four Inns of Court, is denominated from its being the Residence of the ancient and noble Family of *Gray*, of *Wilton*, who, in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, demised the same to divers Students of the Law.

This is a magnificent and spacious Inn, consisting of three beautiful Courts, with noble and pleasant Walks.

The Members of the House are to be in Commons every Term a Fortnight, for which they pay sixteen Shillings. The Officers and Servants belonging to this Inn are, a Treasurer, a Steward, a Chief and three Under Butlers, an Upper and Under Cook, a Pannier-man, a Gardener, the Steward and chief Butler's Men, and two Porters.

*Inner Temple.*

See *Farringdon Ward without*.

*Lincoln's Inn.*

This, which is one of the four Inns of Court, is situate on the West Side of *Chancery-lane*, were anciently stood the Houses of the Bishop of *Chichester* and *Blackfriars*; the former being erected by *Ralph Nevil*, Bishop of that See, about the Year 1226, and the latter about 1222. Both of which coming to *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, he, in place thereof, erected a stately Mansion for his and Successors City Residence, which still retains his Name, and into which it is said, that some Time before his Death, (*Anno* 1310) he introduced the Study of the Law. Be that as it will, it appears to have reverted to the Bishoprick of *Chichester*, by *Robert Sherburn*, Bishop of that See, having demised the same to *William Syliard*, a Student therein, for a certain Term of Years. After the Expiration of which, *Richard Sampson*, his Successor, *Anno* 1536, passed the Inheritance thereof, by Deed, to the said *Syliard* and *Eustace* his Brother; which said *Eustace* in Consideration of the Sum of five hundred Pounds, by a Deed of the 12th of *November*, *Anno* 1579, conveyed the said House and Garden in Fee to *Richard Kingmill*, and the rest of the Benchers.

The Charge of Admission into this House, including Fees, amounts to five Pounds; and every Student therein, after his Studies for seven Years, is admitted to the Bar. And the Members are to be a Fortnight in Commons every Term, or pay eighteen Shillings in case of Absence.

The Officers and Servants of this House are, a Treasurer, Sub-treasurer, Steward, a Chief and two Under-butlers, a Pannier-man, Gardener, two Gown and twelve Badge Porters, and a Wash-pot.

*Lyon's Inn.*

This, which is a House of Chancery, situate between *Holiwell-street* and *Wych-street*, was founded before the Year 1420; it is a Member of the *Inner-Temple*, governed by a Treasurer and twelve Ancients, who, with the other Members, are to be three Weeks in Commons in *Michaelmas* Term, and a Fortnight in each of the rest.

*Middle Temple.*

See *Farringdon Ward without*.

*New Inn.*

This is a House of Chancery, situate in *Wych-street*, contiguous to *St. Clement's Inn* on the West, which was founded about the Year 1485. in a common Inn, for the Reception of the Students of an ancient Inn of Chancery, formerly situate at the South-east Corner of *Seacoal-lane* in *Fleet-lane*, where part of the Stone Walls are still remaining.

This Inn, which is an Appendage to the *Middle-Temple*, is governed by a Treasurer and twelve Ancients, who, with the other Members, are to be in Commons a Week every Term, or compound for the same.

*Sergeant's Inn.*

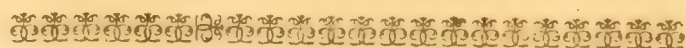
See *Farringdon Ward without*.

*Simmond's Inn.*

This House, which is situate on the East Side of *Chancery-lane*, is neither an Inn of Court, nor of Chancery, but serves to accommodate divers Masters of Chancery, Solicitors and Attornies.

*Staple Inn. Thavie's Inn.*

See *Farringdon Ward without*.



## C H A P. III.

*Of the Courts of Justice.*

AS the several Courts of Justice within this City and Suburbs are the immediate Result of Wisdom and Learning, I shall in this Place insert the several Accounts of them.

*Admiralty Court.*

This Court, which is held in *Doctors-Commons*, was erected in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, and is under the Direction of the Lord High Admiral, who is an Officer of great Antiquity and Trust, as appears by the Laws of *Oleron*, so denominated from the Place they were made at by *Richard* the First: In *Saxon* he is called, *Aen-Mere-all*, that is, *All upon the Sea*. This Officer, or Commissioners of the Admiralty, take Cognizance of all Crimes committed in Rivers, and in whose Name or Names all Process runneth, and to whom belongs the Disposal of all Places.

The Proceedings are in the Civil Law, and the Plaintiff gives Security to prosecute; and if cast, to pay what he shall be adjudged; and that he will stand to all his Proctor shall transact in his Name. But in criminal Cases, by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth, the Process shall be by a Judge, Jury and Witnesses, by a special Commission, wherein a Judge of the common Law shall assist. On which Occasion the Court is commonly held at the Session-house in the *Old-Bailey*; and to which belongs the Advocate of the Admiralty and Proctor, with a Register and Marshal, who carrieth the Silver Oar before the Judge.

*Court of Arches.*

This Court, which at present is held in *Doctors-Commons*, is so denominated from the arched Roof and Steeple of *St. Mary le Bow* Church in *Cheapside*, wherein it was anciently kept.

This is the supreme Court or Consistory, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and to which Appeals lye, from all Parts of his Province in Matters Ecclesiastical.

The

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Dugd.  
Orig.  
Jurid.

New View  
Lond.

Ibid.

Dugd.  
Orig.  
Jurid.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Cok. Inf.  
P. 1.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.



The Judge of this Court is styled Dean of the Arches, from his Jurisdiction over thirteen Peculiars, or Parishes, in this City, termed a Deanery, which belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, are exempt from the Bishop of London's Authority.

The Advocates that plead in this Court must be Doctors of the Civil Law, who, obtaining the Archbishop's *Fiat*, are admitted by the Judge, but not to practise till a Year after. Both Judge and Advocates wear scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffety, if of Oxford; but of Cambridge, with Meniver and round Black Velvet Caps. Besides the Advocates belonging to this Court, there are thirty-six Proctors, an Actuary, Crier and Apparitor.

#### Court of Chancery.

This Court, according to divers learned Men, owes its Name to certain cross Bars of Wood, or Iron, wherewith it was inclosed, to prevent the Officers who sat therein from being incommoded by the People. Such Grates, or cross Bars, were, by the Romans, denominated *Cancelli*; which, according to the Opinion of some, gave likewise the Name to that Part of a Church called the Chancel, from its being separated from the Body of the Church by such Grates, or Lattices, by Order of Pope *Felix*, for the Use of the Priests.

The Chancery consists of two Courts; in the first of which, the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, proceeds according to the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom; and in the second, according to Equity, which moderates the rigorous Judgments of inferior Courts, which are confined to the Letter of the Law.

The Judge of this Court, denominated the Lord High Chancellor, is the first and greatest Civil Officer of the Kingdom, (and to whom Persons of all Degrees give Place, other than those of the Blood Royal and Archbishop of Canterbury) and who, by virtue of his Place, decides all Causes according to the Dictates of his Conscience. And in case of Absence, his Place upon the Bench is supply'd by the Master of the Rolls, who likewise hears Causes and decrees in the same equitable Manner.

To this Court belongs twelve Masters of Chancery, six Head Clerks, sixty-two sworn Clerks, who purchase their Places, and twelve waiting Clerks, whose Places are given by the six Clerks, wherefore they are not allowed to take a Clerk; two chief Examiners, with their respective Clerks, a chief and four inferior Registers; the Clerk of the Crown; a Prothonotary; Clerks of the Petty Bag, Subpoena, Patent, Affidavit, Curfitors and Alienation Offices.

#### Clink Liberty Court.

This is a Court of Record kept on the *Bank-side* in *Southwark*, and held by the Bishop of *Winchester's* Steward, before whom are held Pleas of Debts, Damage and Trespas for any Sum. Here is likewise a Court Leet, wherein things peculiar thereunto are transacted.

#### Court of Common Pleas.

This is one of the four great Courts of the Kingdom, wherein are heard and determined Causes in Matters Civil. It was anciently itine-

rant, and followed the King wheresoever he went, till the Confirmation of *Magna Charta* by King *John*, Anno 1215, when it was fixed to *Westminster-Hall*, where it still continues.

Soon after the fixing of this Court at *Westminster*, the Causes therein became so numerous, that the King, for the greater Dispatch of Business, found it necessary, instead of three, to constitute six Judges, whom he appointed to sit in two Places. But the Number at present being only four, they sit together in *Westminster-Hall* to hear and decide Causes; and before whom no Counsellor under the Degree of a Sergeant can plead.

The Judges of this Court, like those of the King's Bench and Exchequer, hold not their Places as anciently, *Durante bene placito*, but by Patent, *Quam diu se bene gesserint*.

#### Court of Delegates.

Upon abolishing the Papal Power in this Kingdom by *Henry* the Eighth, Anno 1534, it was by Parliament enacted, that no Appeal should thenceforth be made to *Rome*; but in default of Justice in any of the Spiritual Courts, the Party aggrieved might appeal to the King in his Court of Chancery; and upon every such Appeal, a Commission, under the Great Seal, shall be directed to such Persons as his Majesty shall think fit to nominate. The Commissioners generally consist of Noblemen, Bishops, and Judges both of the common and civil Law. But as this Court is not fixed, but occasional, the Commissioners, or Judges thereof, are varied at the Pleasure of the Lord Chancellor, who appoints them.

This being the highest Court for Ecclesiastical Affairs, no Appeal lies from it; but, upon good Reasons assigned, a Commission of Review is granted.

#### Dutchy of Lancaster Court.

This Court owes its Origin to *Henry* the Fourth; who, deposing *Richard* the Second, usurped the Crown; and possessing the Dutchy of *Lancaster* in Right of his Mother, was seized thereof as Duke, as well as King. But imagining his Right to the Dutchy better than that to the Crown, he resolved to secure the same, by separating it from the Crown; which being effected, he erected this Court for its Use; wherein all Matters of Law and Equity belonging to the Dutchy, or County Palatine of *Lancaster*, are heard and decided by the Chancellor thereof.

#### East-Smithfield Courts.

In this Liberty two Courts are held, viz. of the Leet and Court Baron. The first of which, according to the Laws of *Edward the Confessor*, appears to be a Court of Record of great Antiquity; wherein Cognizance was taken, and Enquiries made into Felonies, Nufances, View of Frank-pledge, &c.

Though in this Court, at present, only Officers are chosen, and Nufances presented; yet they may inquire into the following Offences by Act of Parliament; viz. concerning tracing and killing of Hares; Hostlers making Horse-bread, under Assize; of Breeders of Horses under Statute; of Artillery, Buts, and Bows; of Shooting in Cross-bows, and Hand-Guns; of Victual-

Chart.  
Mag.  
cap. 11.

Cok. Inst.  
P. 4.

Act Parl.  
25 Hen.  
VIII.

Cok. Inst.  
P. 4.

Cok. Inst.  
P. 1.

Dugd.  
Orig.  
Juird.  
Cassiod.  
Epist. 6.  
l. 11.  
Pet. Pyth.  
l. 2.  
Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl.  
Cok. Inst.  
p. 4.

Ibid.



lers, Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers; against excessive Prices of Victuals; amending of Highways; Musters; for preserving the Spawn and Fry of Fish; against taking Pheasants, &c.

The latter is that of the Baron; the Origin of which being as follows:

Ibid. The Kings of *England* having anciently all the Lands of the Kingdom in Demefne, the great Manors or Royalties they reserved to themselves, and the rest they granted by Infeofment to their Barons, for the Defence of the Nation, with the Jurisdiction of a Court Baron, of which the Freeholders were appointed Judges.

Ibid. This Court is sometimes of a double Nature; the first of which being by the common Law, is by some denominated a Court Baron, or Freeman's Court, from the Freeholders being both Suiters and Judges thereof; for Barons, in one Sense, signify Freeman; and at which Court the Steward of the Manor acts as Register.

Ibid. The Second is a customary Court, and concerns Copyholders; wherein presides as Judge, either the Lord of the Manor, or his Steward. And as there can be no Court Baron without Freeholders; neither can there be any customary Court without Copy, or Customary-holders. When the Court Baron is of this double Nature, the Court Roll contains Matters relating to both Courts. And forasmuch as the Title or Estate of the Copyholder, is entered into a Roll, whereof the Steward delivers him a Copy, he is therefore called a Copyholder. In this Court Pleas are held to the Amount of forty Shillings.

#### Exchequer Court.

Dug. Orig. Jurid. This, which is one of the four great Courts of the Kingdom, is held in a Room contiguous to the North-west Angle of *Westminster-hall*; and is denominated from a chequered Cloth, which anciently covered the Table where the Judges, or chief Officers sat; and being coeval with the *Norman Conquest*, it was at first erected by *William the Conqueror*, for the Trial of all Causes relating to the Revenues of the Crown.

The Judges of this Court, at present, are a Chief, and three other Barons, before whom are not only tryed Affairs relating to the Crown; but likewise Matters of Equity, between Subject and Subject. And when at any Time the Barons are equal in different Opinions, concerning the Decision of any Cause, they call to their Assistance the Lord High Treasurer, or Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, who, by his casting Voice, decides in favour of one of the Parties.

#### Faculty Court.

A& Parl. 25 Hen. VIII. In the twenty-fifth of *Henry the Eighth*, Anno 1534, when the Papal Power was abrogated in *England*, this Court was established by Act of Parliament to impower the Archbishop (in lieu of the Pope) to grant Dispensations and Indulgences for eating Flesh upon prohibited Days; to marry without Banns, or on Holy-days; for a Son to succeed his Father in his Benefice; for Non-residence; for having a Plurality of Livings; and for every thing else, formerly granted by the Pope of *Rome*.

No. 108.

#### Finbury Courts.

In this Place are held a Court Leet and a Court Baron, by the Steward of the Manor; wherein is transacted the Business peculiar to each Court.

#### High Court of Parliament.

This is not only the highest, but likewise the most ancient Court of the Kingdom; which, by the *Saxons*, was differently denominated, viz. *Michel Gemote*, and *Witen Gemote*, that is, the great Court, and Council of Wise-men. Cok. Inst. P. 4.

The first Mention I find of this national Council, is that which was held in this City by *Egbert* and *Witblaf*, Kings of *West Saxony* and *Mercia*, in the Year 833, for deliberating upon Ways and Means to oppose the piratical Invasions and destructive Depredations of the *Danes*. Spel. Concil. Tom. 1.

This great Council, which was held twice a Year before the Conquest, consists of the King and three Estates of the Kingdom, viz. the Lords Spiritual, who consist of two Archbishops and twenty-four Bishops; who sit by Virtue of their respective Baronies, which they hold in a political Capacity: The Lords Temporal, who are created by the King's Patent, and therefore can't be reduced to any certain Number: They sit by Descent, or Creation: And the Commons, who, in Number five hundred and fifty-eight, consist of Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, the Representatives of the Commonalty of *Great-Britain*; who, by Virtue of the King's Writs, are elected by the several Shires or Counties, Cities and Boroughs. Cok. Inst. P. 4.

The Power of this High Court is so very great, that it makes, mends, reduces, revives, and abrogates Laws, Statutes and Ordinances concerning Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military. None can begin, continue, or dissolve this Council, but by the King's Authority. The Members of this Council sat together till the fiftieth of *Edward the Third*, Anno 1377, when the Commons removed to the Chapter-house of *Westminster*, in the Cloister of the Abby, now a Repository for publick Records.

The Parliament is the great Corporation, or Body Politick of the Kingdom; and, according to a certain Roll of the same, the Common Council of the Nation. Cok. Insti. P. 4. Rot. Parl. 3 Hen. VI. n. 3.

#### House of Lords Court.

This is the supreme Court of Judicature of the Kingdom; from which lieth no Appeal, and by which all Appeals from other Courts are determined, and Peers of the Realm tryed for Treason, and other Mal-practices; as are also all Persons that are impeached by the House of Commons.

#### King's-Bench Court.

This is the chief of the four great Courts of the Kingdom, and is held in *Westminster-hall*; it has its Name from the King's having anciently presided therein as Judge, assisted by his Justices and Chancellor. Dug. Orig. Jurid.

This was at first a Court itinerant, that attended the King in all his Progresses, till the Year 1258, when *Henry the Third* appointed the same to be held at *Westminster*, till he should otherwise determine; however, it does not appear to have



Rot. Parl.  
28 Ed. I.

have been removed thence during the remaining Part of his Reign. But in the twenty eighth of *Edward the First, Anno 1300*, it was by Parliament enacted, That the Chancellor and Justices of the King's-Bench shall follow his Majesty, so that he might at all Times have near him Persons learned in the Law, for the greater Dispatch of Affairs, upon any Emergency.

The first Person that had the Office of Chief Justice of this Court conferred upon him, was *Robert de Bruis, Anno 1268*, occasioned by the abolishing of the Title of Justiciary of England, which ended in *Philip Basset*.

The Judges of this Court, at present, are a Chief and three other Justices; who hear and determine Causes Criminal, Pleas of the Crown, Civil Actions, Contracts, &c. and who hold their Places as the Judges of the Courts of Common-Pleas and Exchequer do, *quam diu se bene gesserint*.

#### *Marshall's Court.*

This Court, which is held in *Southwark*, under the Knight-Marshall, was at first erected for hearing and determining all Differences that might happen among the Royal Domesticks.

The Judge of this Court is the Knight-Marshall's Steward; to whom belong four Counselors and six Attornies.

#### *Prerogative Court.*

This Court, which is held in *Doctors-Commons*, is denominated from the Prerogative of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; who, by a special Privilege beyond those of his Suffragans, can here try all Disputes that happen to arise concerning Wills and Administrations of Persons who have left Goods to the Value of five Pounds without the Diocese wherein he, or she died; unless such Things are settled by Composition between the Metropolitan and his Suffragans; as in the Dioceses of *London*, where it is ten Pounds.

#### *St. Catharine's Courts.*

To this Hospital, or Precinct, belong two Courts; in the first of which, on *Thursdays*, are weekly try'd Actions of Debt for any Sum. And in the latter, which depends upon the Civil Law, Matters Ecclesiastical.

#### *The Borough Court.*

This, which is a Court of Record by Prescription, is held by the Lord-Mayor's Steward, every *Monday*, at the *Town-hall* on *St. Margaret's-hill* in *Southwark*; where are try'd Actions for any Sum of Money, Damage, Trespas, &c. To this Court belong three Attornies; who are admitted by the Steward.

Besides this, there are three Courts Leet held in the said Borough, for it contains three several Liberties, or Manors, viz. *The great Liberty, the Guildable, and the King's Manor*; wherein are chosen Constables, Ale-conners, and Flesh-tasters; and other Business dispatched, peculiar to such Courts. In this Neighbourhood Courts Leet are likewise kept, viz. at *Lambeth, Bermondsey* and *Rotherhithe*.

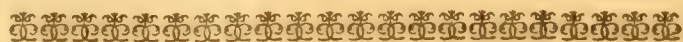
#### *Westminster Court.*

This is a Court-Leet; wherein the Ward-Officers belonging to the City of *Westminster* are

chosen, and the several Nufances occasioned by the Inhabitants presented, &c.

#### *Whitechapel Court.*

This is a Court of Record, belonging to *Stepney Manor*; which is held by the Steward of the Manor, by whom are try'd Actions for any Sum, as well as of Damage, Trespas, &c.



### C H A P. IV.

#### *An Account of Societies, Colleges and Libraries within the City and Suburbs of London.*

##### *Antiquarian Society.*

THE first Society in the City of *London*, that went by this Appellation, was erected about the Year 1580, by divers of the most learned and ingenious Men of the Kingdom; but their Meetings, by divers Accidents, having been frequently obstructed, the Society dwindled and dropt, till the Year 1717, when the same was revived again; since which Time no Interruptions having happened, it is at present incorporated, and is in a very flourishing Condition.

##### *College of Physicians.*

See *Farringdon Ward* within.

##### *Doctors-Commons.*

See *Castle-Baynard Ward*.

##### *Gresham College.*

See *Bishopsgate Ward*.

##### *Royal Society.*

The first that united in this glorious Society were the Honourable *Robert Boyle, Esq*; and Sir *William Petty*, together with *Seth Ward, Wilkins, Wallis, Goddard, Willis, Bathurst* and *Wren*, Doctors of Divinity and Physick, and *Matthew Wren* and Mr. *Rook*; who frequently met in the Apartments of Dr. *Wilkins*, in *Wadham College* at *Oxford*; where the Foundation of the *Royal Society* was laid.

Sprat. Hist.  
Roy. Soci.

The Society, while at *Oxford*, were not only for their learned Productions eminently distinguished at home, but likewise highly revered by the *Literati* abroad.

Ibid.

The Society continued at *Oxford* till about the Year 1658, when the Members thereof were called to divers Parts of the Kingdom, on account of their respective Functions; and the Majority coming to this City, they constantly attended the Astronomical and Geometrical Lectures at *Gresham College*; where being joined by divers Persons of the greatest Learning and Distinction, they continued to meet at the said College once, or twice a Week, till the Death of *Oliver Cromwell*; when, Anarchy succeeding, they were obliged to quit their Place of Meeting, on its being converted into a Barrack, or Military Quarter, for the Reception of Soldiers.

Ibid.

But the Storm being allayed, by the Restoration of King *Charles the Second*, the Society, which had for some Time been, as it were, buried in Oblivion, forsook their gloomy Retreats, and began to reassume their Meetings. And for the more effectual carrying on their great and laudable Design, to purchase Instruments for the performing Experiments, and defraying all necessary Expences for the Support of the Society, they entered into the following Obligation:

Ibid.

"We



Rec. Roy.  
Society.

"We, whose Names are under-written, do consent and agree, that we will meet together Weekly, (if not hindered by necessary Occasions) to consult and debate concerning the promoting of experimental Learning; and that each of us will allow one Shilling, weekly, towards the defraying of occasional Charges. Provided, that if any one, or more of us, shall think fit at any Time, to withdraw; he, or they, shall, after Notice thereof given to the Company, at a Meeting, be freed from this Obligation for the future. December 5, 1660."

Ibid.

The King, willing to encourage so honourable and useful an Enterprize, as a distinguishing Mark of his Affection to the Society, by his Letters Patent of the 22d of April, Anno 1663, constituted them a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Appellation of *The President, Council and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving of Natural Knowledge*.

The said Letters Patent, or Charter, is thus abridged.

Spra. Hist.  
Roy. Soc.

"Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all and to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

"Having long resolved within ourself to promote the Welfare of Arts and Sciences, as well as that of our Territories and Dominions, out of our Princely Affection to all Kinds of Learning, and more particular Favour to philosophical Studies, especially those which endeavour, by solid Experiments, either to reform, or improve Philosophy; to the Intent therefore that these Kinds of Study, which are no where yet sufficiently cultivated, may flourish in our Dominions; and that the learned World may acknowledge us to be, not only the Defender of the Faith, but the Patron and Encourager of all Sorts of useful Knowledge,

"Know ye, that we, out of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have given and granted, and do by these Presents give and grant for us, our Heirs and Successors, that there shall be for ever a Society, consisting of a President, Council and Fellows, which shall be called by the Name of *The President, Council and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving of Natural Knowledge*; of which Society we do, by these Presents, declare ourself to be Founder and Patron. And we do hereby make and constitute the said Society, by the Name, &c. to be a Body Corporate, to be continued under the same Name, in a perpetual Succession; and that they and their Successors (whose Studies are to be employed for the promoting of the Knowledge of natural Things, and useful Arts, by Experiments, to the Glory of God, and Good of Mankind) shall by the aforesaid Name of President, Council, &c. be enabled and made capable in Law, to levy, hold, possess and enjoy, Lands, Tenements, &c. Liberties, Franchises, and Jurisdictions, for Perpetuity, or Terms of Lives, or Years, or any other Way; as also Goods, Chattels, and all other Things of what Nature or Kind soever: And also, by the Name aforesaid, to give, grant, demise, or assign the said Lands, Goods, &c. and to do all things necessary therereabout. And the said Persons, by the Name aforesaid, are enabled to implead, be im-

pleaded, sue, defend, &c. in any Courts, and before any Judges, Officers, &c. whatsoever, of the King, his Heirs, and Successors, in all and singular Actions, real and personal, Pleas, Causes, &c. of what Kind soever, as any of his Subjects within his Kingdom of England, or Corporations of the same, are by Law capable and enabled to do.

"And the said President, Council and Fellows are empowered to have a common Seal for their Use in their Affairs; and from Time to Time to break, change and make anew the same, as shall seem expedient unto them.

"And his Majesty, in Testimony of his Royal Favour towards the said President, Council and Fellows, and of his especial Esteem of them, doth grant a Coat of Arms to them and their Successors, viz. On a Field Argent a Canton of the three Lions of England; for a Crest, an Eagle proper on a ducal Coronet, supporting a Shield charged with the Lions aforesaid; and for Supporters, two Talbots with Coronets on their Necks. The said Arms to be borne, &c. by the said Society upon all Occasions.

"And that his Majesty's Royal Intention may take the better Effect, for the good Government of the said Society from Time to Time, it is established, that the Council aforesaid shall consist of twenty-one Persons (whereof the President for the Time being always to be one); and, that all Persons, which within two Months next ensuing the Date of the said Charter, shall be chosen by the said President and Council; and in all Times after the said two Months, by the President, Council and Fellows, (and noted in a Register to be kept for that Purpose) shall be Fellows of the said Society, and so accounted and called during Life, except by the Statutes of the said Society to be made, any of them shall happen to be removed.

"Moreover, on Behalf of the Society, it is granted unto the President and Council, that they may assemble and meet together in any College, Hall, or other convenient Place in London, or within ten Miles thereof (due and lawful Summons of all the Members of the Council to extraordinary Meetings being always premised); and that they being so met together, have full Power and Authority, from Time to Time, to make, constitute and establish such Laws, Statutes, Orders and Constitutions, which shall appear to them to be good, useful, honest and necessary, according to their Judgments and Discretions, for the Government, Regulation and Direction of the *Royal Society*, and every Member thereof; and to do all Things concerning the Government, Estate, Goods, Lands, Revenues, as also the Business and Affairs of the said Society; all which Laws, Statutes, Orders, &c. so made, his Majesty wills and commands, that they be from Time to Time inviolably observed, according to the Tenor and Effect of them; provided that they be reasonable, and not repugnant, or contrary to the Laws, Customs, &c. of his Kingdom of England.

"Full Power and Authority is also granted, on the Behalf of the Society, to the Council, to erect and build one, or more Colleges within London, or ten Miles thereof, of what Form or Quality soever, for Habitation, Assembling, or Meeting of



of the President, Council and Fellows, about any Affairs and Businesſes of the Society.

“ And if any Abuses, or Differences shall ever hereafter arise and happen about the Government, or Affairs of the Society, whence the Constitution, Progress, and Improvement, or Businesſes thereof may suffer, or be hindered; in such Cases his Majesty assigns and authorizes his right trusty and right well-beloved Cosen and Counsellor, *Edward Earl of Clarendon*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, by himself, during his Life; and after his Decease, the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, the Lord High Treasurer of *England*, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Lord Bishop of *London*, and the two principal Secretaries of State for the Time being, or any four, or more of them, to compose and redress any such Differences, or Abuses.

*An Abstract of the Statutes of the Royal Society.*

Spra. Hist.  
Roy. Soci.

“ Whatever Statute shall be made, or repealed, the making, or repealing of it shall be voted twice, and at two several Meetings of the Council.

“ This Obligation shall be subscribed by every Fellow, or his Election shall be void:

“ We, who have hereunto subscribed, do promise each for himself, that we will endeavour to promote the Good of the *Royal Society of London*, for the Improvement of natural Knowledge, and to pursue the Ends for which the same was founded: That we will be present at the Meetings of the Society, as often as conveniently we can, especially at the anniversary Elections, and upon extraordinary Occasions; and that we will observe the Statutes and Orders of the said Society; provided, that whenever any of us shall signify to the President under his Hand, that he desires to withdraw from the Society, he shall be free from this Obligation for the future.

“ Every Fellow shall pay his Admission Money, and afterwards Contribution towards defraying of the Charges of Observations and Experiments, &c.

“ The ordinary Meetings of the *Royal Society* shall be held once a Week, where none shall be present besides the Fellows, without the Leave of the Society, under the Degree of a Baron in one of his Majesty's three Kingdoms, or of his Majesty's privy Council, or unless he be an eminent Foreigner, and these only with the Leave of the President.

“ The Business of their weekly Meetings shall be, to order, take account, consider and discourse of philosophical Experiments, and Observations: To read, hear, and discourse upon Letters, Reports and other Papers, containing philosophical Matters; as also to view and discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of Nature and Art; and to consider what to deduce from them, or how they be improved for Use, or Discovery.

“ That Experiments be made at the Charge of the Society; two Curators at least shall be appointed for the Inspection of those which cannot be performed before the Society; and by whom the bare Report of Matter of Fact shall be stated and returned.

“ The Election of Fellows shall be made by way of Ballot; and their Admission by a solemn Declaration made by the President of their Election.

“ The Election of the Council and Officers shall be made once a Year; eleven of the present Council shall be continued by Lot, for the next Year, and ten new ones chosen in like manner: Out of this new Council shall be elected a President, Treasurer, and two Secretaries, in the same way.

“ The President shall preside in all Meetings, regulate all Debates of the Society, and Council; state and put Questions; call for Reports and Accounts from Committees, Curators, and others; summon all extraordinary Meetings upon urgent Occasions, and see to the Execution of the Statutes. The Vice-President shall have the same Power in the Absence of the President.

“ The Treasurer, or his Deputy, shall receive and keep Accounts of all Money due to the Society. He shall pay small Sums by order of the President under his Hand; but those that exceed five Pounds, by order of the Council. All Bills of Charges for Experiment shall first be signed by the Curators. The Accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited four times a Year, by a Committee of the Council, and once a Year, by a Committee of the Society.

“ The Secretaries are to take Notes of the Orders, and material Passages of the Meetings; to take care of the Books, Papers and Writings of the Society; to order and direct the Clerks in making Entries of all Matters in the Register, and Journal Books of the Society, or Council; to draw up such Letters as shall be written in their Name, which shall be approved at one of their Meetings; to give notice of the Candidates propounded in order to Election.

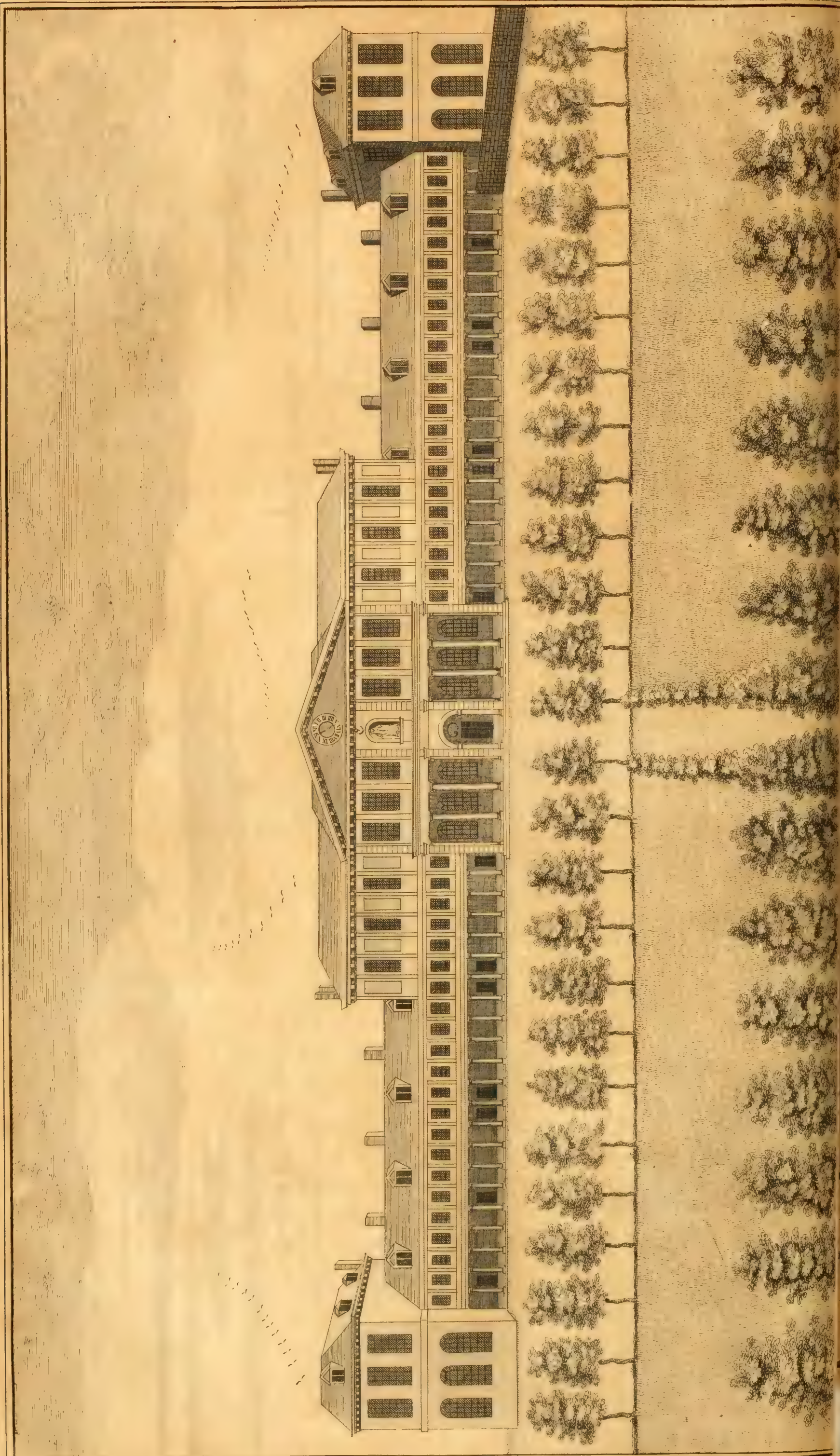
“ The Curators, by Office, shall have a sufficient Allowance for their Encouragement, which shall increase proportionably with the Revenue of the Society; provided, that it exceed not two hundred Pounds a year. They shall be well skilled in philosophical and mathematical Learning, well versed in Observations, Inquiries and Experiments of Nature and Art. They shall take care of the managing of all Experiments, and Observations appointed by the Society, or Council, and report the same, and perform such other Tasks, as the Society, or the Council shall appoint; such as the examining of Sciences, Arts, and Inventions now in Use, and the bringing in Histories of natural and artificial Things, &c. They shall be propounded at least a Month before they are chosen. They shall be examined by the Council before the Election: To their Election every Member of the Society shall be summoned: They shall at first be only elected for a Year of Probation (except they be of known Merit): At the End of the Year, they shall be either elected for Perpetuity, or for a longer Time of Probation, or wholly rejected.

“ The Causes of ejecting a Curator shall be the same with ejecting a Fellow, or for fraudulent Dealing, and Negligence in the Affairs of the Society, provided that he shall first receive three respective Admonitions. If any Curator shall be disabled





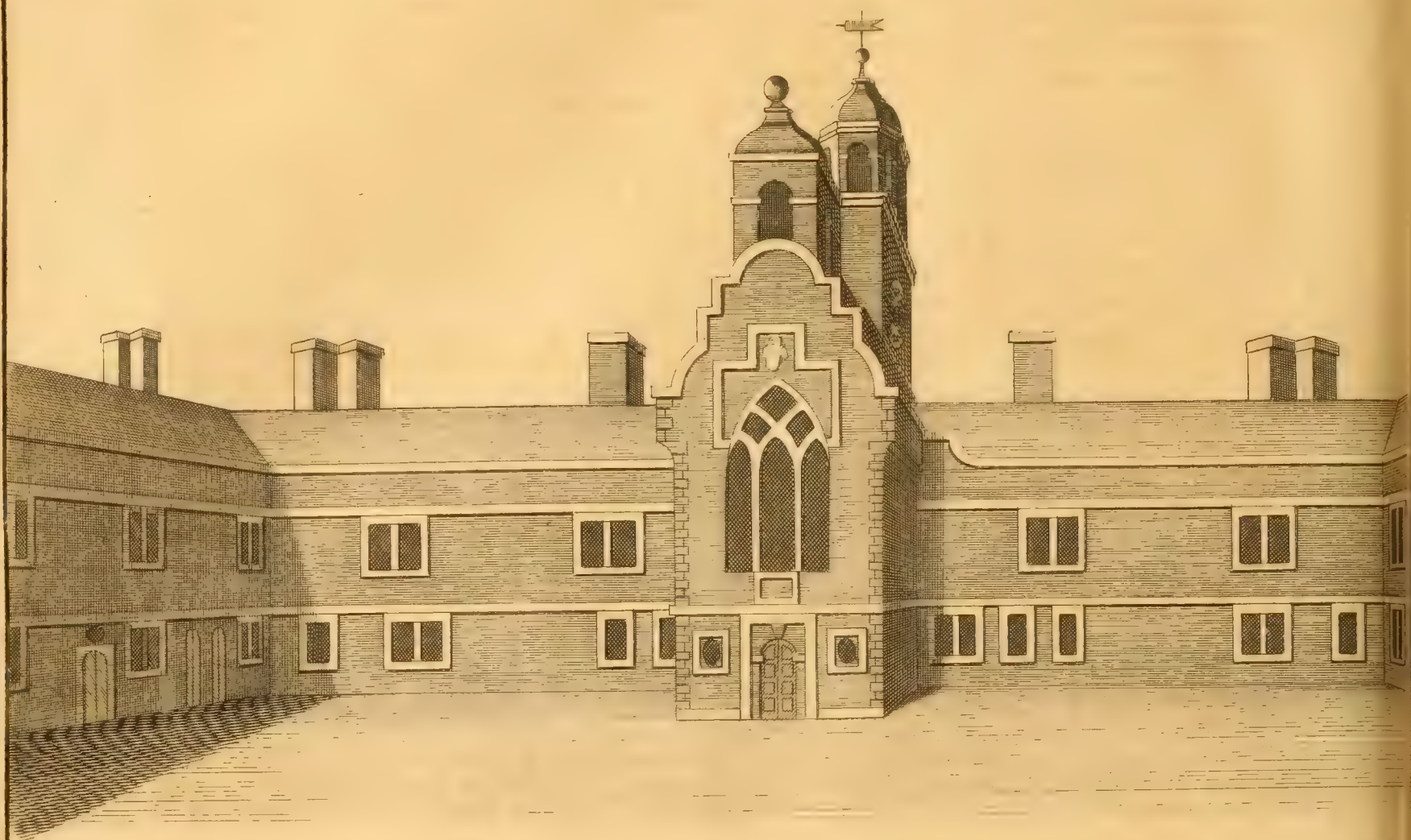












*Fishmongers' Almshouses, at Newington Butts, SURRY*



*Bancrofts' Almshouses, in Bow-Row.*



disabled by Age, Infirmity, or Casualty, in the Service of the Society, some Provision shall be made for him during Life, if his Condition requires it, according as the Council shall think fit.

“ The Clerk shall constantly attend all Meetings; he shall follow the Directions of the Secretaries, in registering, and entering all Matters that shall be appointed; he shall not communicate any thing contained in their Books, to any that is not a Fellow. He shall have a certain Rate for what he copies, and a yearly Stipend for his Attendance.

“ The Printer shall take care for the printing such Books as shall be committed to him by Order of the Society, or Council; and therein he shall observe their Directions, as to the Correction of the Edition, the Number of Copies, the Form, or Volume, &c.

“ The Operators of the Society, when they have any of their Work under their Hands, shall not undertake the Work of any other Persons, which may hinder the Business of the Society. They shall have Salaries for their Attendance.

“ The common Seal of the Society shall be kept in a Chest, with three Locks, and three different Keys, by the President, Treasurer, and one of the Secretaries. The Deeds of the Society shall be passed in Council, and sealed by them and the President.

“ The Books that concern the Affairs of the Society shall be the Charter-Book, Statute-Book, Journal Books, Letter Books, and Register Books, for the entering of philosophical Observations, Histories, Discourses, Experiments, and Inventions.

“ The Names of Benefactors shall be honourably mentioned in a Book provided for that Purpose.

“ In case of Death, or Recess of any Fellow, the Secretaries are to note in the Margent of the Register, over-against their Names.

“ The Causes of Ejection shall be, contemptuous Disobedience to the Statutes and Orders of the Society, defaming, or malicious defaming the same. This shall be declared by the President at one of the Meetings, and the Ejection recorded.

When these Statutes were presented to King *Charles* the Second for his Approbation, he was not only graciously pleased to approve of the same, but likewise to subscribe himself their Founder and Patron. And the Duke of *York* and Prince *Rupert* at the same Time declared themselves Fellows.

The sixth Statute above recited, relating to the Election of Fellows, not being deemed effectual to prevent Persons unqualified from being chosen Members of the Society; therefore a new Statute was made, ordaining, that every Person for the future (not a Peer, or Foreigner of Distinction) desiring to be admitted a Fellow, be recommended by an Attestation under the Hands of three, or more Members, setting forth his Name, Place of Habitation, his Qualifications, Works and Productions; which is to be put up in the assembly Room at ten several Meetings, to give each Member an Opportunity of inquiring into the Character of the Candidate, before they

proceed to ballot. But all Peers of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and their Sons, together with all Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, are eligible, at the Recommendation of one Member, and to be elected as soon as proposed.

The *Royal Society* thus happily established, Men of all Ranks and Professions vied to promote its Designs, by communicating every thing within their Power relating to natural and artificial Discoveries.

This Society was no sooner incorporated by King *Charles* the Second, its Founder and Patron, than he presented the same with a stately Gilt Silver Mace, to be carried before the President. And his Majesty, as a farther Proof of his sincere Attachment, by his Letters Patent of the 8th of *April*, Anno 1667, gave to the Society *Chelsea College*, with its Appurtenances, and twenty-six, or twenty-seven Acres of Land surrounding the same. But the Society not having converted Part thereof into a Physick-Garden as was intended, and the King having resolved to erect an Hospital for old and maimed Soldiers, thought no Place more proper for such a Design than this College; therefore he proposed to purchase the same, which being agreed to, on the 8th of *February* 1681, the Sum of thirteen hundred Pounds was paid to the Society for the same.

The *Museum* belonging to the Society was founded by *Daniel Colwall*, Esq; in the Year 1677, who gave his great and curious Collection of natural and artificial Rarities, which compose the greatest Part of the Catalogue, published Anno 1681, by Dr. *Grew*, under the Title of *Museum Regalis Societatis*. But these Curiosities, by the generous Benefaction of other curious Persons, are now increased to above six times the Number of those already published.

Upon the Society's Removal from *Gresham College* to their House in *Crane-court* in *Fleet-street*, *Richard Waller*, Esq; one of the Secretaries of the Incorporation, at his own Expence, in the Year 1711, erected the Repository in the Garden for the Reception of the said Rarities, which are beautifully disposed therein for the Entertainment of the Curious. It abounds with a great Variety of the following Species of Rarities, viz. Human, Quadrupedes, Birds, Fowls, Palmipedes, Eggs, Nests, Fishes, Viviparous, Oviparous, Exanguinous, scaled and shelled, double and multiple, Insects, Reptiles, Woods, Stalks and Roots, Fruits of all Sorts, Mosses, Mushrooms, Plants, Spunges, &c. animal and vegetable Bodies petrified, Corals and other marine Productions, Fossils, Gems, Stones irregular, Metals, Antimony, Mercury and other metallick Bodies, Salts, Sulphurs, Oils and Earths, Philosophical and Mathematical Instruments, *Indian*, *American*, and other Weapons, with a Variety of Apparel, &c.

This Society, by the above-mentioned Royal and other Benefactions, the Admission Money, and annual Contributions of its Members, is in so flourishing a Condition, that they apply'd to his late Majesty King *George* the First, for an additional Privilege to purchase, in Mortmain, one thousand Pounds, instead of two hundred Pounds per Annum; which he was graciously pleased to grant by his Royal Licence of the



17th of December, Anno 1724, for the perpetual Support of the Society.

*Sion College.*

See *Cripplegate Ward*.

*The Society for the Encouragement of Learning.*

Divers Gentlemen, having for some Time considered how they might be serviceable to Learning, proposed to their Friends the raising a Sum of Money by way of Subscription, for printing such Works as shall be judged convenient, on easy Terms, for the Benefit of Authors. The Scheme being approved of, the Sum proposed to be subscribed by each Person was ten Guineas at least.

This Project met with such Encouragement, that in the Space of a few Months one hundred and eight Subscriptions were made; wherefore the Subscribers, at a general Meeting on the third of February 1736, formed themselves into a Society, and chose, from among themselves, a President, Vice-president, two Trustees, five Auditors, a Committee of twenty-four, a Treasurer and Secretary; and drew up certain Constitutions for their good Regulation; among which are, That every Member shall annually contribute two Pounds two Shillings, toward the Support of the Society; and that every Member, upon his paying the Sum of ten Pounds ten Shillings, shall be discharged from the said Contribution, and all other Charges relating to the Society. And for all the Works that shall be printed by the Society, the several Authors shall give Security, which after the Payment of the Money advanced, with an Interest of five *per Cent.* the same, with the remaining Copies of the several Books, to be delivered to their respective Authors.

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## C H A P. V.

### *Of the Publick Libraries.*

AS Books may justly be termed the Basis of Learning, I shall, in Alphabetical Order, subjoin the Accounts of the several Publick Libraries within the Bill of Mortality.

#### *Castle-street Library.*

This Library was founded in the Year 1683, by *Thomas Tennison*, D. D. Vicar of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, (and since Archbishop of *Canterbury*) for the Use of his School under the same. It is placed in a spacious Room, and consists of about four thousand Volumes in divers Faculties, but more especially in Divinity and History.

#### *College of Heralds Library.*

This Library, belonging to the Society of Heralds, is kept in their College on *St. Bennet's-bill*, and consists of a very considerable Number of Books relating to Antiquities and Heraldry; which were much increased by the late Benefaction of *Ralph Sheldon*, Esq;

#### *College of Physicians Library.*

This Library, which is kept in the Physicians magnificent College in *Warwick-lane*, was founded by the Marquis of *Dorchester*, in the Year 16 . It has been considerably increased by the Benefactions

of others, and contains at present four thousand nine hundred and forty Books.

#### *Cotton's Library.*

This Library, which was lately kept in a handsome Gallery within that of the King's, adjoining to the South Cloister of *Westminster-Abby*, consists of a great and most curious Collection of very valuable Manuscripts, relating to the Antiquities of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, &c. collected by that judicious and excellent Antiquary Sir *Robert Cotton*, who bequeathed the same to his Son Sir *Thomas*, and after his Decease to his Grandson Sir *John*; who giving it to the Publick, an Act of Parliament was made in the Year 1701, for securing the same, intituled, *An Act for the better settling and preserving the Library kept in the House at Westminster called Cotton-house in the Name and Family of the Cottons, for the Benefit of the Publick.* However, proper Care not being taken, according to the Directions of the said Act, it became a great Sufferer by Fire, on the 23d of October, Anno 1731, whereby ninety-nine Volumes were destroyed, and one hundred and eleven much damaged.

Pursuant to the Statute aforesaid, upon the Death of the said Sir *John Cotton*, the Library, together with the Coins, Medals, and other Rarities, contained in a Schedule thereunto belonging, were vested in Trustees; who have made divers Orders for the good Regulation thereof; and also, for appointing a Person well read in Antiquities to have the Custody of the same, upon his giving five hundred Pounds Security for his Fidelity; to which Purpose he is likewise obliged to take an Oath before the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, at his Admission.

This curious and inestimable Collection, before the late Fire, consisted of nine hundred and fifty-eight Volumes of original Charters, Grants, Instruments, Letters of Sovereign Princes, Transactions between this and other Kingdoms and States, Genealogies, Histories, Registers of Monasteries, Remains of *Saxon* Laws, the Book of *Genesis*, thought to be the most ancient *Greek* Copy extant, and said to have been writ by *Origen*, in the second Century; and the curious *Alexandrian* Manuscript of the Old and New Testament, all in *Greek* Capitals, said to have been writ in the third Century.

The Trustees appointed for the Care of this Library are in Number seven, viz. the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench for the Time being; and four others, at the Nomination of the Heir Male of the *Cotton* Family. The Books were deposited in the Old Dormitory at *Westminster*. But by a late Act of Parliament are, with Sir *Hans Sloane's* Musæum, to be preserved in *Montague-house, Bloomsbury-square*.

The great and valuable Library of the curious Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. deceased, and late President of the *Royal Society*, amount to upwards of forty-two thousand Volumes; which, together with his vast Treasure of Rarities, both natural and artificial, are probably the greatest and most valuable Collections that are, or perhaps ever were upon Earth, made by a private Gentleman.

Act Parl.  
12 & 13  
Will. III.



*The Names and Numbers of the several Rarities contained in the Musæum of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. and President of the Royal Society.*

|                                                        |   |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|
| Earths, Sands, Salts, &c.                              | — | 853   |
| Bitumens, Sulphurs, Ambers, Amber-greese, &c.          | — | 326   |
| Metals and Mineral Ores, &c.                           | — | 1903  |
| Tales, Mice, &c.                                       | — | 245   |
| Cryftals, Sparrs, &c.                                  | — | 1553  |
| Flints, Stones, &c.                                    | — | 917   |
| Precious Stones, Agats, Jaspers, &c.                   | — | 2052  |
| Corals, Spunges, &c.                                   | — | 1175  |
| Vegetables                                             | — | 10469 |
| <i>Hortus Siccus</i> , or Volumes of dried Vegetables  | — | 296   |
| Infects                                                | — | 4192  |
| <i>Humana</i> , as <i>Calculi</i> , Anatomical, &c.    | — | 672   |
| <i>Testacea</i> , or Shells, &c.                       | — | 5402  |
| <i>Echim</i> , or Sea Urchins, &c.                     | — | 544   |
| <i>Crustacea</i> , or Crabs, &c.                       | — | 329   |
| Fishes and their Parts                                 | — | 1365  |
| <i>Stellæ Marinæ</i> , &c.                             | — | 161   |
| Birds and their Parts                                  | — | 749   |
| <i>Asteriæ</i> , <i>Trochi</i> , <i>Entrochi</i> , &c. | — | 217   |
| Eggs of different Species                              | — | 241   |
| Quadrupedes, &c.                                       | — | 1591  |
| Miscellaneous Things, natural, &c.                     | — | 1698  |
| Vipers, Serpents, &c.                                  | — | 462   |
| Antiquities, viz. Urns, Instruments, &c.               | — | 669   |
| Seals, &c.                                             | — | 97    |
| Pictures and Drawings                                  | — | 367   |
| Mathematical Instruments                               | — | 55    |
| Vessels, &c. of Agate, Jasper, &c.                     | — | 535   |
| Coins and Medals ancient and modern                    | — | 25941 |
| Books of Drawing in Miniature, illuminated             | — | 234   |
| Volumes of Prints                                      | — | 929   |
| MSS. Physick, Nat. Hist. Travels, &c.                  | — | 3113  |
| Number Total                                           | — | 69352 |

*Doctors-Commons Library.*

The Library belonging to this College was greatly increased by the Addition of that of Sir John Gibson, some Time Judge of the Prerogative-Office; which was given by James Gibson, Esquire, one of his Descendants, and Town-clerk of this City.

This Library is and must continue in a growing Condition; seeing that every Bishop, at the Time of his Consecration, gives at least twenty Pounds, and some fifty, towards purchasing Books for the same.

*Gray's-inn Library.*

This Library, which is kept in Coney-court, in Gray's-inn, consists of a considerable Number of Books in divers Languages and Faculties, but especially in Law, for the Use of the Gentlemen of the Inn.

*Inner-temple Library.*

This Library is not so remarkable for printed Books, as 'tis for Manuscripts; which were given to it by William Petyt, Esq; late Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London.

*Lambeth Library.*

This Library, which is in the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace at Lambeth, was founded by Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of that See in the

Year 1610, who by Will devised all his Books for the Use of his Successors, Archbishops of Canterbury. It was greatly increased by the Benefactions of the Archbishops Abbot, Skeldon and Tennison, and consists of fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-two printed Books, and upwards, and six hundred and seventeen Volumes in Manuscript.

*Lincoln's-inn Library.*

This Library is kept in the old Buildings in Lincoln's-inn, and consists of a handsome Collection of Books in divers Languages and Faculties.

*Middle-temple Library.*

This Library, which is kept in Garden-court Ahl. Will. in the Middle-temple, was founded by the Will of Robert Ashley, Esq; of the 27 September, Anno 1641, who therein bequeathed his own Library for that Purpose; and the Sum of three hundred Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchase for the Maintenance of a Librarian, who must be a Student of the Society, by the Benchers whereof he is elected into that Office.

Mr. Ashley likewise bequeathed all his Furniture, to be disposed of for the Benefit of his said Library; the Number of Volumes therein at present (A. D. 1738) amount to three thousand nine hundred and eighty-two, in most Branches of Literature, but more especially in Law and Parliamentary Affairs; and the same continuing to increase, by the Benefactions of Authors, and others, 'tis like to become a numerous and serviceable Collection.

This Library, except in the Dead of the Long Vacation, is duly kept open from ten in the Morning till one in the Afternoon, and from two in the Afternoon till six in the Summer, and four in the Winter.

*Redcross-street Library.*

This Library was founded by Daniel Williams, D. D. a Presbyterian Divine of this City; who, by his last Will of the twenty-sixth of June, Anno 1711, among other considerable Legacies, bequeathed all his Books, to be set up in a publick Library, for the Reception of which, a Freehold House was either to be purchased, or erected, with an Apartment therein for the Librarian, and a Salary of ten-Pounds *per Annum*.

In pursuance of this Will, Ground was purchased, and a magnificent Building erected in Redcross-street without Cripplegate, with a stately and spacious Room therein, capacious enough for the Reception of forty thousand Volumes.

*Royal-Society Library.*

This choice and valuable Library, formerly Rec. Roy. Societ. belonging to the noble Family of Arundel, was given to the Royal Society by the truly generous and honourable Henry Howard, (afterwards Duke of Norfolk) of the County of Norfolk, Esq; on the second of January, Anno 1666. This Collection originally was (kept at the City of Buda) Part of the Royal Library, belonging to the Kings of Hungary; which, upon the Demise of Matthias Corvinus, the last King of the Hungarian Race, was disposed of; about two Thirds whereof being bought by the Emperor, they are now in the Imperial Library at Vienna; and this Part coming to Bilibaldus Perkeymberus of Nuremberg, it was bought



bought of him by the Earl of *Arundel*, on his Return from his Embassy to the Imperial Court.

This fine Collection consists of three thousand two hundred and eighty-seven printed Books, in most Languages and all Faculties; and are chiefly the first Editions of Books, soon after the Invention of Printing. And the valuable and choice Collection of *Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Turkish* and other rare Manuscripts, consists of five hundred and fifty-four Volumes; which, together with the former are thought to be of such a Value, as cannot be paralleled, for the Smallness of their Number.

The noble and generous Benefactor, at the Time of his Donation, desired, that the commemorial Inscription of *Ex dono Henrici Howard Norfolciensis*, might be put in each Book: And that in case the Society should happen to fail, the said Library should revert to his Family. The first of which the Society not only readily complied with, but some Time after caused the following Inscription to be put up in the Library:

*Bibliotheca Norfolciana.*

*Excellentissimus Princeps Henricus Howard, Dux Norfolciæ, Comes Marechallus Angliæ, Comes Arundeliæ, Suriæ, Norfolciæ, & Norwici, &c. Heros, propter Familiæ Antiquitatem, Animi Dotes, Corporis Dignitatem, pene incomparabilis, Bibliothecam banc instructissimam (quæ hætenus Arundeliana appellabatur) Regiæ Societati Dono dedit, & perpetuo sacram esse voluit.*

*Huic,*

*Pro eximia erga se Liberalitate, Societas*

*Regia Tabulam hanc, devotæ*

*Mentis Testem, fixit;*

*Præside Josepho Williamson,*

*Equite Aurato.*

*A. D. MDCLXXIX.*

The *Arundelian*, or *Norfolk* Library above-mentioned, occupying a very large Room in the Society's House in *Crane-court* in *Fleet-street*, another curious and valuable Collection of Books, left the Society in the Year 1715, by the Will of their late Secretary, *Francis Aston*, Esq; together with the numerous Benefactions of the Works of the learned Members, in all Faculties, especially in Natural and Experimental Philosophy, amounting to three thousand six hundred and twenty-five, are placed in another Room, in beautiful Glass Cases: And it far excels all the publick Libraries of this City, in point of Goodness and Value.

#### *St. Paul's Library.*

This Library, which is in a very noble and magnificent Room over the Consistory in the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, contains a fine Collection of Books in all Sciences and many Languages, both printed and manuscript, to the Number of seven thousand Volumes.

#### *Sion-College Library.*

As *Sion College* was founded by *Dr. White*, for the Use of the *London* Clergy, so was the Library (by Accident) in like manner, by *John Simpson*, Rector of *St. Olave's*, *Hart-street*, and Executor to the said *Dr. White*. It is at present in a flourishing Condition, containing about fifteen thousand Books, in most Languages and Faculties, both printed and manuscript. See *Cripplegate Ward*.

#### *Surgeons Library.*

This Library, belonging to the Company of Surgeons, is kept in their Hall or Theatre in the *Old-Bailey*, and consists of a handsome Collection of Books in divers Languages and Faculties, but more especially in those of *Physick* and *Surgery*, for the Use of the Faculty.

#### *The King's Library.*

This Library, which was founded by *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*, eldest Son to King *James I.* seems to have been but little regarded, by the small Number of its Books; for the printed only amount to about ten thousand two hundred, and the Manuscripts to about eighteen hundred; which, till the Fire which happened on the twenty-third of *October*, *Anno 1731*, were kept in the same House with the *Cottonian* Library, and suffered but little by that Fire. The Books are at present kept in the *Old Dormitory* at *Westminster*.

#### *The Queen's Library.*

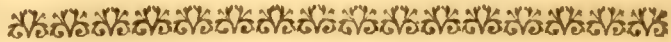
This magnificent Building was erected by that great Encourager of Learning, her late Majesty Queen *Caroline*, and Royal Consort to his present Majesty King *George II.* into which the Books were put in the Month of *October*, *Anno 1737*. As this is a very stately and sumptuous Room, so it is well furnished with a choice Collection of modern Books in divers Languages; which consist of about four thousand five hundred, finely bound, and beautifully placed, with Brass Net-work before them.

#### *Westminster Library.*

This Library, which is kept in the Eastern Cloister of *Westminster-abbey*, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church, and consists of a handsome Collection of Books in most Languages and Faculties, about six thousand in Number.

Notwithstanding the many publick Libraries within the City and Suburbs of *London*, the private Collections are so great and numerous, that it is scarce to be questioned, but they excel those of all other Countries. However, without mentioning the many great Libraries of the Nobility, Gentry, and Gentlemen of the Long Robe, or those of Merchants and Tradesmen, (tho' to my own Knowledge, divers of the latter amount to above one thousand Pounds each in Value) I shall content myself with mentioning only one of the principal, viz.

The celebrated Library collected by the late Earl of *Sunderland*, and now in Possession of his eldest Son, the Duke of *Marlborough*, is, with good Reason, thought to surpass all other private Collections whatsoever.



### C H A P. VI.

*An Account of the several Hospitals and Alms-houses within the Cities and Suburbs of London.*

#### *Alleyn's Alms-house.*

*Edward Alleyn*, a Player, or Comedian of this City, and Founder of *Dulwich-hospital*, about the Year 1614, erected an Alms-house, consisting of ten Rooms, at the West End



of *St. Botolph's Bishopsgate* in *Petty France*, for the Reception of so many poor Men and Women; who are allowed about forty Shillings *per Annum*; and every other Year, the Men have Coats and Breeches, and the Women Gowns and Petticoats. But *Petty France* being rebuilt, and converted into *New-Broad-street*, &c. this House, in the Year 1730, was forced to make way to the new Passage leading to *Bishopsgate-street*. Wherefore a new Building was erected in *Lamb-alley* in *Bishopsgate-street*, for the Accommodation of the said poor People; whose annual Allowance amounts to about twenty-eight Pounds.

*Alleyn's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in *Pest-house-lane* near *Old-street*, was founded by the aforefaid *Edward Alleyn*, about the Year 1616, for ten poor Men and Women; who receive six Pence *per Week* each, and every other Year Coats and Gowns; the Charge whereof amounts to about twenty-two Pounds *per Annum*.

*Alleyn's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in *Soap-yard* in *Dead-man's-place* in *Southwark*, was also founded by the said *Edward Alleyn*, about the Year 1616, for the Use of ten poor Men and Women, with an Allowance of six Pence *per Week* only; which amounts to thirteen Pounds *per Annum*.

*Amyas's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in *George-yard* in *Old-street*, was erected in the Year 1655, by *Susan Amyas*, of *London*, Widow, for the Habitation of eight poor single Men, or Women; who have an Allowance of four Pounds *per Ann.* each. One Pound, for Water; six Pounds, for Coals; and twenty Shillings for one of the eight to read Prayers daily; together, forty Pounds *per Annum*.

*Aske's Hospital.*

This magnificent Hospital, situate at *Hoxton*, was erected in the Year 1692, by the Company of *Haberdashers*, pursuant to the Will of *Robert Aske*, Esq; and Member of the said Fraternity; who, for the Building and Endowing of the same, left the said Company upwards of thirty thousand Pounds, for the maintaining at Bed and Board twenty poor *Haberdashers*, and twenty Boys; who are to be taught besides: But a Moiety of this Sum being shamefully squandered, in erecting an Edifice fitter for a Palace than an Alms-house, to the great Reproach of those concerned, the Company were obliged to turn off the Boys for several Years. Had this great Sum of Money been prudently managed, the Company, instead of discharging the Boys, might not only have erected a handsome and convenient Building for an Hospital; but likewise have kept a much greater Number upon the Foundation.

Each of the Pensioners in this Hospital have very handsome Apartments, consisting of three Rooms with proper Diet and Firing. Three Pounds in Money yearly, and a Gown every second Year: Which, together with the Salaries of the Chaplain, Clerk, Butler, Porter, and other Domesticks, amounts to about eight hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

*Ayre's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, in *White's-alley* in *Coleman-street*, was founded by *Christopher Ayre*, a Merchant of this City, for six poor Men and their Wives; and committed the Trust thereof to the Company of *Leather-sellers*; who pay each Couple four Pounds *per Annum*.

*Badger's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate at *Hoxton*, was founded by *Allen Badger*, Anno 1698, for six poor Men and their Wives; who are only allowed twenty Shillings *per Annum* each Couple.

*Bancroft's Alms-house.*

This beautiful Alms-house, School, and Chapel, situate at *Mile-end*, were erected by the Company of *Drapers* of this City, in the Year 1735, pursuant to the Will of *Francis Bancroft*, dated the 18th of *March*, Anno 1727, who bequeathed to the said Company the Sum of twenty-eight thousand Pounds, and upwards, in real and personal Estates, in Trust; for purchasing a Site, and building thereon an Alms-house, with convenient Apartments for twenty-four Almsmen, a Chapel and School-room for one hundred poor Boys, and two Dwelling-houses for the Masters of the said School, and for endowing the same.

Banc.  
Will.

He likewise ordered, that each of his said twenty-four Almsmen should have eight Pounds, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Gown of Baize every third Year; and the School-boys to be clothed, and taught to read, write, and account, for which the two Masters are to have a Salary of thirty Pounds *per Annum* each, with their respective Houses to dwell in; and twenty Pounds yearly, for Coals and Candles for the Use of the said Masters and Schools; with a sufficient Allowance for Books, Paper, Pens and Ink; five Pounds for a Dinner to the Committee of the Court of Assistants, at their annual Visitation of the said School and Alms-house; three Pounds ten Shillings for two half-yearly Sermons, to be preached in the Parish Churches of *St. Helen*, and *St. Michael, Cornhill*, or elsewhere, in Commemoration of this Foundation; out of which the Minister is to have twenty, the Reader ten, and the Clerk and Sexton two Shillings and six Pence each, for each Sermon; at which are to be present the Almsmen, and Boys, who are to be catechized by the Reader on all such Occasions. And the Boys, when put out Apprentices, to have four Pounds given with each; but if to Service, only two Pounds ten Shillings, to buy them Cloaths.

Ibid.

The Founder, *Francis Bancroft*, was a Grandson of Archbishop *Bancroft*, tho' reduced, and was for many Years one of the Lord-Mayor's Officers of this City; in which Office he acquired an Estate of twenty-eight thousand Pounds.

*Bancroft's* Monument in the Church of *St. Helen, Bishopsgate-street*, which is of a square sepulchral Form, has the following Inscription:

“ The Ground, whereon this Tomb stands, “ was purchased of this Parish, in the Year 1723, “ by *Francis Bancroft*, Esq; for the Interment of “ himself and Friends only, (and was confirmed “ to him by a Faculty from the Dean and Chap- “ ter of *St. Paul's, London*, the same Year) and “ in his Life-time he erected this Tomb, Anno



“ 1726, and settled Part of his Estate in *London* and *Middlesex*, for beautifying and keeping the same in Repair for ever”.

*Baremere's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in *Alms-house-yard* in *Hoxton*, was built about the Year 1701, by Mr. *Baremere*, a Presbyterian Minister, for eight poor Women, who have only a yearly Allowance of half a Chaldron of Coals each.

*Baron's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in *Elbow-lane*, *Shadwell*, was founded in the Year 1682, by *George Baron*, for the Habitation of fifteen poor Women; who endowed the same with five Pounds four Shillings *per Annum* for Bread.

*Bayning's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, in *Gun-powder-alley* in *Crutched-friars*, was erected in the Year 1631, by *Paul Viscount Sudbury*, for ten poor House-keepers; but whether ever endowed I cannot learn: But the same being surrendered to the Parish, 'tis used as a common Alms-house for the same.

*Beech-lane Alms-house.*

This Alms-house was erected by the Company of Drapers about the Year 1540, pursuant to the Will of the Lady *Anne Askew*, Relict of Sir *Christopher Askew*, Mayor of this City, Anno 1533, for eight poor Widows, Members of the said Fraternity, who are allowed three Pounds *per Annum* each, and half a Chaldron of Coals.

*Bermeeter's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, in *St. John's-street*, in the Hamlet of *Betnal-green*, was founded by Mr. *Bermeeter*, some Time Town Clerk of the said Hamlet, for six poor Women, and endowed the same with thirty Pounds *per Annum*; but the Estate being in Houses, a considerable Sum has been lately laid out on the same; wherefore one Moiety of the Rent is appropriated to discharge that Incumbrance, till which Time the Pensioners only receive two Pounds ten Shillings *per Annum* each.

*Bethlem Hospital.*

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

This Hospital, originally a Priory, was founded Anno 1247, by *Simon Fitzmary*, some time Sheriff of *London*, on the East Side of that Part of the Mere, or Moor, (now the Quarters of *Moorfields* and Burial Ground in *Old Bethlem*) from which it was divided by a large and deep Ditch. See *Bishopsgate Ward*.

This Hospital, on Account of its bad Situation, small Dimensions, and ruinous Condition, being deemed unfit for the Entertainment of such miserable Creatures, occasioned the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, in the Year 1675, to lay the Foundation of the present stately Fabrick in *Moorfields* for their Reception; and which, tho' the most spacious and magnificent of its kind, yet it was only fifteen Months in erecting, as appears by an Inscription in the Front thereof; the Charge of which amounted to about seventeen thousand Pounds. This noble Structure is in Length five hundred and forty Feet, and in Breadth forty, wherein are contained a great Number of convenient Cells, or Rooms for the Accommodation of the Unfortunate, who are at present maintained therein without any Charge to their Friends, other

than that of Bedding, which the unhappy Objects are daily destroying.

At each End of this stately Edifice are erected, by the charitable Contributions of the Citizens, two beautiful Wings, or spacious Buildings for the Reception of poor incurable Lunaticks. Before this magnificent Structure is a pleasant Garden, inclosed by a stately Wall of about seven hundred Feet in Length.

I shall subjoin a Septenary Account of this Hospital, wherein will be shewn the Number of Persons admitted, cured, discharged, and remaining in the same, in the several Years of the said Septenary.

*A Septenary Account of Bethlehem Hospital.*

| Years.         | Admitted. | Cured. | Buried. | Remaining. |                   |
|----------------|-----------|--------|---------|------------|-------------------|
| 1728           | 78        | 71     | 12      | 135        | Hosp. An.<br>Acc. |
| 1729           | 87        | 75     | 19      | 127        |                   |
| 1730           | 133       | 83     | 36      | 140        |                   |
| 1731           | 142       | 105    | 28      | 165        |                   |
| 1732           | 107       | 87     | 29      | 158        |                   |
| 1733           | 123       | 100    | 13      | 168        |                   |
| 1734           | 140       | 107    | 33      | 172        |                   |
| Numb. Tot. 810 |           | 628    | 170     | 1065       |                   |

The annual Charge for the Support of this Hospital, by the Account of the Disbursements thereof in the Year 1729, appears to be two thousand eight hundred and twenty-four Pounds sixteen Shillings and six Pence.

This Hospital being united to that of *Bridewell*, they have the same President, Governors, (whose Number is about two hundred) Treasurer, Clerk, Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary; but each has a Steward and inferior Officers peculiar to itself.

*Bourne's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, in *Kingsland-road*, was erected by the Company of Framework-Knitters in the Year 1734, pursuant to the Will of *Thomas Bourne*, Esq; Anno 1730, who bequeathed to the said Company one thousand Pounds to purchase Ground, and erect a Building thereon of twelve Rooms, for the Entertainment of twelve poor Freemen, or their Widows, and endowed the same with two thousand Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchase of eighty Pounds *per Annum*.

*Bridewell Hospital.*

This Hospital was antiently a Royal Palace. See *Farringdon Ward without*.

*A Septenary Account of Bridewell Hospital.*

| Years.           | Vagrants, &c. committed. | Apprentices maintained. |                   |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1728             | 257                      | 95                      | Hosp. An.<br>Acc. |
| 1729             | 179                      | 84                      |                   |
| 1730             | 331                      | 87                      |                   |
| 1731             | 572                      | 97                      |                   |
| 1732             | 673                      | 95                      |                   |
| 1733             | 612                      | 102                     |                   |
| 1734             | 325                      | 91                      |                   |
| Numb. Total 2949 |                          | 651                     |                   |

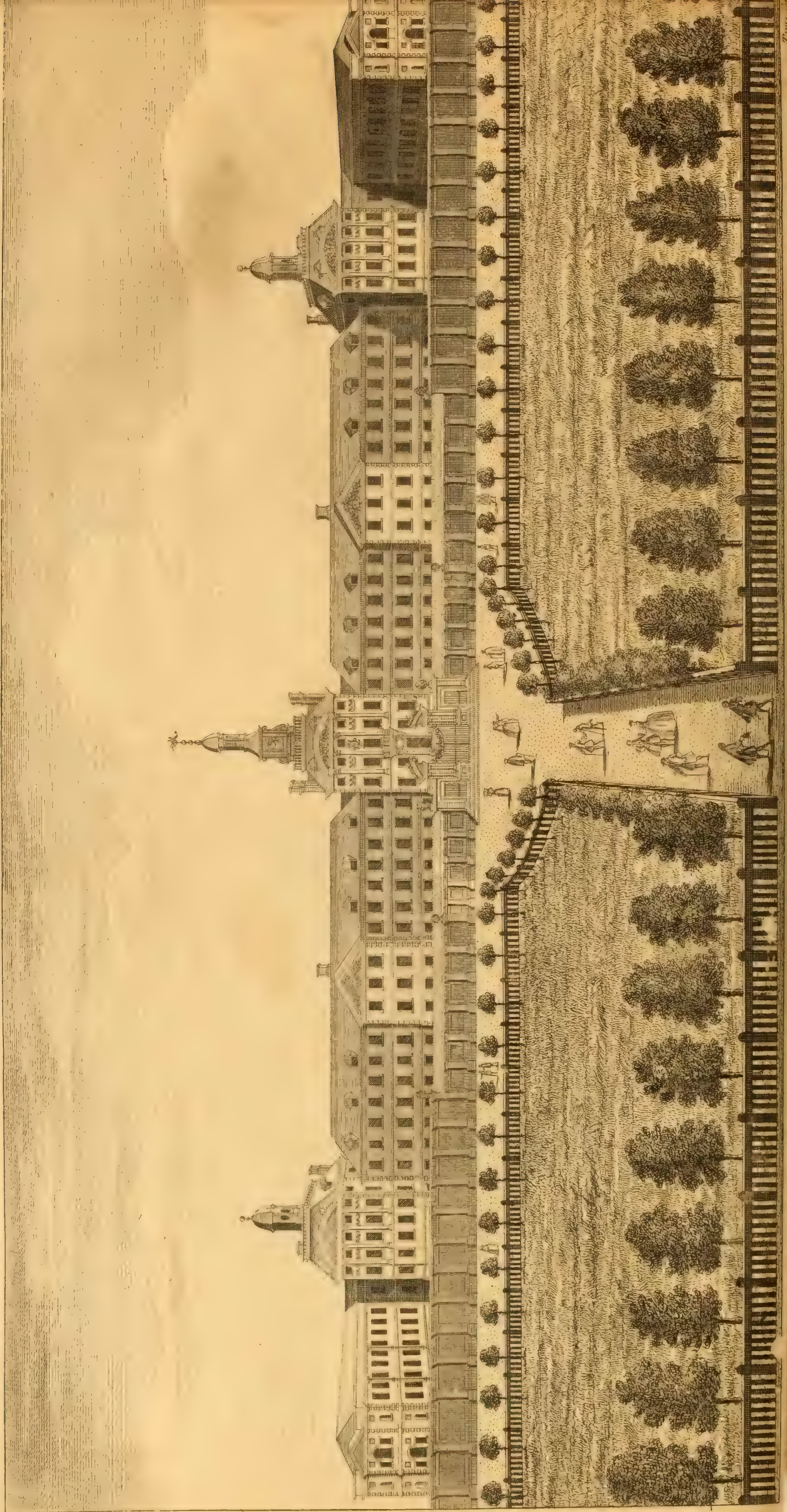
By an Account of the Disbursements of this Hospital in the Year 1729, the Annual Charge thereof appears to be, eighteen hundred and ninety-one Pounds seven Shillings and eight Pence.

Clerk  
Acc.







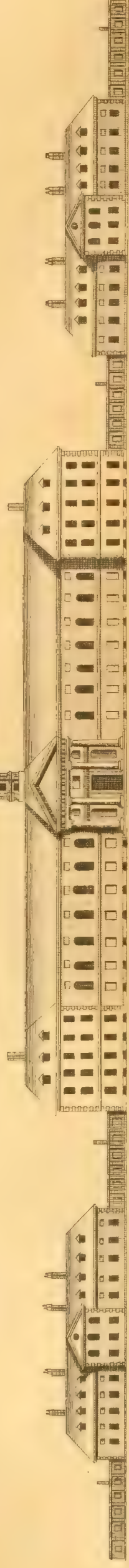




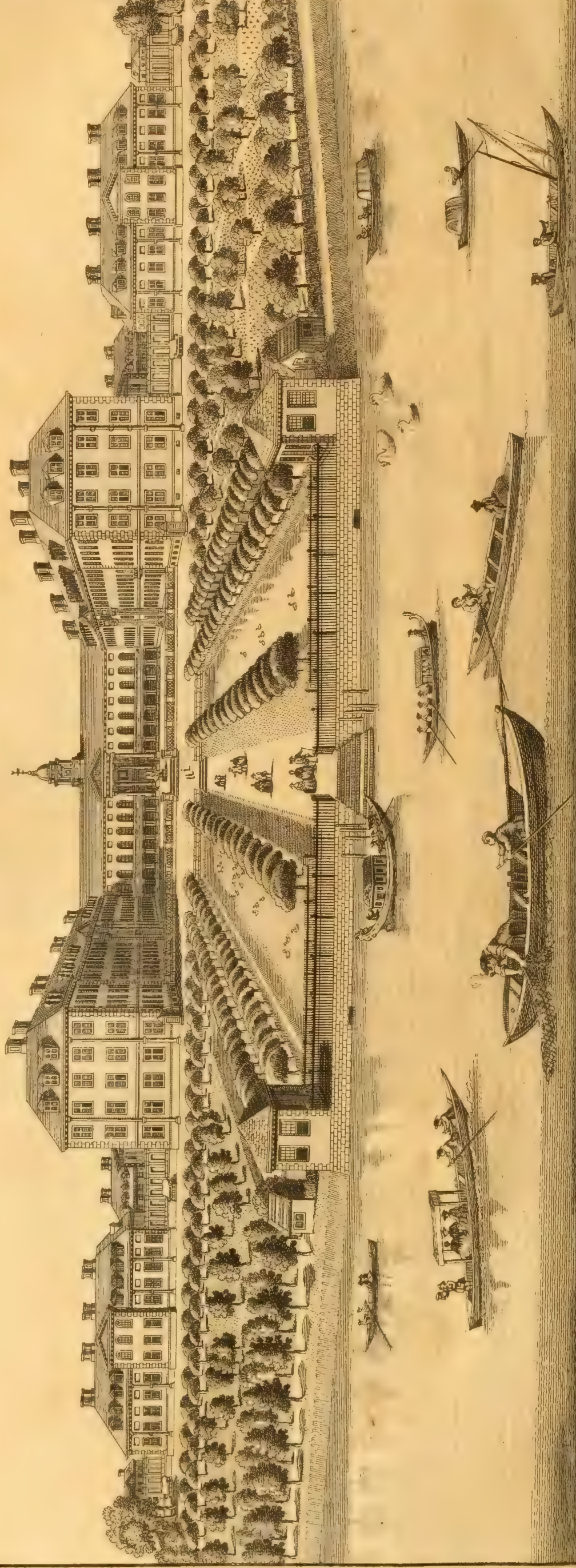




*The fore-front of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.*



804 Foot in Front.

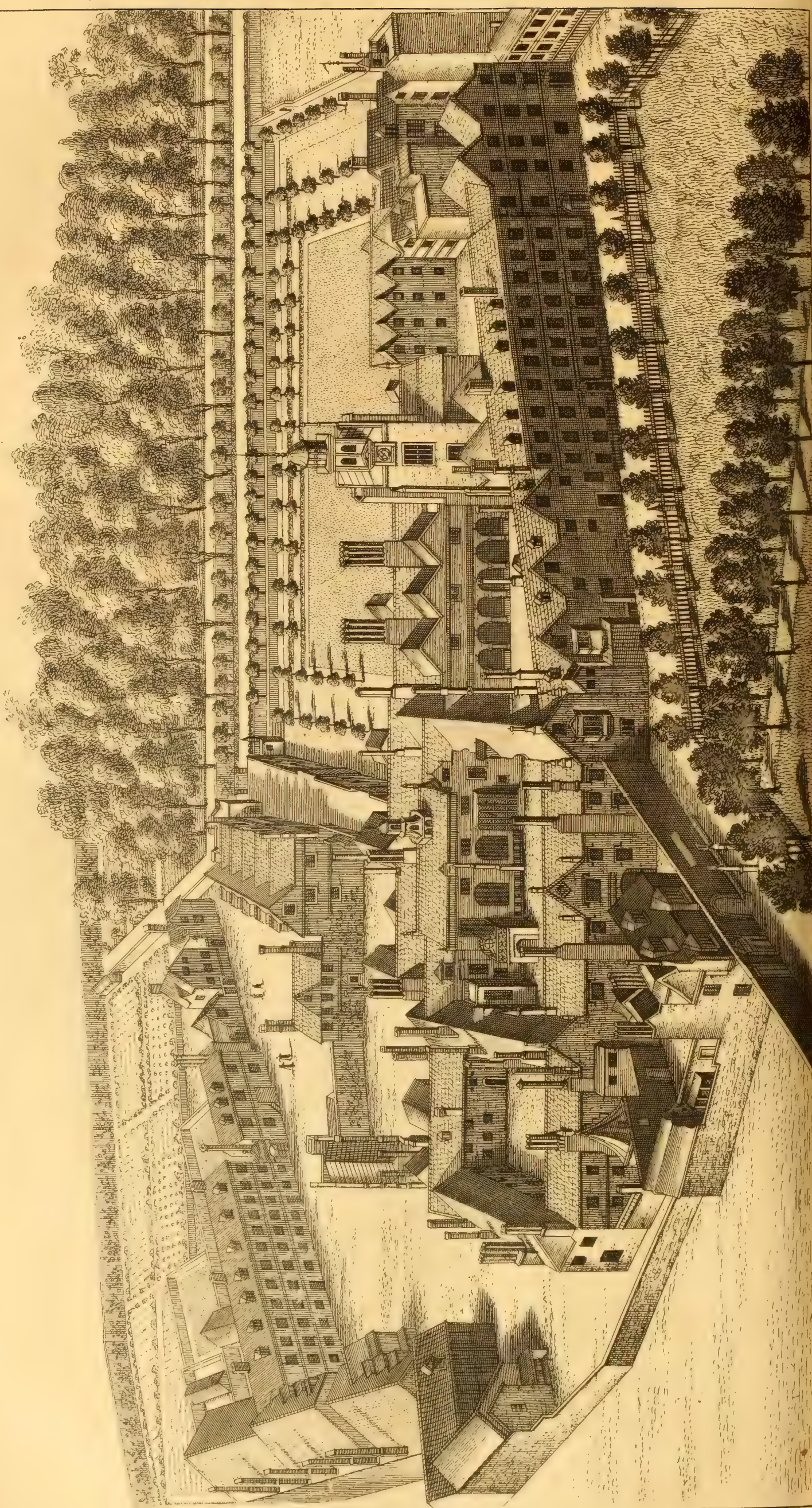


*The back-front of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.*











This Hospital being united to that of *Bethlehem*, they have the same President, Governors, Treasurer, Auditor General, Clerk, Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary; and the Domesticks peculiar to this House, are a Steward, Chaplain, Reader, Porter and his Servant, Matron, and four Beadles, one of whom is Chapel Clerk.

*Butler's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in *Little Chapel-street, Westminster*, consists of two large Rooms for two poor Men and their Wives; which were founded by *Nicholas Butler*, in the Year 1675, who endowed the same with twelve Pounds *per Annum*.

*Camp's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, in *Wormwood-street*, was founded by *Laurence Camp*, for the Relief of six poor Persons of the Parish of *Allhallows, London-wall*, who have each an Allowance of one Pound fourteen Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*.

*Caron's Alms-house.*

This House, situate in *Kingston-road, Vauxhall*, consisting of seven Rooms, for as many poor Women, was founded by his Excellency the Right Honourable *Noel, Baron of Caron*, (Ambassador from the States of the United Provinces) in the Year 1623, who endowed the same with a handsome Estate, out of which his Alms-women receive four Pounds *per Annum* each.

*Charter-house Hospital.*

The modern Appellation of *Charter-house* given to this Hospital, is a Corruption of the French Appellative *Chartreux*, the Name of the Place where the first *Carthusian Monk*, founded his Order in France, from which Incident all *Carthusian Convents* are called *Chartreux*, and the Original is distinguished by the Name of the *Grand Chartreux*. The *Charter-house* in *Smithfield*, before the Suppression of Monasteries by *Henry VIII.* was a Priory belonging to that Order. The proper Name of this House at present, is, *The Hospital of King James*; which Appellation it received by the Powers whereby it was at first erected into an Hospital. The Occasion of this House's being at first erected, was owing to a very fatal and dreadful Catastrophe, of which we have given an Account on Page 128.

A vast Number of People being interred in this Ground during the Rage of that destructive Pestilence, the Right Honourable Proprietor was thereby induced to erect a Chapel in the said Cemetery, wherein great and numerous Oblations were made for many Years after. In the Year 1371, *Manny* founded a *Carthusian Monastery* therein, in Honour of God and the Virgin *Mary*, by the Appellation of *The Salutation of the Mother of God*. The Revenues of this Convent, which at its Suppression by *Henry VIII.* Anno 1538, was valued at six hundred and forty-two Pounds and four-Pence Half-penny *per Annum*, was conferred upon *Sir Thomas Audley*, Speaker of the House of Commons, with whose only Daughter it went by Marriage, to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, and from him, by Descent, to *Thomas Earl of Suffolk*, who disposed thereof to *Thomas Sutton, Esq;* Citizen and Girdler of *London*, by the Name of *Howard House*, commonly called the *Charter-house*, consisting of

divers Courts, a Wilderness, Orchards, Walks, and Gardens, with *Pardon Church-yard*, and two adjoining Messuages, called *Willbeck*, with all the Buildings, Ways, Waters, Services, Rents, Wages, Felons Goods, Outlaws, Fugitives, Liberties, Reversions, Emoluments and Appurtenances whatsoever; for which he paid the Sum of thirteen thousand Pounds, on the 16th of May, Anno 1611. Whereupon *Sutton* applied to King *James I.* to have the Design of erecting his Hospital at *Halingbury in Essex*, changed into that of the *Charter-house*, with a Power to establish the same in all Respects as effectually in the latter, as was designed by the Act of Parliament to have been done in the former.

The King by his Letters Patents of the twenty-second of June, Anno 1611, established the said Hospital according to the Request of the Founder, (which was confirmed by Parliament, 1628,) who fitted up the House for the Reception of his Pensioners and Scholars, the Charge of which amounted to seven thousand Pounds, which, together with the Purchase-Money, amounted to twenty thousand Pounds. Besides this Sum, *Sutton* endowed his Hospital with fifteen Manors, and other Lands, to the Amount of four thousand four hundred and ninety-three Pounds nineteen Shillings and ten Pence Half-penny *per Annum*.

Though this Hospital in the Years 1623, and 1624, lost near the Sum of eight thousand Pounds, was spoiled of sixteen hundred Pounds, Anno 1649, and the great Loss it sustained under the iniquitous Mastership of *Gerard*; yet by the just and faithful Management of the worthy *Sir Richard Sutton*, one of the Founder's Executors, the Estate belonging to this Foundation was, by the Year 1673, improved to five thousand three hundred and ninety-one Pounds thirteen Shillings and eight Pence yearly. And though at this Time it amounts (as I am informed) to above six thousand Pounds *per Annum*; yet I cannot learn that any other Addition is made to the Number of Persons upon the Foundation, than four Boys to the Number of Scholars in the House, and five to that of the Students at the Universities, which makes the former forty-four, and the latter twenty-nine; which, together with the eighty old Pensioners, make the Number Total of Members one hundred and fifty-three, besides the Servants of the House.

The Pensioners are provided with handsome Apartments, and all the Necessaries of Life, except Apparel, in lieu of which they are allowed a Gown and seven Pounds *per Annum* each. And the Scholars have not only handsome Lodgings, and are instructed in Classical Learning, &c. but they are likewise supplied with all the Necessaries of Life; and the Students at the Universities have an Allowance of twenty Pounds *per Annum* each, for the Term of eight Years. And the Boys that are incapable of being brought up Scholars are put out Apprentices, and the Sum of forty Pounds given with each of them. And as a farther Encouragement to the Scholars brought up on this Foundation, there are nine Ecclesiastical Preferments in the Patronage of the Governors, who, according to the Constitutions of the Hospital,

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Hern.  
Acc.  
Chart.

Hern.  
Acc.  
Chart.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Hern.  
Acc.  
Chart.



tal, are to confer them upon those that were therein educated. See *Farringdon Ward without*.

*Cholmondeley's Alms-house.*

This Alms house, in *Church-entry, Black-friars*, was founded by the Lady *Cholmondeley*, for three poor Women, who receive two Shillings per Week each.

*Christ's Hospital.*

This is a Royal Foundation, which was granted the City by *Henry VIII. Anno 1547*, and in the Year 1552, confirmed to the Citizens by Charter of *Edward VI.* who thereby incorporated them Governors of his several Foundations in the City and Liberties thereof, by the Name of *The Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of Edward VI. King of England, &c.* And as a farther Instance of this Prince's Generosity to the Poor of this City, commanded, that after reserving a sufficient Quantity of the Linen (which had been used in the Times of Popish Superstitions) to each Church within the City and Suburbs of *London*, the remaining superfluous great Quantities should be delivered to the Governors of this Hospital for the Use of the poor Children under their Care. See *Farringdon Ward within*.

*A Septenary Account of Christ's Hospital.*

| Years.     | Admitted. | Put Apprentice. | Buried. | R emaining. |
|------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| Hosp. 1728 | 157       | 154             | 10      | 1020        |
| Ann. 1729  | 134       | 107             | 7       | 1070        |
| Acc. 1730  | 155       | 106             | 18      | 1114        |
| 1731       | 130       | 133             | 15      | 1117        |
| 1732       | 129       | 178             | 12      | 1070        |
| 1733       | 156       | 162             | 10      | 1067        |
| 1734       | 155       | 125             | 8       | 1138        |
| Num. Tot.  | 1016      | 965             | 80      | 7596        |

The Charge for the Support of this Hospital, by the Account of its Disbursements in the Year 1729, appears to be eleven thousand and fifty-one Pounds fourteen Shillings and eight Pence.

The Number of Governors in the Direction of this Hospital being unlimited, 'tis therefore uncertain, tho' generally they are about three hundred, in whom is invested the Right of choosing their Officers and Servants, both Men and Women. The principal whereof are, a President, Treasurer, Physician, Surgeon, Clerk, Steward, a Cook, Porter, four Beadles, a Matron, and eleven Nurfses.

*Corporation for the Relief of Clergymens Widows and Children.*

The Origin of this Society, (whose House is in *Salisbury-court, Fleet-street*) appears from the Abstract of the Charter granted them by King *Charles II.*

*An Abstract of the Charter of King Charles II. for erecting a Corporation for Relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, dated 1 July, Anno 1678.*

"His said late Majesty having taken notice, that divers charitable Persons had appeared very forward in contributing to the Relief of such of the Widows and Children of loyal and orthodox Clergymen, as were poor, and the good Effect the same had; and taking into his Princely Con-

sideration, the great Sufferings of many of the Clergy of *England* for their Loyalty, was graciously pleased, by his Charter, under the Great Seal of *England*, to ordain, constitute and grant, That the Persons therein named, and their Successors, (to be elected as is therein expressed) be one Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of *The Governors of the Charity for the Relief of the poor Widows and Children of Clergymen*; and that by the same Name they should have perpetual Succession; and to be capable to purchase, have, or take Manors, Lands and Hereditaments, &c. not exceeding the yearly Value of two thousand Pounds; and all manner of Goods and Chattels, and to dispose thereof; and by that to plead and be impleaded in all Actions, &c. and to act all other Matters and Things as fully as any other Body Politick in this Realm can do; and that the said Governors should have one common Seal.

"And his said late Majesty did further grant to the said Governors, That there should be a President, Vice-President, three Treasurers, and forty-two Assistants, Members of the said Corporation; and that they, or any five of them, (whereof the President, Vice-President, or any of the Treasurers, be one) should be called *The Court of Assistants* of the said Corporation; who should have the Management of all the Affairs of the said Corporation, and should make Laws and Ordinances for the good Government thereof, as well in Matters concerning the Corporation, as in electing of Officers, and Management of their Revenues, and impose Penalties on the Offenders against the said Laws, and to recover the same to the Use of the said Corporation.

"And therein it is appointed, that the Persons thereby constituted be the first President, Vice-President, Treasurers, and first Assistants, should continue in their respective Places until the second *Thursday* in *November*, 1679, and from thenceforth until there should be a new Choice made of Persons to succeed them.

"And that on every second *Thursday* in *November* for ever, (or oftener, if there be Occasion) there should be a General Assembly of the said Governors; and the major Part of the Members then present, might chuse a President, Vice-President, three Treasurers, and forty-two Assistants, who should continue for the Year following: And that in case of the Death of any of the said Officers within the Year, others might be chosen at a General Assembly in their Places.

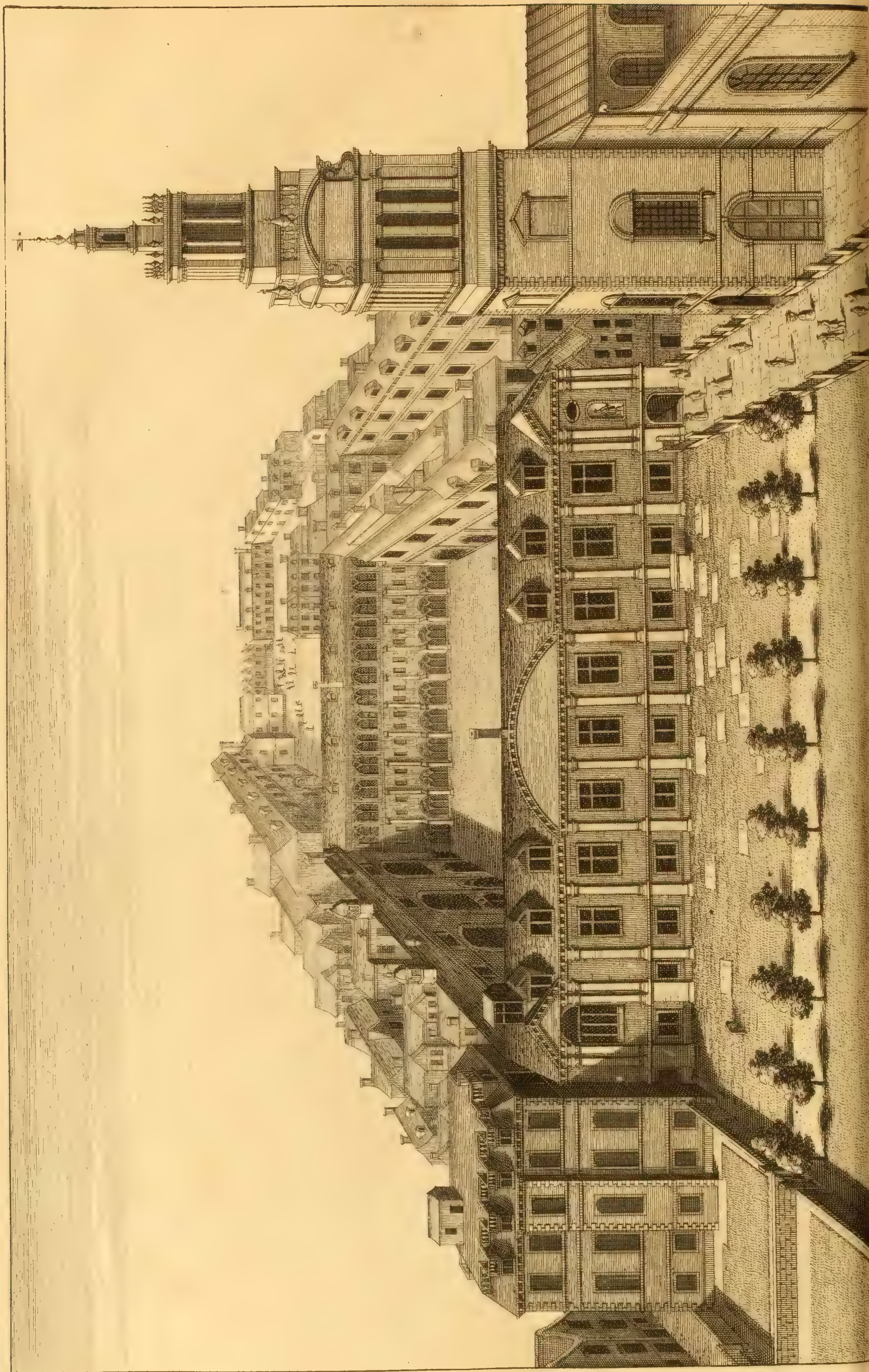
"And that such General Assembly might elect such other Person, or Persons, to be Members and Governors of the said Corporation, as they, or the greatest Part of them, should think fit.

"Provided, That the President, Vice-President, and Treasurers above-named, should, before they enter upon their Places, take their Oaths before the Lord-Chancellor, faithfully to execute their respective Trusts; and that all the other Members of the said Corporation, before they act as Assistants, and all succeeding Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, Assistants, and all other their inferior Officers, should take the like Oath before the Persons by the said Charter impowered to administer the same.

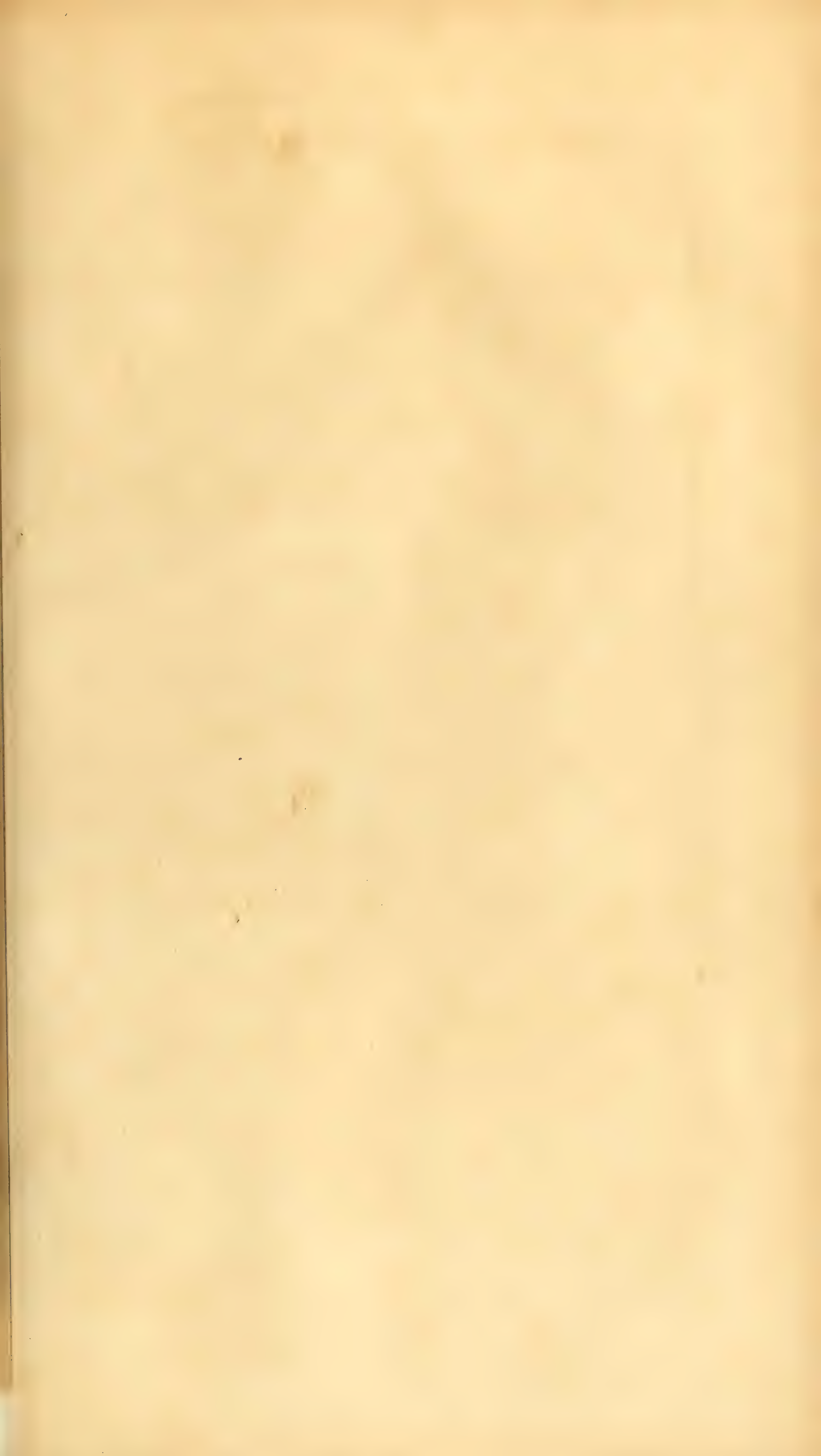




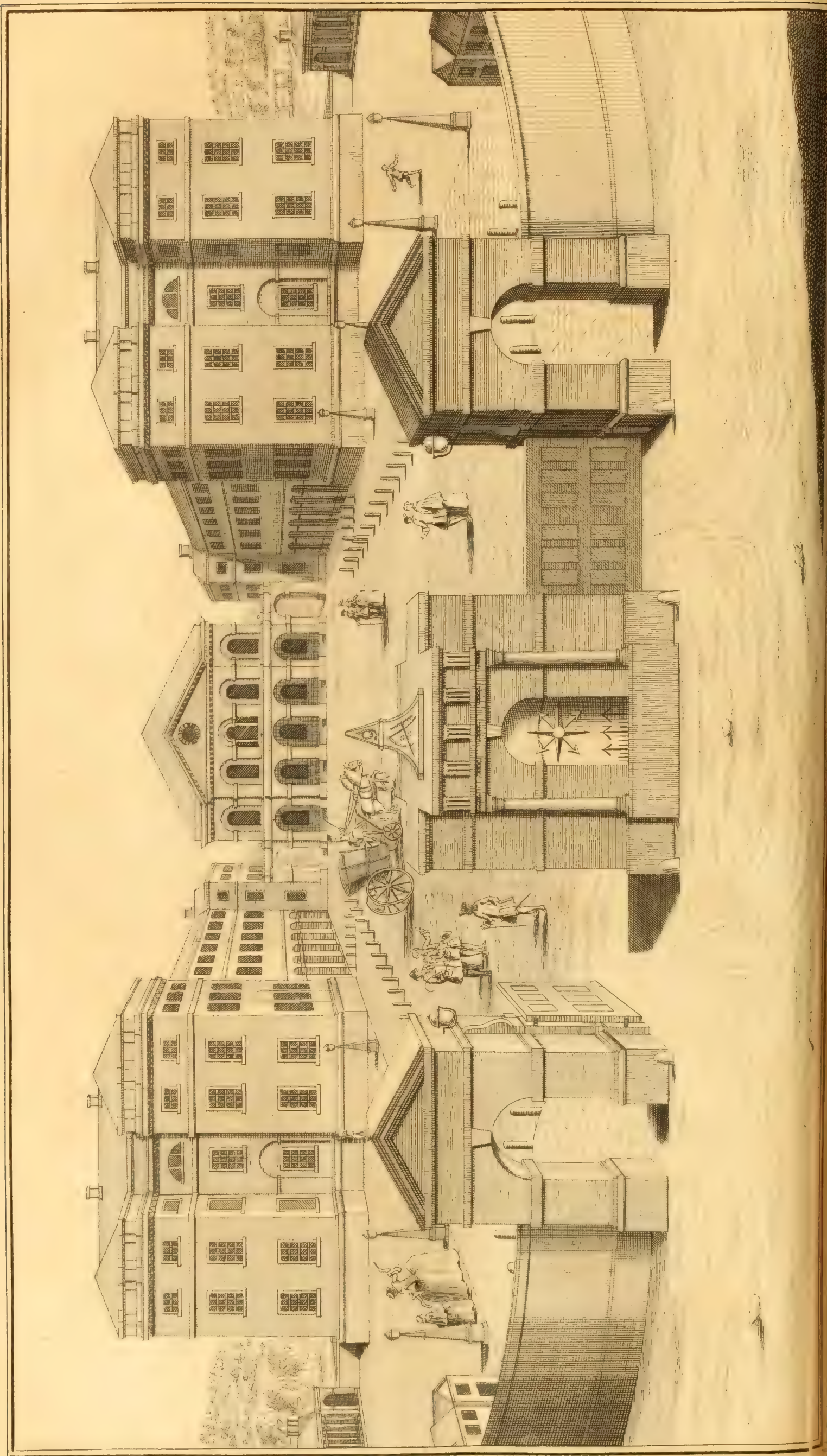














“ And that the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord High-Chancellor of *England*, Lord Archbishop of *York*, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, Lord High Treasurer, Lord Bishop of *London*, Lord Almoner, and the Lord-Mayor of *London* for the Time being, should be Visitors of the said Corporation, and settle all Differences about the Government thereof, and the Disposition of their Revenues.

“ Since which, the Revenues of the Corporation being increased to near two thousand Pounds *per Annum*, by the charitable Benefactions of several well disposed Persons; and the Corporation having represented the same by their humble Petition to his most Gracious Majesty King *George* the First, his Majesty was pleased to grant his Royal Licence, dated the 16th Day of *December*, in the first Year of his Reign, to enable the Corporation to make further Purchases and Acquisitions, not exceeding five thousand Pounds *per Annum*.”

*Cotterell's Alms-house.*

This House, which is situate in *Chapel-yard Hog-lane, Sobo*, was endowed by Sir *Charles Cotterell* with a perpetual Annuity of twenty Pounds, toward the Support of eight poor Women therein.

*Cure's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, which is situate in *College Church-yard* in *Deadman's-Place, Southwark*, was founded by *Thomas Cure*, Esq; *Anno* 1584, for the Reception of sixteen poor Men and Women, with an Allowance of twenty Pence *per Week* each. And by the additional Benefactions of *Cure's* Son, and *Mrs. Appleby*, they receive each sixteen Shillings *per Annum* more.

*Dewy's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in *Hog-lane, Sobo*, was erected by Captain *Dewy*, *Anno* 1684, but whether endowed, or not, I cannot learn.

*Dun's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, containing twenty Rooms for so many poor Widows, was erected by *Cornelius Van-Dun*, a *Fleming*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; but it not being endowed, it is inhabited by the Parish Pensioners of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*.

*Dutch Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in *White's-alley, Moorfields*, was erected by *Samuel Shepherd*, Esq; an eminent *Dutch* Merchant, for the Reception of twenty-eight poor ancient Women of his Nation, who have each an Allowance of three Shillings *per Week*, and twelve Shillings to buy a *Gown* every other Year.

*Dyers Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, which belongs to the Company of *Dyers*, is situate in *Dyers-Buildings* in *Holbourn*, and contains eight Rooms for so many aged poor Women, who are only allowed two Pence *per Week*, which shews the Foundation to be of an ancient Establishment.

*Dyers Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in *St. John's-street*, near *Spittlefields*, was erected by the Master *Dyers*, for the Benefit of six poor Widows, who are allowed thirty Shillings *per Annum* each.

*Emanuel Hospital.*

This hospital, situate at *Tothill Side* in *Westminster*, was founded by the Lady *Dacres*, on the 17th of *December*, *Anno* 1601, for twenty aged single Men and Women; sixteen whereof to be of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, two of *Hayes*, and two of *Chelsea* Parishes; each of whom have an Allowance of ten Pounds *per Annum*, with the Liberty of bringing up a poor Child.

The City of *London* has this Charity in Trust, and receive annually two hundred Pounds for its Support, issuing out of the Manor of *Bramsburyton* in the County of *York*, till the Expiration of a Lease of one hundred and ninety-nine Years, when the whole Manor (as 'tis said, above six hundred Pounds *per Annum*) is devised for the Augmentation of this Foundation. And according to certain Constitutions made by the Executors of the Foundress, no Person of ill Fame, or such as cannot say the Creed and ten Commandments in *English*, or under fifty Years of Age, nor such as have not inhabited three Years in the said Parishes, to be admitted upon this Foundation.

Sometime ago, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City, caused to be erected at the upper End of this Hospital, a handsome School-house and Dormitory for the Reception of twenty poor Boys and Girls, who were taken into the same on the twenty-fourth of *June*, *Anno* 1735; they are plentifully supplied with all the Necessaries of Life, the Boys are taught to read, write and account, and the Girls to read, write and Plain-work.

*Fell's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, standing at *Blackwall*, was erected by Captain *Fell*, for the Accommodation of four poor Families, without any other Allowance.

*Fisher's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, which stands in the *Dog-row*, near *Mile-end*, was erected in the Year 1711, by Captain *Fisher*, for six Masters of Ships Widows, for whose Support he settled an Estate of forty Pounds *per Annum*, and committed the Trust thereof to the Fraternity of the *Trinity-House*. And the Ground whereon the two additional Rooms are erected, was purchased by Sir *Charles Wager*, and built by Sir *William Ogborne*, *Anno* 1728, and the two Widows therein have each an Allowance of sixteen Shillings *per Month*, and twenty Shillings *per Annum* for Coals.

*The Foundling Hospital.*

This Hospital, which is risen to an extraordinary public Benefit from some generous Benefactions of private Merchants in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, and their Legacies for carrying so laudable a Design into Execution, was established at last by the Solicitation and great Care of Mr. *Thomas Coram*, (See Page 605, Vol. I.) who obtained not only a very extensive Subscription for the building of a noble and commodious House in *Lambs-Conduit Fields*; but lived to see it built, well filled and regulated and established by the Royal Letters Patents and an Act of Parliament.

*The Royal Charter for establishing the Hospital.*

*George the Second*, by the Grace of God, and so forth, to whom these Presents shall come Greeting.



Whereas our trusty and well beloved Subject *Thomas Coram*, Gentleman, in Behalf of great Numbers of helpless Infants daily exposed to Destruction, has by his Petition humbly represented unto us, that many Persons of Quality and Distinction, as well as others, of both Sexes, being sensible of the frequent Murders committed on poor miserable Infants by their Parents to hide their Shame, and the inhuman Custom of exposing new-born Children to perish in the Streets, or training them up in Idleness, Beggary, or Theft, have by Instruments in Writing declared their Intentions to contribute liberally towards the erecting an Hospital, after the Example of other Christian Countries, and for supporting the same, for the Reception, Maintenance, and proper Education of such helpless Infants, as soon as we should be graciously pleased to grant our Royal Letters Patent for that Purpose: That several Legacies having been bequeathed for the same to be paid by the Executors, when any such Hospital shall be properly established here; the Petitioner therefore hath humbly prayed us, that we should be graciously pleased to grant our Royal Charter for incorporating such Persons as we shall think fit for receiving and disposing of Charities for erecting and supporting an Hospital for the Reception, Maintenance, and proper Education of such exposed and cast-off Children as may be brought to it, under such Rules and Regulations as to us may seem meet.

We taking the Premises into our Royal Consideration, and being desirous to promote so good and laudable an Establishment, are graciously pleased to gratify the Petitioner in his Request.

Know ye therefore, that we, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have willed, ordained, constituted, and appointed, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do will, ordain, constitute, declare, and grant that the Governors, and such others, as shall from Time to Time be elected in the Manner herein after directed, they and their Successors, be, and shall, for ever hereafter, be, by Virtue of these Presents, one Body Politick and Corporate in Deed and in Name, by the Name of *The Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children*; and them and their Successors by the same Name, we do by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, constitute and declare to be one Body Politick and Corporate in Deed and in Law; and by the same Name they and their Successors shall and may have perpetual Succession; and that they and their Successors by that Name shall and may, for ever hereafter, be Persons able and capable in the Law, and may have Power, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain, to purchase, have, take, receive, and enjoy, to them and their Successors, Manors, Messuages, Lands, Rents, Tenements, Annuities, and Hereditaments, of whatsoever Nature or Kind, in Fee and Perpetuity, or for Terms of Life or Years, not exceeding the yearly Value of four thousand Pounds, beyond Reprises, so far as they are not restrained by Law; and all Manner of Goods, Chattels, and Things whatsoever, of what Nature and Value soever, for the better

Support and Maintenance of such poor deserted Children as shall be received into the said Hospital, in the Manner herein after mentioned; and also to sell, grant, demise, exchange, and dispose of any of the same Manors, Messuages, Lands, and Tenements, whereof and wherein they shall have any Estate of Inheritance, or for Life, Lives, or Years as aforesaid; and that by the Name aforesaid they shall and may be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all Courts and Pleas whatsoever of us, our Heirs and Successors, in all Actions, Plaints, Matters, and Demands whatsoever, and to act and do in all Matters and Things relating to the said Corporation, in as ample Manner and Form as any other our liege Subjects, being Persons able and capable in the Law, or any other Body Politick or Corporate in this Part of our Kingdom of *Great-Britain* called *England*, lawfully may or can Act or do; and that the said Corporation, for ever hereafter, shall and may have and use a common Seal for the Causes and Businesses of them and their Successors; and that it shall and may be lawful for them and their Successors to change, break, alter, and make new the said Seal from Time to Time, as they shall think fit.

And, for the better Execution of the Purposes aforesaid, we do declare and grant, that the said Corporation, and their Successors for ever, shall have one President, six Vice-Presidents, and one Treasurer; and that *John Duke of Bedford* be the first President; that *Micajah Perry*, the Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, Sir *Joseph Eyles*, *Martin Folkes*, *Peter Burrell*, and *James Cook*, be the six first Vice-Presidents; and that *Lewis Way* be the first Treasurer of the said Corporation; each of them respectively to continue in their several and respective Offices of President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer, until the second *Wednesday* in *May* 1740, and until others be chosen in their respective Rooms.

And our Will and Pleasure is, That the said President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer, and the rest of the Members of the said Corporation also above-named, or as many of them the said President, Vice-Presidents, and Members as conveniently can, may, within forty Days next after the Date of this our Grants, meet together at such Time and Place as the said President shall appoint by Summons, or other Notice, which he is by these Presents impowered and required timely to issue for that Purpose to the said Members, or such of them as live within the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or the Borough of *Southwark*, or within two Miles thereof; where they, or the major Part of them then present, may chuse by Ballot one or more Secretaries, and such other inferior Officers and Servants as shall be thought convenient and useful for the Purposes of the said Corporation, and to serve in the said Offices respectively until the second *Wednesday* in *May* 1740, and until others shall be elected in their respective Rooms, unless they shall sooner die, or be removed; and at such Meetings one or more Committee, or Committes, shall be chosen out of the Members of the said Corporation, to consist of such Number and Persons as to the said general Court shall seem proper; which Committee, or Committees, shall continue until the said second

*Wednesday*



*Wednesday* in the Month of *May*, in the said Year 1740, and shall have Power, to direct, manage, and transact, all the Business, Affairs, Estate, and Effects of the said Corporation, and take in, receive, maintain, and employ such poor deserted Children, according to such Rules and Directions as shall be made and established from Time to Time by general Courts; to which said general Courts we do by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant full Power and Authority to make and establish such Rules and Directions for the Reception, Maintenance, and Employment of such poor deserted Children, as they, or the major Part of them, shall think meet, fit, and convenient, from Time to Time; and for that Purpose such Committee, or Committees, may erect or purchase such fitting Place to be an Hospital for the Reception of such Children.

And our further Will is, That, on every second *Wednesday* in the Month of *May* yearly, there shall and may be a general Meeting of the Governors and Guardians of the said Corporation in the said Hospital, or at some other convenient Place, until the said Hospital be made ready to receive them, for the electing by Ballot all succeeding Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, and Committees, out of the Members of the said Corporation, by Majority of Votes of all the Members then personally present, to continue in their respective Offices until the second *Wednesday* in the said Month of *May* following, and until others shall be chosen in their respective Rooms; and that all succeeding Secretaries, and other inferior Officers and Servants, be annually appointed, or oftener, if needful, by the major Part of the Governors and Guardians for the Time being then present at their general Meeting, and, in Case of an Equality of Votes, the President, or, in Case of his Death or Absence, the Vice-President first named in the List of Vice-Presidents then present, to have a double or casting Voice, and at such Salaries as they shall think reasonable.

We Will moreover, That there shall be, every Year, four stated general Meetings of the Governors and Guardians of the said Corporation, to be held on the first *Wednesdays* after *Lady-Day*, *Midsummer*, *Michaelmas*, and *Christmas-Day* respectively; at which Meetings, and no other, the said Corporation, or the major Part of the Members thereof then present, shall and may execute Leases for Years, and make By-laws for the well Government of the said Corporation, which By-laws, not being repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of this our Realm, shall and may be effectually observed and kept.

Provided nevertheless, and our Will is, That no such By-laws, so to be made by this Corporation shall be binding, until the same shall be confirmed by some succeeding general Meeting; and that the same Method be observed in the altering or repealing any such By-laws, after they shall have been so confirmed; and the Members present at such quarterly Meetings, or the major Part of them then present, are hereby empowered from Time to Time to remove and displace any Officers or Servants belonging to the said Hospital for Misdemeanors at their Will and

Pleasure, and to put others into their Rooms from Time to Time: And we do hereby also empower the Committee for the Time being, or any five or more of them, on any just Cause, to suspend; remove, and displace any inferior Officers or Servants, and to put others in their Rooms until the next general or quarterly Court or Meeting.

Provided, That no Act in any quarterly or other general Meeting be valid, unless thirteen or more Members be present, and the major Part of such as shall be present be consenting thereto.

We Will moreover, That the said Corporation and their Successors, or the major Part of such of them as shall be present at any yearly or quarterly Court, or other general Meeting which the President has by these Presents Power to summon at any other Times, as there shall be Occasion, may, from Time to Time, by Ballot elect and chuse such fit and able Persons to be Governors and Guardians as they shall think most likely to encourage and promote the charitable Designs of the said Corporation; which Governors and Guardians so elected shall, from and after such Election, be adjudged and deemed Members of the said Corporation, and as such shall be summoned and admitted to vote and act, by Virtue of the said Presents, as fully and effectually, to all Intents and Purposes, as if their Names, respectively, were particularly inserted to be Members thereof in and by this our Charter.

And we Will moreover, That the said Corporation and their Successors shall have Power to authorise and appoint such Persons as they shall think fit to take Subscriptions, and to ask of all or any of our good Subjects, and gather and collect such Monies as shall by any Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, Companies or other Societies, be contributed and given for the Purposes aforesaid, and may revoke and make void such Authorities and Appointments, as often as they may see Cause so to do.

And our further Will and Pleasure is, That the said Corporation shall and may cause fair and just Accounts in Writing to be kept of all Receipts, Payments, and Doings by them, their Officers and Agents, respectively, in relation to the Premises, which shall be liable to the View and Inspection of any Subscriber or Subscribers, Benefactor or Benefactors, upon Occasion; which said Accounts shall, on the 25th Day of *December* in every Year, or within fourteen Days after, be examined, audited, adjusted, and subscribed by the Members present at such Meeting, or the major Part of them.

We Will moreover, That all Persons who shall subscribe and pay to the said Corporation to the Amount of twenty Pounds or more, or of forty Shillings or more annually, shall have free Liberty to inspect the said Hospital, and inform themselves of the State thereof, and of the Manner of nursing, dieting, managing, instructing, and employing the Children therein.

And further we Will, That in all general Courts the President, or, in Case of his Death or Absence, the Vice-President first named in the List of Vice-Presidents then present, be the Chair-

man



man of the said Court, and to have a casting Voice in case of an Equality of Votes.

And, lastly, our Will and Pleasure is, That these our Letters Patent, or the Inrollment or Exemplification thereof, shall be good, firm, valid, and effectual in the Law, according to our Royal Intentions herein before declared; and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged, in all our Courts and elsewhere, in the most favourable and beneficial Sense, and for the best Advantage of the said Corporation and their Successors; any Omision, Imperfection, Defect, Matter, Cause, or Thing whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, without Fine or Fee, great or small, to be for the same in any Manner rendered, done, or paid to us in our Hanaper, or elsewhere, to our Use.

In Witness thereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness ourself at *Westminster* the 17th Day of *October*, in the thirteenth Year of our Reign,

In Pursuance of this Patent the Duke of *Bedford*, who was appointed the first President, summoned the several Members of the Society to meet him, on *Tuesday* the 20th of *November*, at *Somerset-house*; and, most of the Noblemen and Gentlemen named in the Charter being assembled, *Thomas Coram*, Esq; who first proposed the Scheme and solicited for the Charter, thanked his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, and the rest of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, for their Protection and Assistance in promoting the Patent; and Dr. *Mead* observed the vast Advantages that would accrue to the Nation by this useful Establishment. After which Mr. *Herman Verelst* was chosen then Secretary, who accepted of that Office without expecting any Fee or Reward for his Service; and a Committee of fifty of the Members were chosen to assist the President, in carrying on the Affairs of the Corporation.

On the 14th of *May* 1740, the Corporation held their yearly general Meeting, when they elected by Ballot his Grace *John Duke of Bedford* their President: The Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, *Micajah Perry*, Esq; *Martin Folkes*, Esq; *Peter Burrell*, Esq; Sir *Jacob Bonverie*, Bart. and *John Milner*, Esq; Vice-Presidents; and *Lewis Way*, Esq; Treasurer; and these, with forty-two more of the Members; were elected a Committee.

The same Day they resolved that sixty Children should be taken in, with proper Officers, Nurses, and Servants; and, on the 31st of *October*, it was resolved that the general Committee be empowered to purchase of the Earl of *Salisbury* his two Pasture Fields, containing thirty-four Acres of Land, on the north Side of *Ormond-street*, between *Lamb's-Conduit* and *Southampton-row*, for a Site to build an Hospital upon, and to do all Things necessary for the Building of it.

In the mean Time they hired a House in *Hatton-Garden*, late in the Occupation of Sir *Fisher Tench*, for the Children, until the Hospital should be built, as it has been already observed.

Anno decimo tertio Georgii II. Regis.

An Act for confirming and enlarging the Powers granted by his Majesty to the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Edu-

cation of exposed and deserted young Children, by his most gracious Charter, bearing Date the 17th Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, and to enable them to execute the good Purposes of the said Charter.

Whereas his Majesty, in Compassion to the Numbers of poor Infants, who are liable to be exposed to perish in the Streets, or be murdered by their indigent and inhuman Parents, has been most graciously pleased, by his Royal Charter under the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, to create and establish a Corporation of Body Politick, by the Name of *The Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children*; which Corporation is, by the said Charter, declared to have perpetual Succession, and impowered to take, hold, purchase, receive, and possess Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, to the Value of four thousand Pounds a Year; and Goods, Chattels, and personal Estate, of what Nature and Value soever; and to purchase or erect an Hospital for the Support, Maintenance, and Education of exposed and deserted Children; and to hold Courts, to make By-laws, and to elect Governors and Officers, and to do other Acts for the Purposes of the said Charter: And whereas great Sums of Money have been given by the Governors of the said Hospital, and other Persons, to be applied to the charitable Uses before-mentioned: And whereas, by Reason of the Laws now in Force for the Relief of the Poor, many Difficulties may arise in carrying into Execution the good Intents of the said Charter, and that the granting other and farther Powers to the said Corporation is requisite effectually to answer the Purposes aforesaid:

It is enacted, That the said Corporation, and their Successors, shall have Power, by any Instrument under their common Seal, to purchase Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, of the Value of four thousand Pounds *per Annum*, and to erect Houses and Buildings thereon, to be an Hospital for the Reception of poor and exposed Children.

And it is further enacted, That such Lands and Buildings, while they continue in the Possession of the said Corporation, shall be rated at such Value in the Taxes as such Lands were rated and assessed at in the Year 1739, and no more, notwithstanding any Improvements which shall hereafter be made, or any Buildings which shall be erected thereon.

And it shall be lawful for all Bodies Politick or Corporate, Femmes-Covert possessed in their own Right, Trustees, Guardians, and Committees for Lunatics and Idiots, Executors, Administrators, and Guardians whatsoever, in Behalf of their *Cestui que* Trusts, to contract for, sell, or convey to the said Corporation, and their Successors, all or any Messuages, Lands, &c. provided such Conveyances be approved by the Lord Chancellor, Keeper, or Commissioners of the great Seal for the Time being; and all such Contracts, Sales, and Conveyances, shall be good and valid in Law.

And



And it shall be lawful for the said Corporation, or any Persons authorised by them, to receive, maintain, and educate as many Children as they think fit in such Hospital. And it shall be lawful for any Persons whatsoever to bring Children to the said Hospital to be maintained and educated there. And no Church-warden, Overseer, or other Person, shall, by Virtue of any Law in being for the Provision or Maintenance of the Poor, or for Bastard Children, stop, molest, or disturb any Person in bringing such Children to the said Hospital, or in returning from the same, on Pain of forty Shillings for every Offence, to be levied by two Justices of the Peace.

And no Overseer, Church-warden, or other Officer, shall have any Power or Authority in the said Hospital, or shall have any Authority to enquire concerning the Birth or Settlement of such Children who shall be there maintained and educated.

No Children, Nurses, or Servants, maintained or employed in the said Hospital, shall gain any Settlement in the Parishes or Places where the Corporation shall order them to be maintained or educated.

Nor shall any mortuary Fee or Reward be due or payable to any Rector, Curate, Minister, Clerk, Sexton or other Officer, on Account of the Christening, Death, or Burial of such Children; and the Offices of Baptism and Burial of them shall be performed by such Ministers of the Church of *England*, as the said Corporation shall appoint: And the said Corporation shall provide a sufficient Burial-ground for all Children dying under their Care, and shall not be intitled to make Use of any Church-yard or Burial-place belonging to any Parish, for burying the said Children.

And it shall be lawful for the said Corporation, or any Persons by them authorised, to detain and employ in any Sort of Labour, or Manufacture, or in the Sea Service, all Children by them maintained and educated, till they attain the following Ages, *viz.* until such male Children attain the Age of twenty-four Years, and the female Children attain the Age of twenty-one, or be married. And the said Corporation may bind such Children Apprentices, or place them out as Servants, or Mariners, to any Husbandman, Master or Captain of a Ship, or other Person, until the aforesaid respective Ages.

And it shall be lawful for the said Corporation, so long as such Children shall be maintained by them, to hire or let out such Children to any Person who shall contract with them for their Work and Labour, and the Corporation to receive the Profit arising from such Work, and to give such reasonable Correction for their Idleness, Disobedience, or Misbehaviour, as they shall think proper.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer of the said Corporation, shall be chosen annually on the second *Wednesday* in *May*, when there shall be a general Meeting of the Governors and Guardians at the said Hospital, who shall proceed to the Election of a President, six Vice-Presidents, and a Treasurer, by Ballot, and be determined by a Majority of Votes then present; and, if such Election cannot be made and completed on the said second of *May*, it shall be made

within forty Days after, the Majority present having Power to adjourn such Meeting to a future Day; Notice of which Adjournment, and all other General Meetings, to be given in the Gazette.

And, when any Vacancy in the said Offices shall happen by Death, the Governors and Guardians of the said Corporation, or the major Part of them, are authorised to proceed to a new Election of an Officer in the Room of the Person deceased.

And it shall be lawful for the Governors and Guardians of the said Corporation, at any General or Quarterly Court, to appoint one or more Committees for transacting Business, auditing the Accounts of the Corporation, and to require the Treasurer, Officers, and Servants of the House, to account in such Manner as they shall direct; and, at the said General or Quarterly Courts, may examine and pass such Accounts, and make such By-laws as they shall think proper, for the better Government of the said Corporation, provided that no By-law shall be of Force, till approved by the next General Court, and provided that it be not inconsistent with the Laws of the Realm.

Provided that none of the Governors or Guardians, or other Officers of the said Corporation, shall be obliged to take the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or any other Oath, to qualify them to execute their respective Offices, or to discharge any Trust relating to the said Corporation.

Such of the Governors of the said Corporation who shall be present at any General Court or Meeting, or any Committee chosen by the said Corporation, are empowered to elect, suspend, and displace any Officer or Servant, at their Discretion, without any Cause assigned. If any of the inferior Officers or Servants refuse to account, or produce their Books and Vouchers, or Effects, they shall be intrusted with, any such Offender may be committed by two Justices, until he submits to be examined, &c.

*The Method of admitting Children into the Hospital.*

The Secretary is to advertise publicly, three Days successively before the Day of Reception, the Day and Hours appointed for that Purpose.

The Gate of the Hospital is to be opened by the Porter, to every Person who brings a Child; but the Porter is not to suffer any Person to bring two Children, or to come in without a Child, except the Governors, or such as they give Orders to be admitted.

The Persons who bring Children, are to be conducted into a large Room, and ordered to seat themselves on Benches; those who bring Boys at one End of the Room, and those who bring Girls at the other, and not to leave their Places, till called, nor are they to take from their Child any Part of its Cloathing, or any Thing sent with it, on Pain of being turned out of the Hospital. Two Servants of the Hospital are to attend, and see this Order obeyed.

When the Hours of Admittance are expired, a Bell is to be rung, the Doors of the Hospital are to be shut, and no Person admitted to bring a Child after that Time.



Two of the Governors are to count the Number of Persons who have Children, and how many have Boys, and how many have Girls; and are to put into one Bag so many white Balls, as there are Boys to be admitted, and, into another Bag, so many white Balls, as there are Girls to be admitted.

To every twenty white Balls, they are to add four red Balls, and proportionally, for any greater or lesser Number.

They are then to add so many black Balls, as, together with the white and red ones, shall make the Number of the Balls, in each Bag, equal to the Number of Persons, who should have brought Boys or Girls.

The Balls in each Bag being mixed together, one of the Governors is to hold the Bag, so as it shall be impossible for the Person, who shall draw a Ball out of it, to see into it.

He is to call the Persons one by one from their Seats to draw each a Ball; and such Person is to hold up her Hand open in View of the Governors, before she puts it into the Bag.

Each Person who shall draw a black Ball, shall immediately be led by the Messenger with her Child out of the Hospital.

The Persons who shall draw white and red Balls, shall be ordered into separate Rooms, to prevent Changing of Balls.

When all the Balls are drawn, and the Persons who shall draw black ones are discharged, the Persons who shall have drawn white ones, are to be carried back into the Room of Drawing, and seated as before: Those, who shall have drawn red ones, remaining apart from them who shall have drawn the white ones. Then one Person who has a white Ball, is to be carried into a Room alone, there to remain, till such Time as her Child shall be received, or refused.

The Child is to be delivered to the Messenger, who is to carry it into the Room appointed for the Inspection.

The Child is there to be undressed in the Presence of the Matron; and if the Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, attending shall have any Suspicion of its having any infectious Distemper, or if it appears to be above the Age of two Months, it shall be returned to the Person who brought it, in the Cloaths in which it was brought, and shall be taken immediately out of the Hospital.

If there be no such Objection, it is to be received, and the Person who brought it dismissed.

Every Child received is to have a different Letter of the Alphabet tied to its Wrist.

The Clerk and Steward are each to mark a Billet with the Letter fixed to the Child's Wrist, and in it are to write the Sex and supposed Age of the Child, the Year and Day when inspected, the Particulars of the Child's Dress, the Marks, if any, on its Body; and particular Mention is to be made, in such Billet, of any Writing, or other Thing, brought with the Child.

Any Writing, or remarkable Thing, brought with the Child, is to be sealed up immediately, and marked with the Letter of the Child on the Outside.

This being finished, one of the female Servants of the Hospital is to carry the Child, with the Cloathing of the Hospital, into the Ward which is appointed for the Taking-in of Children, and there to deliver it to the Country Nurse, who has the same Letter of the Alphabet with that of the Child.

When one Child is inspected, and delivered to its Nurse, another Person, having a white Ball, is to be carried into the private Room, in like Manner; and so on, till all the Children, brought by the Persons who have drawn white Balls, shall be inspected.

Then, if any of those Children shall have been rejected, there shall be so many white Balls, as there are Children rejected, put into the Bag, and so many black Balls added to them, as, together with them, shall make up the Number of Persons who shall have drawn red Balls.

These Balls are to be drawn in like Manner as the first; but the Persons who draw the black, may, if they desire it, stay in the House, till they shall see, whether all the Children of those Persons, who shall, in the second Drawing, have got white Balls, are received, or rejected; and so on, till the whole Number of the Children, appointed to be taken in, are received.

When all the Billets are compleated, they are to be sealed up by a Governor, and put into a Box, together with all Writings, or other remarkable Things, brought with the Children.

The Porter is also to take Care, that no Molestation be given, by any Persons without Doors, to any Persons who bring Children, either coming to, or returning from the Hospital; and is to seize any Persons so offending, and carry them before a Justice of the Peace, that they may be punished according to the Act of Parliament, made for confirming the Charter of this Corporation; and is to have a Constable, and other Assistants, as shall be directed by the Governors.

*Regulations to be observed as to the Nursing, Employment, and Destination of the Children of the Foundling Hospital, in order to make them useful to the Publick, and thereby answer the charitable Intentions of the Benefactors to this Hospital; subject to such Alterations as may be pointed out by future Experience, or better Information, which may be received by Letter, or otherwise.*

That all the Children be sent into the Country to Wet-Nurses, under the Inspection of some Person of Character in the Neighbourhood, and that they remain there untill they are three Years old; and that during that Time, their Diet, Cloathing, &c. be conformable to the Directions given in a Treatise, intituled, *An Essay upon Nursing, and the Management of Children, from their Birth to three Years old.*

That such Children as have not had the Small-Pox in a natural Way, be inoculated at three Years old, in a proper Place out of the Hospital; Experience having fully evinced the Utility of this Practice, by the constant Success which has attended the several Inoculations of the Children, without one single Instance of Miscarriage, under the Care of Dr. Conyers, the Physician, and

Mr.

*This Treatise was written by Dr. Cadogan, of Bristol, and published for the Benefit of the Hospital.*



Mr. *Winchester*, the Surgeon, who charitably attend this Hospital.

That, at three Years old, the Children be returned to the Hospital; and from that Time, until they are six Years old, be taught to read, to learn the Catechism, &c. and, at proper Intervals, exercised in the open Air, and employed in such a Manner as may contribute to their Health, and induce a Habit of Activity, Hardiness, and Labour.

That, from six unto twelve Years old, the Boys be employed in making Nets, spinning of Pack-thread, Twine, and small Cordage, adapted to their several Ages and Strength, and that they mend their own Cloaths, Stockings, &c.

That, at twelve Years old, the Boys be sent to Sea or Husbandry, except so many as may be necessary to be employed in the Garden belonging to the Hospital, which is intended to be enlarged in such a Manner, as to supply the House, and Parts adjacent with Vegetables, and to have in Readiness Boys instructed in Gardening for such Persons as may incline to take them into their Service.

That, from six Years of Age, the Girls be employed in common Needle-work, Knitting, and Spinning; and in the Kitchen, Laundry, and Household-work, in order to make them useful Servants to such proper Persons as may apply for them, except so many as may be necessary to be employed in the Hospital; it being intended to have no other female Servants in the Hospital, but Persons brought up therein, when they arrive to proper Ages.

That the Boys be kept separate from the Girls, and never permitted to have any Intercourse together, either in their Employment, Dieting, or Diversions.

That the Diet allowed to the Children be plain and simple, as small Broth, Pottage, and Milk; Meat and Vegetables alternately, their Bread coarse, and their Drink Water.

That their Diversions be innocent, active, and requiring Exercise; that all Games of Chance, Swearing, indecent Language or Behaviour, be strictly prohibited, and severely punished.

That the Children do constantly attend Divine Service in the Chapel on *Sundays*, and that the Officers, &c. of the Hospital do often remind them of the Lowness of their Condition, that they may early imbibe the Principles of Humility and Gratitude to their Benefactors; and to learn to undergo, with Contentment, the most fervile and laborious Offices; for, notwithstanding the Innocence of the Children, yet, as they are exposed and abandoned by their Parents, they ought to submit to the lowest Stations, and should not be educated in such a Manner, as to put them upon the Level with the Children of Parents who have the Humanity and Virtue to preserve them, and Industry to support them.

*Of the Management of the Children- when returned from Nurse.*

The returned Children are to be cloathed in a Manner proper for Labour, and different from that of the Children at Nurse, and their Numbers are to be fixed to their Cloaths, in some Man-

ner, so as to be always visible, that every Child may be easily known thereby.

They are to be entered in a Book, divided into the different Wards of the Hospital, to be kept in the Ward into which they are ordered. The Nurse of the Ward is to have the Care of their Cloathing, to see they keep themselves cleanly, and to teach them to read at the Times to be appointed for that Purpose; to see they rise at five o'Clock in Summer, and seven in the Winter, and that they are out of the Ward in a Quarter of an Hour after these Times. In an Hour after the Time of rising, the Nurses of the Ward, with the Assistance of the Girls of the Hospital, are to see the Beds made, the Rooms cleaned, and every Thing in Order.

At half an Hour after five in Summer, and half an Hour after seven in Winter, the Boys are to be called over in the School-Room by the Master, *i. e.* the Husbandman, and from thence are to go with him to Work, either in the Garden, or other Place appointed for that Purpose, which is to be in the open Air, unless in extreme bad Weather.

Their Work is to be such bodily Labour as is suitable to their Age and Strength, and may be most likely to fit them for Agriculture, or the Sea-Service; such as Digging, Houghing, Plowing with Ploughs manageable without Horses, Hedging, cleaving Wood, carrying Burthens, and such-like Employments, for which Purpose proper Tools are to be provided.

Manufactures, in general, seem improper for the Employment of the Boys, being likely to incline them to a Way of Life not intended for them; if any are ever made Use of, they must be only such as are simple and laborious, as spinning and twisting Thread and small Ropes, or the like.

At eight in Summer, and nine in Winter, they are to breakfast; the elder Boys in the open Air, if the Weather permit, and to have an Hour allowed them for that Purpose; the younger may breakfast in the Eating-room, in the Presence of the Nurses of their Wards.

The rest of the Morning, till twelve, is to be spent in their Labour.

From twelve to two is allowed for Dinner and Rest; at two they are to return to their Work, and to work till six in Summer, and till it is dark in Winter.

From that Time, till Supper, Part of the Time is to be employed in learning to read; the rest the Children may play in the open Air, or School-Room.

Eight of the Clock in the Summer, and seven of the Clock in the Winter, are to be Hours of Supper, and at nine they are to go to Bed.

On *Sundays*, and other Days appointed for publick Worship, they are to be instructed in the Principles of Religion and Morality, to attend at Chapel; to be taught the Catechism used by the Church of *England*, or heard to read such Parts of the holy Scripture as are most suitable to their Understanding.

On *Saturdays* in the Afternoon, and on the Afternoon of some publick Holidays, they may be allowed to divert themselves with such Exercises



cises as will increase their Strength, Activity, and Hardiness; but are never to play at Games of Chance, which are to be taught to be base and effeminate, and some Punishment of Infamy is to be fixed to this Offence.

The Girls are to be kept in Wards entirely separate from the Boys, to be dressed plain and neat, with Numbers visible in some Part of their Cloathing; to rise at the same Hour with the Boys, to clean the House, make the Beds and do the Household Business till the Hour of Breakfast; after that, to be employed in making Linen, or Cloaths, or such other Labour, as is suitable to their Age and Strength, or in some useful Manufactory.

They are always to be apart from the Boys, and to be attended by the Nurses of their Wards.

The Diet of the Children of the Hospital is to be plain and good of the Sort, and consist some Days of Meat, and others of Roots or Herbs, raised by the Children's Labour; their Drink Water, their Bread good, but coarse, and made of a different Sort of Corn, as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Pease, Oats, &c. occasionally, that they may be inured to these accidental Changes.

Strong Drink, Tea, Coffee, and Tobacco, are never to be permitted to be used by any Child in the Hospital, nor any Butter allowed them.

*The Methods of placing them out to proper Employments.*

The Children are to be put out, as soon as possible, to the Business for which they are appointed, which is to be done by Indenture between the Hospital and the Master who is to take the Child; which Indenture is to contain proper Covenants to secure the Child's Maintenance and good Usage during the Time of its Service, and to specify the Place where, or Ship's Name on Board which the Child is to serve, and to agree for the Return of the Child to the Hospital, in such Cases where it is so designed; these Agreements are to be made by the House-Committee, and approved by the General Committee, and sealed with the Seal of the Hospital, and the Counter-part by the Master.

It is hoped that, for the easier Disposal of the Boys, an Order may be obtained from the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Captains of his Majesty's Ships, to take a certain Number of Boys from Time to Time, according to the Rate of the Ships, and their Proportion of Men; and if a Captain of every Merchant-Ship, of an Hundred Tons, or upwards, was obliged, if required, to take one or more, it would greatly increase the Number of Seamen; and the Hospital keeping an Account of them, the Government, on any Emergency, would be directed where to find them.

The Governors and Inspectors will, by Enquiry, find in what Inland-Places Boys are wanting for Husbandry, and inform the Committee thereof; and the Girls are to be placed out as Household-Servants, or put out for a Term of Years, to be employed in the Linen, or other Manufactory, as soon as possible, but not without due Enquiry after the Character of the Persons who take them.

As it will be impossible for the Hospital in

Town to contain the great Number of Children which will be under its Care, if properly encouraged; and as the Keeping of Children, near Town, will be much more expensive, than at a Distance from it; it will be extremely proper to send out little Colonies of them; the Boys to be employed and educated in the Manner beforementioned, under proper Masters, at or near *Farmouth, Lynn, Liverpool, Hull, &c.* and the Girls to *Manchester, Nottingham, Braintree, Devizes, &c.* by which Means the good Effects of the Charity will be more visible, the Money collected for their Support more diffused, and the Masters and Mistresses will be more easily and readily supplied with Children, than they would be, if they were to send to *London.*

*Of the Discharge of the Children from the Hospital.*

The Children are only to be discharged in Manner hereafter mentioned, when they have attained the Age appointed by Act of Parliament, or when the Girls are married, or when claimed by their Parents.

When any Person shall claim a Child, they are to leave a Petition with the Secretary, directed to the Governors. The Secretary is to deliver it to the General Committee, who are to transmit it to the House-Committee, and to give Orders, that the Person petitioning attend them at a Day appointed, when the House-Committee shall enquire what Right they have to the Child, what are their Circumstances, whether they are able and willing to provide for the Child, and what Security they can give for that Purpose, and what Satisfaction they can make to the Hospital, for the Expence it has been put to, by the Maintenance of the Child; which Committee shall report the same to the next General Committee, with their Opinion thereupon.

If the Proposal made by the Parent, and the Report, is satisfactory to the General Committee, they shall then, and not before, order the Billets to be opened, and the Register searched; and, if they find the Child is living, may make an Order to deliver the Child to its Parent or Relation, which Order is to be delivered, when they have complied with the Terms required by the Committee, but not previous thereto. Every Person to whom a Child is so delivered, is to provide Cloathing for their Child in which it is to be dressed; and the Cloathing of the Hospital is to be left with the Steward.

When any Persons are discharged, for having attained their Age appointed for that Purpose, *i. e.* Twenty-four for Males, or twenty one for Females, or when any of the Girls shall be married, with the Consent of the Committee; the General Committee, at their Discretion, may give them Cloaths, Money, or Necessaries, not exceeding the Value of ten Pounds. But, as it is to be hoped that the Males and Females will be able at those Years to get an honest Livelihood by their Industry, this Charity must be cautiously and rarely practised, except on Marriage of the Girls.

*The Foundation of this Hospital was laid the 16th of September, 16th of George II, 1742.*

In October following, the Method formerly used for the Taken-in Children having been found incon-



convenient, by Reason of the Crowd which was occasioned by Persons striving who should first deliver in their Children,

The Committee resolved to take in Children by Ballot, in the Method which is used at present, and mentioned in the Rules of the Hospital.

On the 8th of *January*, 1743, the Committee desired Dr. *Conyers*, the Physician of the Hospital, to consider of the best Method for inoculating the Children then in the House; and, the Report made by him being very satisfactory, he was desired to proceed on such Inoculation as soon as possible; and several Children were accordingly inoculated, who had no bad Accident attending them: And, since that Time, all other Children, who have been returned to the Hospital without having had that Distemper in the natural Way, have been inoculated under the Care of the Physician and the Surgeon to the Hospital, which has been attended with great Success, without the Loss of one Child, or any ill Consequence.

The Governors thought it would be for the Benefit of the Charity to dine together annually, at their own Expence, and appointed the 4th of *April*, 1744, for the first annual Meeting on this Occasion; which Meeting has been since changed to the second *Wednesday* in *May*, being the Day appointed by the Charter for the Election of a Committee and Officers.

In *October*, 1745, one Wing of the Hospital being finished, the Committee ordered the Children to be kept in the new Hospital, and quitted the House in *Hatton-garden*.

The General Court, being informed that a Chapel was much wanted, and that several Ladies of the first Quality, and other Persons of Distinction and Fortune, were desirous to contribute to so good and necessary a Work, came to a Resolution to build one; and, by their Direction, the Committee opened a Subscription for that Purpose; whereupon they ordered the following Advertisement to be printed:

“The Governors of the said Hospital, being earnestly desirous that the Children under their Care should be early instructed in the Principles of Religion and Morality, and having no Place of publick Worship to which the Children and Servants of the Hospital can conveniently resort, have resolved to erect a Chapel adjoining to their Hospital in *Lamb's-Conduit-Fields*; and, that no Part of the Revenue of the said Hospital, which is or shall be given for the Support of the Children, may be diverted from that Use,

“In order to defray the Expence of erecting the said Chapel, they have opened a Subscription for that Purpose; and any Persons, willing to contribute to so good a Work, are desired to enter their Names and Places of Abode, and the Sums they subscribe, in the Subscription-Roll, which is kept by the Steward of the said Hospital; or, if they please to send to him, they shall be waited on with the said Subscription-Roll; and all Sums subscribed to this Purpose, or otherwise to the Charity of this Hospital, are to be paid to the Bank of *England*; or to Messrs. *Hoare* and Company, in *Fleet-street*; Messrs. *Martine* and Company, in

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“*Lombard-street*; or Sir *Joseph* and Sir *Thomas Hankey*, in *Fenchurch-street*; *Andrew Drummond*, Esq; Banker, at *Charing-cross*; or to the Treasurer of the said Hospital. — This Subscription is now open, and it is hoped will be encouraged, that the Governors may be enabled to compleat that Building, which the Charity is in great Want of.”

Second *Wednesday* in *May*, 1746, the Governors, being desirous the Children should be educated by Persons well affected to our present happy Constitution, ordered, that all Persons employed by the Hospital should take the Oaths to the Government.

And soon after, finding the Children capable of doing some Work, the Committee ordered, that some of the Boys should be employed in winding Silk, and the Girls in making and mending Linen for the Boys and themselves, the Children in the Country, &c. all which is done by them, without putting any Part of it out.

*February* 25, 1746, at the Request of several Governors, a new Subscription-Roll was opened for the Benefit of the Hospital, which is on Parchment duly stamped, in the following Words:

We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do promise and agree, severally and respectively, and to and with each other of us, and to and with the Governors and Guardians of the said Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children, that our Executors, or Administrators, shall, immediately upon our Decease, pay to the said Governors and Guardians, for the Use of the said Hospital, the several Sums set by us against our respective Names.

Particular Care was taken, in erecting the Building, that it should be commodious, plain, and substantial, without any costly Decorations; but, soon after the Hospital became habitable, several eminent Masters of Painting, Sculpture, and other Arts, were pleased to contribute many elegant Ornaments, which are placed in the Hospital as Monuments of their Charity, and Abilities in their several Arts.

In the Court-Room they placed four capital Pictures, the Subjects being Parts of the Sacred History, suitable to the Place for which they were designed.

The first painted by Mr. *Hayman*, and taken from the second Chapter of *Exodus*, Verses 8 and 9; the Words of which are, *The Maid went and called the Child's Mother, and Pharaoh's Daughter said unto her, Take this Child away and nurse it for me, and I will give you Wages.* The ensuing Verse is

The Subject of the next Picture, viz. *And the Child grew up, and she brought him to Pharaoh's Daughter, and he became her Son, and she called his Name Moses.* This Picture is painted by Mr. *Hogarth*.

The third Picture is the History of *Ismael*, painted by Mr. *Higmore*; the Subject taken from the twenty-first Chapter of *Genesis*, Verse 17. *And the Angel of the Lord called to Hagar out of Heaven, and said to her, What aileth thee, Hagar? Fear not, for God hath heard the Voice of the Lad where he is.*

The fourth Picture was painted by Mr. *Wills*; its Subject taken from the eighteenth Chapter of



St. Luke, Verſe 16. *Jeſus ſaid, ſuffer little Children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of ſuch is the Kingdom of God.*

On each Side of theſe Pictures are placed ſmaller Pictures in circular Frames, repreſenting the moſt conſiderable Hospitals in and about *London*.

1. The View of the Hospital for expoſed Children.
2. The View of the Hospital at *Hyde-Park* Corner, called *St. George's* Hospital. Theſe two by Mr. *Wilson*.
5. The View of *Chelſea* Hospital.
4. The View of *Bethlem* Hospital. Theſe two by Mr. *Haytley*.
5. The View of *St. Thomas's* Hospital.
6. The View of *Greenwich* Hospital.
7. The View of the *Blue-coat* Hospital. Theſe three by *Whale*.
8. The View of *Sutton's* Hospital, called the *Charter-houſe*.

Over the Chimney is placed a very curious Baſs-Relief, carved by Mr. *Ryſbrack*, and preſented by him, repreſenting Children employed in Navigation and Huſbandry, being the Employment to which the Children of this Hospital are deſtined.

The other Ornaments of the Room were alſo given by ſeveral ingenious Workmen, who had been employed in the Building the Hospital, and were willing to contribute to it.

The Stucco Work was given by Mr. *William Wilton*. The Marble Chimney by Mr. *Deval*. The Table with its Frame, enriched with Carving, by Mr. *John Sanderson*; and the Glaſs by Mr. *Hallat*.

In the other Rooms of the Hospital are the Pictures of ſeveral Governors and Benefactors, viz. Mr. *Thomas Coram*, by Mr. *Hogarth*; Mr. *Milner* and Mr. *Jacobson*, by Mr. *Hudson*; Dr. *Mead*, by Mr. *Ramſey*, and Mr. *Emerson*, by Mr. *Highbmore*.

And in the Dining-Room is a large, and beautiful Sea-Piece, repreſenting the *Engliſh* Fleet in the *Downs*, by Mr. *Monamy*.

At the ſame Time alſo were given by Mr. *Ives* four Shields cut in Lead of good Workmanſhip, which were placed over the Charity Boxes with proper Inſcriptions thereon; and ſeveral other eminent Artiſts promiſed to contribute their Labours to the further Ornamenting the Hospital and Chapel. For which they were returned the Thanks of the Corporation, and an Inſcription was ordered to be put up in the Hospital, to inform the Publick, that thoſe Ornaments of the Hospital were Benefactions of the ſeveral Artiſts, whoſe Names were wrote thereon; it being a fixed, and, as is hoped, an unalterable Reſolution of the Governors, that no Part of the Money given to this Hospital be expended in any thing, but what is uſeful and neceſſary to answer the good Intentions of the Benefactors.

About the ſame Time the Earl Marſhal of *England* was pleaſed to honour the Corporation with a Grant of a Coat of Arms; the Kings at Arms, and Officers of the Heralds Office, being ſo charitable as to remit all the Fees due to them on that Occaſion.

Amongſt other conſiderable Benefactions, which have been contributed to this Hospital and to

the Publick by its Means, is to be eſteemed a Letter from Dr. *Cadogan*, a Phyſician at *Bristol*, which was communicated to the Governors, giving Inſtructions for the Nursing and Management of Children from their Birth to three Years of Age; which Letter has been ſince publiſhed, with his Permiſſion, by Order of the Committee, by *J. Roberts* in *Warwick-lane*, and contains many natural and uſeful Obſervations, and is a Proof of, the Advantage which this Inſtitution may be of by making and communicating further Inquiries into the proper Method of preſerving and bringing up Children.

On the firſt of *May* 1747, the firſt Stone of the Chapel was laid in the Preſence of a numerous Aſſembly of Perſons of Diſtinction; on which Stone was a Copper-Plate with an Inſcription mentioning the Time when it was laid, and a large Collection was made for carrying on that neceſſary Work.

In *November* 1748, the Governors, obſerving that the Manufacture of Silk was too effeminate for the larger Boys, reſolved that the Boys ſhould be employed in the open Air, and inured to the Change of Weather; and therefore appointed a Committee, and cauſed Adverſements to be publiſhed to make proper Inquiries what Manufactures would be moſt ſuitable for this Purpoſe; which Committee, having received and examined the ſeveral Propoſals made to them, reported that the Manufacturing of Hemp and Flax into Twine, ſmall Cordage Lines, and alſo into Fiſhing and other Nets, was the moſt proper Manufacture for the Employment of the Boys: In Purſuance of which the general Committee reſolved that a Trial be made in employing the Boys in the Manufacturing of Hemp as recommended, being laborious and to be performed in the Air, and in every Reſpect conſiſtent with their Deſtination to Navigation and Huſbandry; and alſo in employing them in the Garden and Buſineſs of the Houſe, according to their Strength and Capacity.

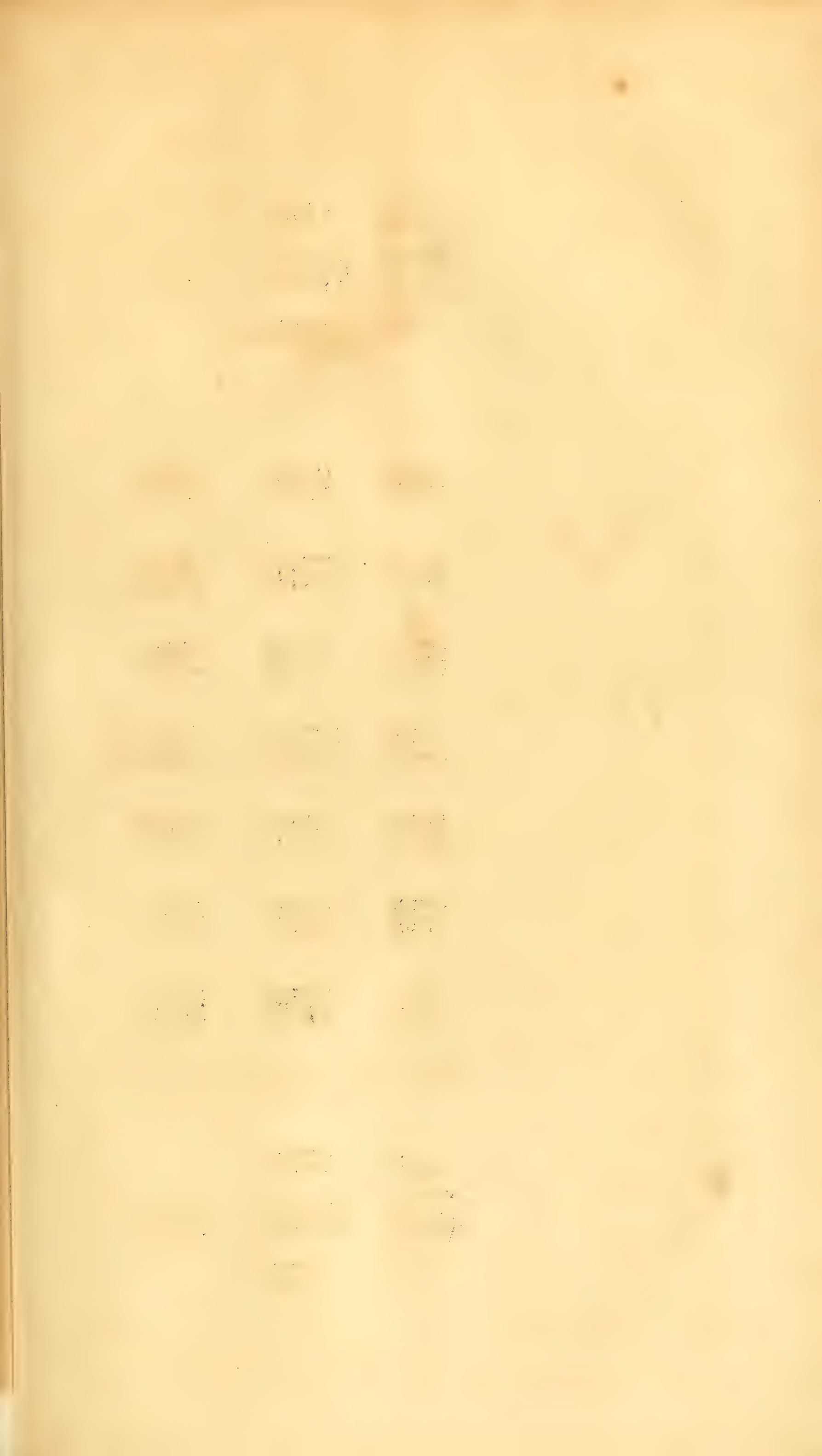
And that the Girls ſhould be inſtructed and employed, in all Sorts of Houſhold Work, in the Kitchen, Laundry, and Chambers, to make them fit for Service; and alſo in Sewing, Knitting, and Spinning; and, if more than ſufficient for theſe Purpoſes, to be employed in winding Silk or making Nets.

On the 29th of *March* 1749, the General Court, being informed of the Increate of Benefactions to this Charity, and of the Number of Children, and that it was proper the Boys ſhould be kept ſeparate from the Girls, gave Directions for building the other Wing of the Hospital, and referred it to the Committee, to carry on that Work as ſoon as poſſible; the Benefactions and Legacies given appear by Tables placed in the great Room of the Hospital.

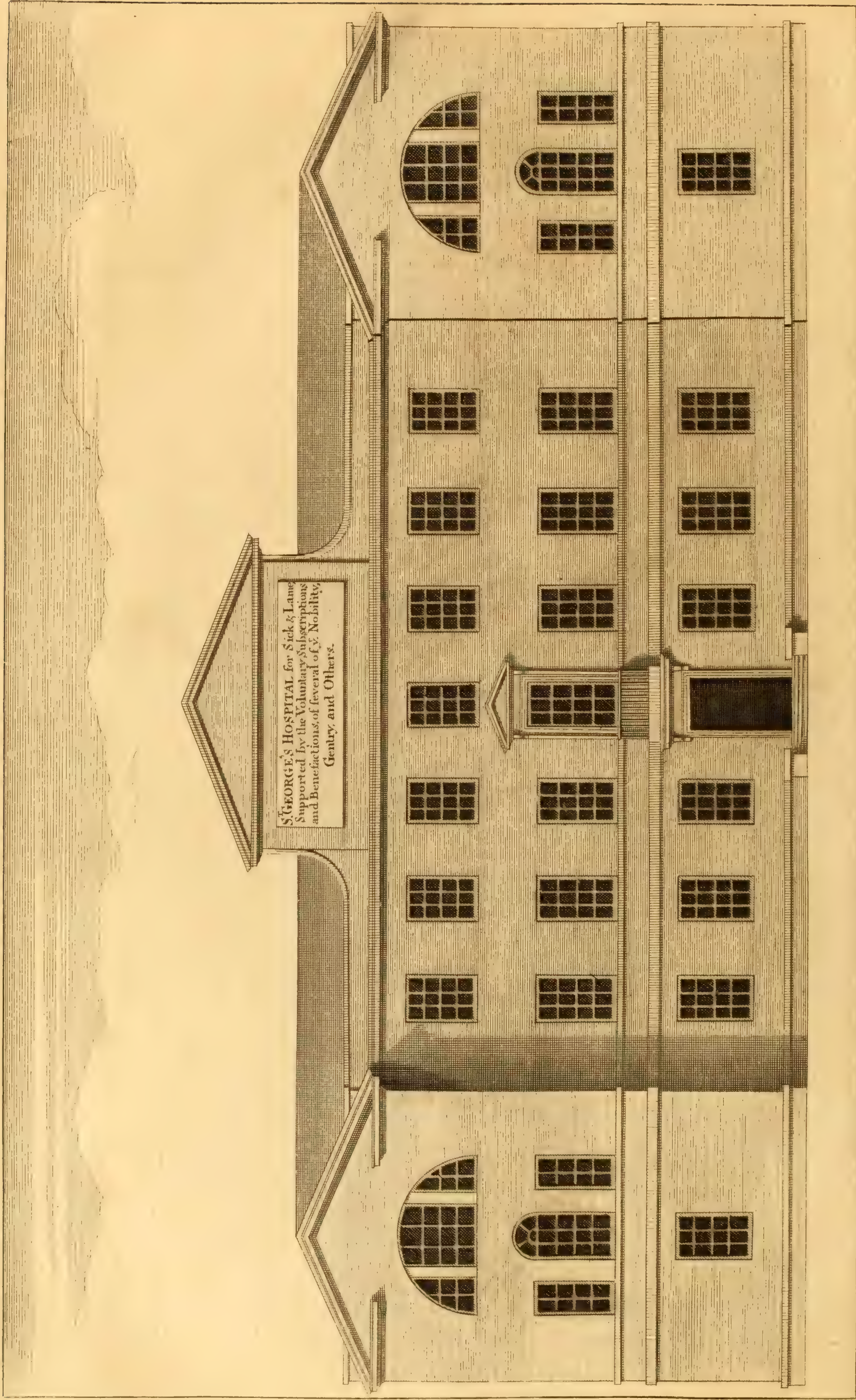
The annual Subscription appears by a Book in the Cuſtody of the Steward; but the Sums hitherto given are very deficient to answer the intended Extenſiveness of this Charity. The good Conſequences which this Nation may derive from it, are ſo apparent that it is to be hoped ſuch Encouragement will be given to it, that this Hospital may ſoon be a Receptacle to all ſuch poor Children as ſhall be brought to it.

There









*St. George's Hospital.*



There have already been more than eleven hundred Children received and maintained by this Corporation; but Experience has shewn, that Objects for this Charity are very numerous, and that many thousand Lives may be preserved for the Benefit of their Country, if Persons of Fortune shall think proper to extend their Compassion and publick Spirit to so desirable a Purpose.

#### *French Hospital.*

This Hospital, which is situate contiguous to the *Pest-house* on the South, in the Parish of *St. Luke*, was erected in the Year 1717, and the Governors thereof, by Letters Patent of the 4th of King George I. Anno 1718, were constituted a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Appellation of *The Governor and Directors of the Hospital for the poor French Protestants, and their Descendants, residing in Great-Britain.*

This Hospital, at present, contains two hundred and twenty poor helpless Men and Women, one hundred and forty-six whereof, who are upon the Foundation, are plentifully supplied with all the Necessaries of Life, at the Expence of the Hospital; but the other seventy-four are paid for by their Friends, at the Rate of nine Pounds *per Annum* each. This Charity also extends to Lunatics, for whose Accommodation a large Infirmary is provided.

To this Foundation belongs a Chaplain, Physician, Surgeon, and other proper Officers, who carefully attend the Pensioners, and administer to their several Necessities.

#### *French Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, which is situate in *Black-Eagle-street, Spittlefields*, contains convenient Apartments for forty-five poor Men and Women, who are allowed two Shillings and three Pence, and a Bushel of Coals each, Weekly, and Apparel every other Year.

The Society whereby this House is supported, belongs to the *French Churches in Threadneedle and Black-Eagle Streets*, and is one of the most generous and charitable whatsoever, as will appear by the following Inscription round a large Pewter Dish, in the Possession of Mr. Henry Guinand, an eminent *French Merchant* in *Little St. Helen's*, (then Deacon of the Church) who collected the great under-mentioned Sum in the aforefaid Dish in Bank Notes, &c.

*La Colleeite qui s'est faite a l'Eglise Françoise de Londres, & a celle de l'Hopital dans Black-Eagle-street, pour les Pauvres de la dite Eglise, le 10 Mars 1727-28, a produit l. 1248. 7. 6.*

That is: *The Collection that was made in the French Church of London, and that of the Hospital in Black-Eagle-street, for the Poor of the said Churches, in the Year 1727-28, amounted to twelve hundred and forty-eight Pounds seven Shillings and six Pence.*

#### *French-house of Charity.*

This House in *Spittlefields*, commonly called the *Soup*, was erected about sixty Years ago, for the Relief of necessitous Families, whose Number, in the Year 1733, amounted to two hundred and ninety-six. This House, which is supported by the charitable Benefactions and Contributions of well-disposed Persons, is under the

Direction of a certain Number of Governors and Governesses, who at first supplied the Poor under their Care with Money; but many of them, without the least Regard to their distressed Families, having wickedly disposed of the Money in Brandy, Tobacco, &c. 'twas by the Managers judged convenient, that in lieu of Money, such poor Families should for the future be relieved with Provisions, which are distributed among them according to their several Necessities, viz. Some receiving two Portions *per Week*, others three, or four, and the most necessitous six: Each Portion consists of a Pan of good Broth, mixed with six Ounces of Bread, half a Pound of Meat, and the same Weight of good Bread. The Charge of this Charity amounts to about five hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

#### *Fuller's Alms-house.*

This House, situate in *Old-street* at *Hoxton*, was founded in the Year 1592, pursuant to the Will of Judge Fuller, for the Reception of twelve poor Women; who have an Allowance of four Pounds *per Annum*; and three Bushels of Coals each.

#### *Fuller's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, which is situate at *Mile-end*, was likewise founded in the Year 1592, pursuant to the Will of the said Judge, for the Accommodation of twelve antient poor Men of *Stepney Parish*; for whose Relief he endowed the same with Lands in *Lincolnshire*, to the Amount of fifty Pounds *per Annum*.

#### *Gallard's Alms-house.*

This House, which stands in *Golden-lane*, was founded by Richard Gallard of *Islington*, Esq; for the Habitation of thirteen poor Men and Women; who were to receive only two Pence *per Week* each, and a Load of Charcoal amongst them yearly. By the small Allowance, this House must be of a very old Foundation; which is in some measure confirmed by my Author, who says, that the Founder left fair Lands in *Islington*, for the Support of his Alms-house.

#### *Garret's Alms-house.*

This House, which is situate in *Porter's-fields* in the Liberty of *Norton-Falgate*, was founded by Nicholas Garret, Esq; Citizen and Weaver, in the Year 1729, for the Accommodation of six poor Members of his Company; who have an Allowance of eight Pounds, a Chaldron of Coals, and one Dozen and a half of Candles each, yearly.

#### *St. George's Hospital.*

*An Account of the Proceedings of the Governors of St. George's Hospital near Hyde Park Corner, from its first Institution, October 19, 1733, to December 26, 1753.*

*By Order of the General Board, Friday the 15th of February, 1754.*

The Governors of *St. George's Hospital* think themselves obliged in Justice to their Subscribers and Benefactors, to publish an Abstract of their Accounts to the twenty-sixth Day of *December* last inclusive, together with a short State of their Proceedings, that the Publick may judge of the Application of their Bounty, and the extensive good Consequence of it.

This



This Undertaking was set on Foot, soon after *Michaelmas* 1733, by some Gentlemen who were before concerned in a Charity of the like kind, in the lower Part of *Westminster*. They judged this House convenient for their Purpose on Account of its Air, Situation, and Nearness to Town, procured a Lease of it, and opened a Subscription for carrying on the Charity here. The Subscription increased so fast, that on the 19th of *October* they were formed into a regular Society, and actually began to receive Patients on the first of *January* following.

To these Purposes here are admitted all such Poor, Sick, and Lame, being recommended according to the Rules following, as the Hospital will contain. They are supplied with Advice, Medicine, Diet, Washing, Lodging, and some of the Miserable with Cloaths also. The Physicians visit their Patients on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and on all intermediate Days, whenever Occasion requires; and the Surgeons every Day: And on every *Friday* Morning there is a general Consultation of all the Physicians and Surgeons. No Security for their Burial is required; nor any Money, Gift, or Reward, taken of them or their Friends, on any Account whatsoever. Those who die, if their Friends are unable, are buried at the Charge of the Society. And the Money, collected in the Poor's Box at the Door, is kept as a separate Fund for furnishing those with some little Sum of Money, whose Distance from their Habitations, or other particular Necessities, require it.

The Apothecaries, who are Governors, are appointed to attend by Rotation as Visitors, to see that the Apothecary of the House takes due Care of the Medicines and Patients. Two Visitors are chosen every Week out of the Subscribers, to attend daily, and take Care by examining of the Provision and Patients, that the Orders of the Society are punctually observed, that the Patients are treated in every Thing with Order and Tenderneſs, and to make a Report in Writing of their Observation.

Prayers are read daily to the Patients. A Sermon is preached every *Sunday*, the Communion is administered every Month, and the Chaplain attends at other Times to catechize, and to perform other religious Offices, as often as their Cases require; and, when the Patients are discharged, religious Tracts are given to each of them for their farther Edification.

A Board of Governors meet every *Wednesday* Morning, to do the current Business of the Hospital, to receive and examine the Reports of the Visitors, to discharge and admit Patients, to receive the Complaints and Proposals of all Persons, and to prepare such Matters as are proper for the Consideration of general Boards. A general Board of the Governors meet regularly five Times a Year.

The Governors are in Number upwards of three Hundred. No Person receiving Salary, Fee, or Reward, from the Hospital, is capable of being a Governor: But every other Gentleman subscribing five Pounds a Year or upwards, or giving one Benefaction of fifty Pounds, although he be not an annual Subscriber, is thereupon put in Nomination to be a Governor, and

at the first general Court, which is held one Month afterwards, is accordingly balloted for by the Governors.

The Contributors are desired to send their Subscriptions to the Treasurers at the weekly Board, held every *Wednesday* Morning in the Hospital. And, in order to supply the current Expence of this Charity, the Subscribers are requested to continue to pay their yearly Subscriptions in Advance.

The Treasurers are Lieut. Col. *Joseph Hudson* and Mr. *Richard Aspinwall*.

All Contributors are desired to take Notice.

I. That no Person is to be admitted a Patient, except in Cases of Accidents, without a Note from a Governor or Contributor, specifying the Name and Place of Abode of such Patient, and that he or she is a proper Object of this Charity.

II. That all Recommendations are to be delivered every *Wednesday* Morning, by nine of the Clock.

III. That, in case any Out-Patients shall neglect coming for two Weeks successively on the Day and Hour they are ordered to attend, such Out-Patients shall be discharged for Irregularity, except they have had Leave from their Physician.

IV. No Person discharged for Irregularity is to be ever again admitted into the Hospital, upon any Recommendation whatsoever.

V. That no Patient is to be suffered to go out of the Hospital without Leave in Writing; and that, to avoid Offence, no Leave is to be given to any Patient to go into *St. James's Park*, or the *Green Park*, called *Constitution-hill*, upon any Pretence whatsoever.

VI. That no Governor, Officer, or Servant, must at any Time presume, on Pain of Expulsion, to take of any Tradesman, Patient, or other Person, any Fee, Reward, or Gratification of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any Service done, or to be done, on Account of this Hospital.

VII. That no Person, subscribing less than two Guineas a Year, be permitted to recommend more than two In-Patients in the Year.

VIII. And that, when there is not Room for all the Patients recommended at one Time to be received into the Hospital, those are taken in whose Admission the Board are of Opinion will most effectually answer the End of the Charity: And the rest, if proper Objects, are admitted Out-Patients, till there is Room for them in the Hospital.

N. B. That most consumptive and asthmatick Cases are more capable of Relief, as Out-Patients, than as In-Patients.

*An Account of the Patients for the Year 1753.*

Patients discharged from *St. George's* Hospital, since its first Receiving of Patients on the first of *January* 1733, to the 27th of *December* 1752, sixty thousand one hundred and eighty-eight.

Patients in the House the 27th of *December* 1732, two hundred and seventy-three.

Out-Patients on the Books at the same Time, six hundred and forty-five.

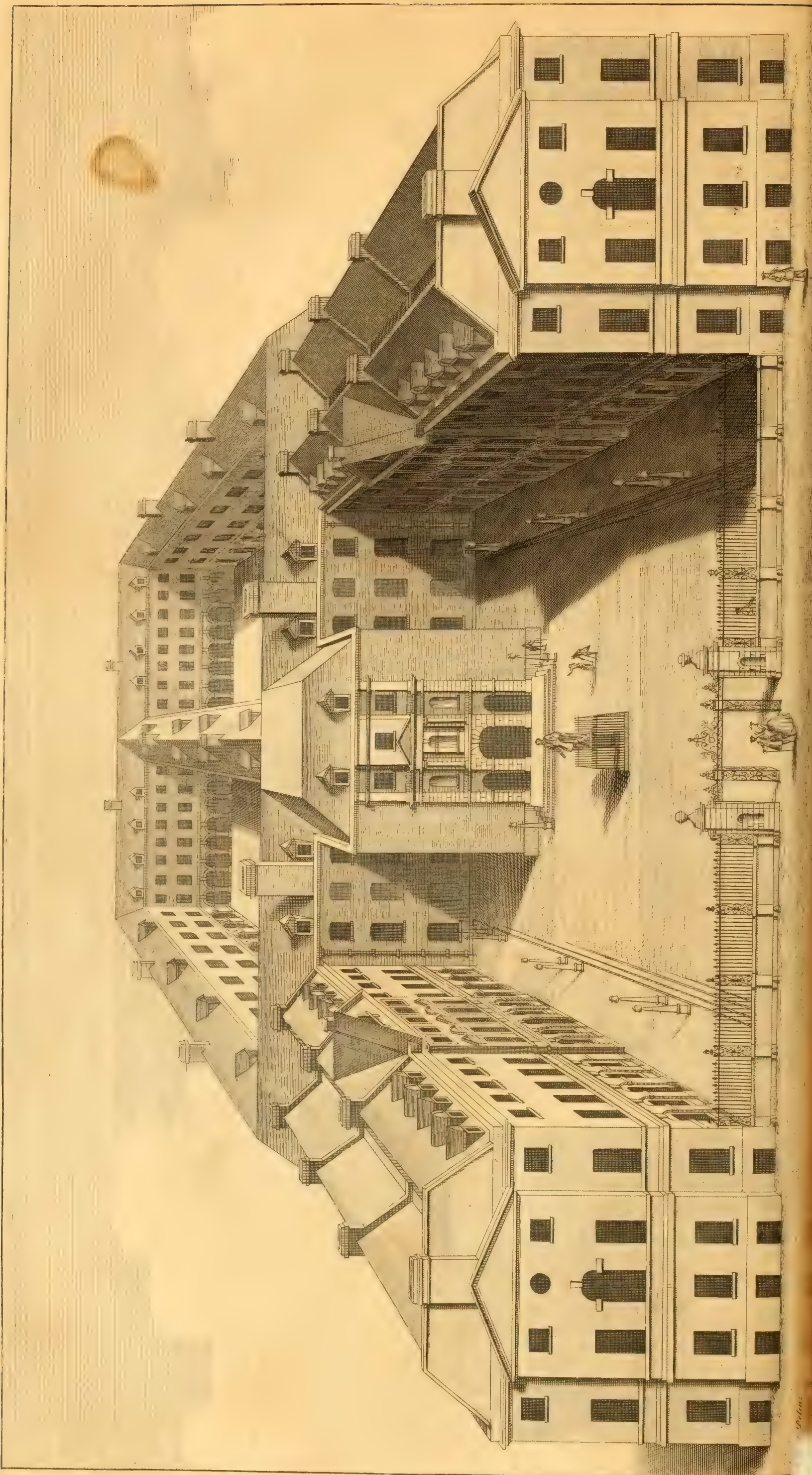
In all, sixty-one thousand one hundred and six.

*Gibson's*











*Gibson's Alms-house.*Coop.  
Comp.  
Regit.

*Nicholas Gibson*, Esq; some Time Sheriff of this City, erected this Alms-house and School, (and not, according to *Stow*, by *Avice*, his Wife) at *Ratcliff*, in the Year 1537, for the Reception of fourteen poor Widows, seven whereof to be of *Stepney* Parish, and the other seven of the Company of Coopers; for the Support of which, and to the Use of his Will, on the 23d of September, Anno 1540, he conveyed his whole Estate to *Avice*, his Wife; which she, by the Name of *Knivet*, (being then Wife to Sir *Andrew Knivet*) surrendered, with all the Lands thereunto belonging, on the 20th of February, Anno 1553, in Trust to the Company of Coopers. The Pensioners to have twenty-six Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum* each; the Schoolmaster, a Salary of ten Pounds; and an Usher, six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence. But the Estate wherewith this Foundation is endowed, being vastly improved, the Company have of late increased the Pensions to five Pounds, and thirty Bushels of Coals yearly, with a Bounty of ten Shillings each at *Christmas*; and the Schoolmaster's Salary, to twenty-three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence; and the Ushers, to nine Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence.

*Grey-coat Hospital.*

In the Year 1698, a Charity-school was erected in the Parish of *St. Margaret, Westminster*, for the Education of poor Children, by the Name of *The Grey-coat School*, from the Colour of the Childrens Cloaths: The Trustees whereof by charitable Benefactions, being greatly encouraged to proceed in so laudable an Undertaking, in the Year 1701, not only considerably increased the Number of Children therein, but likewise plentifully supplied them with all the Necessaries of Life, in a large and commodious Building near *Totbill-fields*; wherein, besides their being taught and instructed in the Principles of Religion, they are employed in Spinning, Knitting, Sewing, &c. to inure them early to Industry; and having attained the necessary Qualifications at School, they are put out Apprentices.

Chart.  
Q. Anne.

For the Encouragement of so great an Undertaking, *Queen Anne*, on the tenth of April, Anno 1706, did, by her Letters Patent, constitute the Trustees of this School a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of *The Governors of the Grey-coat Hospital in Tothill-fields, of the Royal Foundation of Queen Anne*. By which Name to have perpetual Succession, to sue and be sued, to elect Governors in the room of those deceased, and to receive and purchase Lands, Tenements, &c. in Mortmain, to the yearly Amount of two thousand Pounds, clear of Reprizes; and to do all other Acts and Things relating to the said Corporation, in as ample Manner, as any other Body Politick and Corporate within the Kingdom.

This Hospital in the Year 1727, was in so flourishing Condition, that it contained eighty Boys, and fifty Girls; in which Year the Charge of all its Disbursements amounted to fourteen hundred and fifty-seven Pounds seven Shillings and six Pence.

*Green-coat Hospital.*

Divers of the Inhabitants of the City of  
No. 110.

*Westminster* having resolved to settle an House, or Hospital, like unto that of *Christ's* in the City of *London*, where poor Orphans might not only be maintained with all the Necessaries of Life, but likewise, for their future Good, and that of the Publick, be instructed in Manual Arts; wherefore, upon their humble Application to King *Charles I.* he, by his Letters Patent of the 15th of November, Anno 1633, did constitute them a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Appellation of *The Governors of the Hospital of St. Margaret's, Westminster, of the Foundation of King Charles*; to consist of twenty Governors, Inhabitants of the said City, to have perpetual Succession, with a Right of electing Governors, for supplying Vacancies; and to purchase Lands, Tenements, &c. in Mortmain, to the Value of five hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Pat. 12.  
Char. I.

But the Civil War breaking out soon after, it did in a manner quash that noble Design; but by the charitable Benefactions of King *Charles II.* and others, the Estate thereunto belonging at present, amounts to above three hundred Pounds *per Annum*. But by Fines paid to the Dean and Chapter (it being chiefly Church-lands) of *Westminster*, on the renewing of Leases, the annual Income is thereby considerably reduced; however, by casual Donations, the Account of this Hospital (at present containing twenty Boys) stood thus in the Year 1727: Receipts, 328 l. 19 s. Disbursements, 300 l. 3 s. 2½ d.

*Gresham's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, which is situate in *Broad-street*, on the North Side of *Gresham College*; was founded by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Anno 1575, for eight poor Men; the Trust whereof he committed to the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of *London*; who annually pay the said poor Men six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence each, a Load of Coals yearly, and a Gown every other Year.

*Graham's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, which stands in *Crown-street*, alias *Hog-lane, Soho*, was founded in the Year 1686, by Mrs. *Graham*, for four decayed Clergymens Widows, their Maiden Daughters, or other Gentlewomen; who have handsome Apartments, and ten Pounds *per Annum* each; and for Fuel, and a Servant to attend them, ten Pounds yearly.

*Guy's Hospital.*

*Thomas Guy*, Esq; Son of *Thomas Guy*, Lighterman and Coal-monger in *Fair-street, Horsley-down*, in the Parish of *St. Olave Southwark*, was born in the North-East Corner-House of *Pritchard's-alley*, (two Doors East of *St. John's Church-yard*) in the said Street. *Thomas*, the Father, who was an Anabaptist, dying young, left a Widow and three Children, (the eldest of whom, our Founder, was then but eight Years of Age) who returned to *Tamworth*, the Place of her Nativity, in the County of *Stafford*, where she married soon after. However she took care to have her Children carefully educated, and at a proper Age put her Son *Thomas* Apprentice to *John Clarke*, the younger, (a Binder and Seller of Books in *Mercers-ball Porch* in *Cheapside*) on the 3d of September, Anno 1660, for the Term of eight Years. He was admitted

Rec.  
Chamb.  
Lond.



Call. App.  
Station.  
Comp.  
Rec.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

a Freeman of the Stationers Company, on the 7th of *October*, Anno 1668, and of the City, the 14th of the same Month and Year; and on the 6th of *October*, Anno 1673, received into the Livery of the said Company.

Mr. *Guy*, being out of his Apprenticeship, set up his Trade, in the little Corner-House betwixt *Cornhill* and *Lombard-street*, with a Stock of about two hundred Pounds. At which Time, the *English* Bibles printed in this Kingdom being very bad, both in the Letter and Paper, occasioned divers of the Booksellers of this City to encourage the Printing thereof in *Holland*, with curious Types, and fine Paper; and imported vast Numbers of the same, to their no small Advantage. Mr. *Guy*, soon coming acquainted with this profitable Commerce, became a large Dealer thereing. But this Trade proving very detrimental to the King's Printer, all Ways and Means were devised to quash the same; which being vigorously put in Execution, the Booksellers, by frequent Seizures and Prosecutions, became so great Sufferers, that they judged a farther Pursuit thereof inconsistent with their Interest. Wherefore our Founder contracted with the University of *Oxford*, for their Privilege to print Bibles; and having furnished himself with Types from *Holland*, carried on a very great Trade in Bibles for divers Years, to his very great Advantage.

Some Time after, *England* being engaged in an expensive War against *France*, the poor Seamen on board the Royal Navy, for many Years, instead of Money received Tickets for their Pay; which those necessitous, but very useful Men, were obliged to dispose of at thirty, forty, and sometimes fifty in the hundred Discount. Mr. *Guy*, discovering the Sweets of this Traffick, became an early Dealer therein, as well as in other Government Securities; by which, and his Trade, he acquired a very great Estate, inasmuch, that in the Year 1710, when the Debt of the Navy was increased to divers Millions, an Act of Parliament was made, to provide for the Payment of that and other Sums due from the Government, by erecting the *South Sea Company*; into which the Creditors of divers Branches of the National Debt were impowered to subscribe the several Sums due to them from the Publick; among whom, Mr. *Guy*, being possessed of such Securities to the Amount of many thousands of Pounds, subscribed the same into the said *South Sea Company*; for which he and the rest of the Subscribers were to receive an annual Interest of six *per Cent.* upon their respective Subscriptions, till the same were discharged by Parliament.

In the Year 1720, Mr. *Guy* was possessed of forty-five thousand and five hundred Pounds of the *South Sea Stock*, which gradually arose to above one thousand and fifty Pounds; when he wisely considering, that the great Rise of the Stock was owing to the iniquitous Management of a few, prudently began to sell out his Stock, at about three hundred, and continued selling till it arose to about six hundred, when he disposed of the last of his Property in the said Company.

This old Batchelor, in the seventy-sixth Year of his Age, being thus possessed of a vast Estate, determined to found an Hospital for the Cure of sick and impotent Persons; to which End he took

of the President and Governors of *St. Thomas's* Hospital, in *Southwark*, a Lease of a Piece of Ground opposite the said Hospital, for the Term of nine-hundred and ninety-nine Years, at a Ground-rent of thirty Pounds *per Annum*. This Spot of Ground being covered with a Number of small Houses inhabited by poor People, the same were pulled down in the Year 1721, and the Foundation of the intended Hospital laid in the Spring following; the Building whereof was carried on with such Expedition, that the Fabrick was roofed before the Death of the Founder, which happened on the 27th of *December* 1724, in the 80th Year of his Age.

The Charge of erecting and furnishing this Hospital amounted to the Sum of eighteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-three Pounds sixteen Shillings and a Penny; and the Sum left to endow the same, to two hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-nine Pounds and four-pence: Together, 238292 *l.* 16 *s.* 5*d.* Besides, the Founder bequeathed to the President and Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, a perpetual Annuity of four hundred Pounds, for taking into the said Hospital four Children yearly, at the Nomination of the Governors of his Hospital. To his poor aged Relations he gave Annuities during Life, to the Amount of eight hundred and seventy Pounds; and amongst his younger Relations and Executors, the Sum of seventy-five thousand five hundred and eighty-nine Pounds; with the Sum of one thousand Pounds, for discharging poor Prisoners, within the City of *London* and Counties of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, who could be released for the Sum of five Pounds. By which Sum of 1000 *l.* and the good Management of his Executors, there were above six hundred poor Persons set at Liberty, from the several Prisons within the Bill of Mortality.

He likewise erected an Alms-house, with a Library, in *Tamworth*, for fourteen poor Men and Women; to whom he allowed certain Pensions during Life, and at his Death, towards their future Support, and the putting out Children Apprentices, &c. he bequeathed a perpetual annual Sum of one hundred and twenty-five Pounds.

In the Year 1707, Mr. *Guy* built and furnished, at his own Expence, three Wards, on the North Side of the outer Court of *St. Thomas's* Hospital, and gave to the same one hundred Pounds *per Annum*, for eleven Years immediately preceding the Foundation of his Hospital. And some Time before his Death, he removed the Frontispiece of the said Hospital of *St. Thomas*, which stood over the Gate-way in the Borough, and erected the same in the Place where it at present stands, fronting the Street; and having enlarged the Gate-way, rebuilt the two large Houses on the Sides thereof, and erected the stately Iron Gate between them; all at the Expence of about three thousand Pounds. To many of his Relations he gave stated Allowances of ten, or twenty Pounds *per Annum*; and to others, Money to advance them in the World. So, upon the whole, it may be justly said, that he never had his Fellow in this Kingdom, not perhaps in any other, for such great and extensive Acts of Benevolence and Charity.

Upon the Death of Mr. *Guy*, his Executors found in his Iron Chest one thousand Guineas, which

Guy. Will.

Ibid.



which they imagined were put there to defray the Expence of his Funeral; wherefore they caused him to be buried in a very pompous Manner; at whose Burial there were no less than forty Coaches, with six Horses each.

Soon after Mr. Guy's Decease, his Executors, pursuant to his Will, apply'd to Parliament, to get themselves and fifty-one other Gentlemen (nominated by the Founder) to be incorporated Governors of his intended Hospital; which being the greatest and most noble Foundation that ever was devised by a *British*, or perhaps any other Subject, I shall therefore insert a compendious Abstract of the Act of Parliament, made in the Eleventh of King George the First, *Anno 1725*, for incorporating the Governors thereof; wherein the principal Parts of the Founder's Wil are recited.

Act. Parl.  
11 G. I. "Whereas *Thomas Guy* of London, Esq; (who caused to be erected in the Parish of *St. Thomas* in the Borough of *Southwark*, a magnificent Edifice, consisting of two spacious Squares, with proper Offices thereunto belonging) dy'd on the 27th Day of *December*, *Anno 1724*, having made his last Will and Testament, dated the fourth of the preceding Month of *September*; wherein he devised the Residue of his Estate, after the Payment of his Debts, Legacies, and Funeral Charges, (which residuary Part, being by his Executors computed at above two hundred thousand Pounds) unto Sir *Gregory Page*, Bart. *Charles Joy*, *William Clayton*, *Thomas Hollis*, *John Cenrick*, *John Lade*, *Richard Mead*, *Moses Raper*, and *John Sprint*, Esquires; whom he appointed Executors of his said Will and Testament, (till an Act of Incorporation could be obtained) with a Power to finish and furnish the Structure by him begun for his intended Hospital, (out of the Profits arising from his Estate) for the Reception and Relief of upwards of four hundred sick and diseased poor Objects; besides twenty Lunatics, who are to be provided for in a separate Hospital; and all of whom are to be provided with proper Diet, and other Necessaries, (contributory to the Cure of the unfortunate Patients) during Life, or the Discretion of his Executors;" whom the Founder, by his said Will, invested with a Power of discharging, or continuing such sick and distempered Persons in his intended Hospital, according to their Discretion; and not, as some have vainly imagined, that he designed his Hospital for Incurables: For the obviating of which, Mr. *Guy*, by proper Instructions to his Executors, declared, that they should in all things, as near as possible, regulate his intended Hospital according to the Practices of that of *St. Thomas*. "And for the better managing the Affairs of his said intended Hospital, and perpetuating the Charity by him designed, he intreated his Executors, immediately after his Death, to endeavour by Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, to get themselves, and the fifty-one Gentlemen, whom he had nominated as Governors, to be constituted a Body Politick and Corporate, of perpetual Succession, for the effectual settling and applying the residuary Part of his Estate: And for the good Government of the said intended Hospital, a President, Treasurer, and other Officers, as shall be deemed necessary, be elected and admitted into such Offices, as to his Majesty, or the Legislature, shall seem proper; and by such

Name, or Names, to have perpetual Succession, and a common Seal, for the necessary Affairs of the intended Corporation; with a Power to take and dispose of the residuary Part of the said Estate, and with the Money arising therefrom, to purchase Lands, Messuages, or other Estates of Inheritance, to the like, or the yearly Value, as to his Majesty, or the Legislature shall seem convenient; with a Power to sue, implead and answer, and to be sued, impleaded and answered, in any Court of Record, or elsewhere, with such Privileges in Law, as shall be thought fit to be granted.

"He further desired, that his Executors and Trustees should, by an humble Application to his Majesty, or the Legislature, endeavour to obtain, by Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, that a Committee be appointed of one and twenty Members of the intended Corporation, for the more immediate Dispatch of Affairs belonging to the same; and that seven of the said Committee may be annually left out, and the like Number of Members nominated by the Committee to supply their Places, be chosen by a general Court of the Governors of his intended Hospital: And that by the incorporating Power it be provided, that the Transactions of the said Committee be subject to the Inspection and Control of a general Court of Governors; who, on this and all other Occasions, are to be summoned by the President, or Treasurer of such Corporation.

"And the said Testator further declared, that his Executors and Trustees, should, after the Manner aforesaid, endeavour to obtain, that by such an incorporating Power Sir *Gregory Page*, Bart. be appointed the first President; *Charles Joy*, Esq; the first Treasurer; and the other Gentlemen nominated by him (the Founder) the first Committee. And that by the said Power of Incorporation it be granted, that the future Elections of President, Treasurer, Physicians, Surgeons, Clerk, Solicitor and Chaplain, be in the general Court of Governors of the intended Corporation; who shall likewise have the Right of removing all such Officers at Pleasure. And, that the Election of an Apothecary, Steward, Butler, Matron, Cook, Sisters, &c. be vested in the Committee aforesaid.

"And the said Founder further declared, that as soon as the said Incorporation should be obtained, that his Executors should pay, assign, and convey to them all the residuary Part of his Estate to the Use of his Will; and that the President Treasurer, Committee and Governors, to be empowered as aforesaid, do, with all possible Convenience, lay out the residuary Part of his personal Estate in the Purchase of Lands, Messuages, or other Estates of Inheritance, for a perpetual Provision, Maintenance and Cure of poor Objects to be entertained in the said intended Hospital, and all necessary Expences relating to the same.

"And the said Testator further declared, That if the Profits rising from the residuary Part of his Estate, should amount to more than is sufficient for maintaining the above mentioned Number of poor, sick and impotent Persons, and other necessary Charges about the said intended Hospital; then, and in such Case, the President, Treasurer and Governors, are empowered to dispose of such Surplusage, for the Relief of such sick, impotent



impotent and poor distressed Persons, as they shall judge the greatest Objects of Commiseration, or to other charitable Uses, according to their Discretion.

“ Whereupon it was by Parliament enacted, (*nemine contradicente*) That the aforesaid nine Executors, and fifty-one Gentlemen nominated in the Will of the Founder, be a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of *The President and Governors of the Hospital, founded at the sole Cost and Charges of Thomas Guy, Esquire*; and by such Name to have perpetual Succession, and a common Seal, with Power to alter and change the same at Discretion. And that they and their Successors shall have, receive, and possess the Estates real and personal of the late *Thomas Guy*, to be vested in them, for the Purposes mentioned in the said Will. And that they and their Successors, by the Name aforesaid, be capable in Law, by the said real, or personal Estate, or the Produce thereof, to purchase in Perpetuity, or for any Term of Years, any other Estate whatsoever, not exceeding twelve thousand Pounds *per Annum*, above Reprizes; and to sell, exchange, or lease out the same, as they shall see convenient: And by the Name aforesaid to sue, implead and answer, and to be sued, impleaded and answered, in any Court of Record, or elsewhere; and to transact all Affairs relating to the Premises, according to the said Will.

“ And it is further enacted, That there be one President, one Treasurer, and twenty-one Committees of the said intended Corporation, to consist of the Persons nominated in the Will of the said Testator; who shall have the Management of the whole Estate devised by the Founder, and vested in the Corporation for the Support of his Hospital.

“ And it is likewise enacted, that the President and Treasurer shall continue during their Lives, or until they be respectively removed by a general Court of the said Corporation, conven'd for that Purpose by the President, Treasurer, or seven of the said Committees, or until they resign; and in case of either, the Vacancy to be supplied by a Member of the Corporation, to be elected at a general Court of the Governors, within forty Days after such Removal, Resignation, or Death. But the Committee of one and twenty to continue only for one Year; seven whereof being annually to be left out, seven other Members are to be yearly elected at a general Court, to supply their respective Places.

“ And it is also further enacted, That the President, or Treasurer, with any seven, or more of the said Committee legally assembled, shall be deemed a full Court of Committees; who shall have Power, as aforesaid, to sell, demise, or otherwise dispose of, all, or any Part of the above-mentioned Estate vested in the said Corporation; provided that all the Money arising by such Sale, or Sales, be forthwith reinvested in some other Purchase of Lands of Inheritance for the Use of the said Corporation, not exceeding, as aforesaid, the yearly Rent of twelve thousand Pounds, clear of Reprizes.

“ And for the more effectual transacting the Affairs of the said Corporation, the said Committee are empowered to chuse, and at their Pleasure to remove, all Officers and Servants to be em-

ployed in the said intended Hospital, (other than Physicians, Surgeons, Clerk and Chaplain, that are elected by the general Court) and to appoint such Salaries, or other Rewards, for their respective Services, as they shall judge proper; and to take in such poor, sick and maimed Persons under their Care, as they shall judge Objects of Compassion; and to make such Provision for their Maintenance and Cure, as they shall think necessary; and to manage and determine all Affairs by themselves, or their Deputies, as are necessary for the carrying on so great and good a Work. Provided nevertheless, that the Transactions and Accounts of the said President, Treasurer and Committees, and Persons deputed by them, be subject to the Inspection and Control of such Governors, as shall by the Laws of the Corporation be appointed for that Purpose. And to the Intent, that there never may be wanting a sufficient Number of Governors, for perpetuating the Succession of the said Corporation, and for supplying the several Places of President, Treasurer and Committees,

“ It is further enacted, That it shall be lawful for a Court of Committees of the said Corporation, from Time to Time, to chuse a Person, or Persons, to be Governor, or Governors, for a continual Supply of Vacancies, so as the Number of Governors never exceed sixty. And in case it should hereafter happen, that the Number of Governors exceed not forty; then and in such Case, it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Commissioners of the Great Seal, Lords Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or any two of them, at the Request of five, or more of the Governors, as shall make up the Number of fifty.

“ It is also further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President and Governors, in a general Court assembled, to make By-laws, for the better Government of the said Corporation; so that such Ordinances be not repugnant to the Laws of the Kingdom. And that at all general Courts, and those of Committees, the President and Treasurer for the Time being, shall not only act and vote as Members of the same; but likewise, in case of an Equality of Votes, the said President, or in his Absence the Treasurer, to have the casting Vote. And it shall be lawful for the said President and Governors, to erect a Statue or Statutes, and Monument, or Monuments, for perpetuating the Memory of the generous and charitable Actions of the said *Thomas Guy*; provided the Expence thereof do not exceed the Sum of two thousand Pounds. And this, by the Authority aforesaid, is to be deemed a publick Act, and as such to be observed in all Courts of Justice, and elsewhere; and to be given in Evidence in the Trial of any Cause whatsoever, without special Pleading of the same.”

This Corporation was no sooner established by Parliament, than the President and Governors set heartily about the Work, by finishing and furnishing the Hospital, chusing their Officers and Servants, and taking in Patients; whose Number at first, to fulfil the Will of the Founder, amounted to four hundred and two. And for the more effectual



effectual preventing, the inferior Servants of the Hospital from preying upon poor Patients, or their Friends, have granted them such considerable Salaries, that they can handsomely subsist upon their Wages, without imposing upon any Person, as will appear by the following Account :

*A List of the Officers and Servants belonging to Guy's Hospital, with an Account of their respective Salaries and Wages.*

|                                            | <i>Per Annum</i> | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Hosp. Ac. To the Treasurer                 |                  | 00        | 0         | 0         |
| Book. To the Clerk                         |                  | 40        | 0         | 0         |
| To the Steward                             |                  | 80        | 0         | 0         |
| To the Chaplain                            |                  | 80        | 0         | 0         |
| To two Physicians, 40 l. each              |                  | 80        | 0         | 0         |
| To two Surgeons 40 l. each                 |                  | 80        | 0         | 0         |
| To the Apothecary                          |                  | 80        | 0         | 0         |
| To the Surgery Man                         |                  | 30        | 0         | 0         |
| To the Apothecary's two Servants           |                  | 78        | 0         | 0         |
| To the Butler, with his Horse              |                  | 67        | 2         | 8         |
| To the Cook, and her Servant               |                  | 32        | 0         | 0         |
| To the Porter                              |                  | 35        | 0         | 0         |
| To the Beadle                              |                  | 30        | 0         | 0         |
| To the Matron                              |                  | 50        | 0         | 0         |
| To eleven Sisters, 25 l. each              |                  | 275       | 0         | 0         |
| To eight Nurfes, 16 l. each                |                  | 128       | 0         | 0         |
| To twelve Watch-women, 10 l. 8 s. each     |                  | 124       | 16        | 0         |
| To one Brother, belonging to the Lunaticks |                  | 35        | 0         | 0         |
| To one Sister belonging to ditto           |                  | 25        | 0         | 0         |
| Sum Total                                  |                  | 1349      | 18        | 8         |

And to shew the great Advantage resulting to the Publick from this Hospital, I shall subjoin a Septenary Account of the sick and impotent Persons, that have been admitted, discharged, died and remained in the said Hospital during that Space of Time :

*A Septenary Account of Guy's Hospital.*

| Years.     | Admitted. | Discha. | Buried. | Remained. |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Ibid. 1728 | 1544      | 1276    | 204     | 410       |
| 1729       | 1884      | 1572    | 254     | 403       |
| 1730       | 1751      | 1514    | 214     | 398       |
| 1731       | 1714      | 1506    | 210     | 401       |
| 1732       | 1800      | 1468    | 269     | 417       |
| 1733       | 1954      | 1683    | 256     | 417       |
| 1734       | 1755      | 1524    | 277     | 384       |
| Numb. Tot. | 12402     | 10543   | 1684    | 2830      |

The Number of Patients in this Hospital on the 27th of July, Anno 1738, amounted to four hundred and six ; that of the Out-Patients, to sixteen ; and the Sum Total disbursed on account of the House in the Year 1737, to seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight Pounds fourteen Shillings and one Penny.

To this Hospital, as aforesaid, belong sixty Governors ; who chuse the several Officers and Servants above-specified. To which I shall add, that the House contains twelve Wards, and four hundred and thirty-five Beds.

A Chapel, divers Houses and Offices being still wanting for the Use of this Hospital, the Governors have lately taken a Lease of an additional Spot of Ground, whereon to erect a Square ; for which, with the former, they annually pay to St. Thomas's Hospital the Sum of ninety Pounds.

No. 110.

As by what has been said it appears, that Mr. Guy was a Man of an unbounded Charity, and universal Benevolence ; so was he likewise a great Patron of Liberty, and the Rights of his Fellow-Subjects ; which, to his great Honour, he strenuously asserted in divers Parliaments, whereof he was a Member, and a Representative for the Borough of *Tamworth* in *Staffordshire*. To which Corporation (besides his erecting the above-mentioned Alms-house and Library) he was a generous Benefactor. However, by a strange Infatuation, the Inhabitants suffered themselves to be cajoled into the Election of another Representative. But soon becoming sensible of their Ingratitude, and ungenerous Treatment of their best Friend, sent a Deputation to beg Pardon for their past Offence, and to intreat him to permit them to re-chuse him at the ensuing Election, to represent them in Parliament. This Offer he justly rejected ; and never after appeared in Parliament, by Reason of his great Age.

*Hammond's Alms-house.*

This House, which is situate in *Alms-house-yard* on *Snow-hill*, consisting of six handsome Rooms, was founded by *Edmund Hammond, Esq;* Anno 1651, for as many poor old Batchelors, or Widowers ; who have each an Allowance of ten Pounds *per Annum*. The Trust of this Alms-house being committed to the Company of *Haberdashers*, they, in Consideration of the Estate appropriated for its Support being reduced by the Fire of *London*, Anno 1666, at present only pay the Pensioners seven Pounds ten Shillings each, yearly.

*Harwar's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in *Kingsland-road*, was founded by *Samuel Harwar*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, Anno 1713, for twelve single Men and Women ; six whereof to be put in by, the Company of *Drapers* ; and the other six, by the Parish of *St. Leonard Shoreditch* ; each of whom is allowed six Shillings *per Month*, and eighteen Bushels of Coals yearly.

*Haws's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in *Bow-lane* in *Poplar*, was founded Anno 1686, for six poor Widows ; who, besides a Room, have only thirty Shillings *per Annum* each.

*Heath's Alms-house.*

This House, which stands in *Alms-house-lane*, in the lower Street of *Islington*, was founded by *John Heath, Esq;* Anno 1648, for the Reception of ten decayed Members of the *Clothworkers Company* ; who annually receive from their Corporation (who are Trustees for this Foundation) the Sum of six Pounds each.

*Hill's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in *Petty-France, Westminster*, was founded by *Emery Hill, Esq;* in the Year 1677, for the Reception of three Men and their Wives ; to be endowed with the Surplusage of what will endow his School and Alms-house in *Rockester-row, Tothill-fields* ; but that there ever was any Surplus, I cannot learn.

*Hill's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, in *Rockester-row, Tothill-fields*, was erected in the Year 1708, pursuant



to the Will of *Emery Hill*, Esq; for the Use of six poor Men and their Wives, and six poor Widows: The former have an Allowance of seven Pounds four Shillings, and a Chaldron of Coals Yearly; and the latter five Pounds, and a Chaldron of Coals, and a Gown every other Year.

*Hinton's Alms-house.*

This House, in *Plow-alley* in *Barbican*, was erected in the Year 1732, pursuant to the Will of *Alice Hinton*, of *Hackney*, Widow, who bequeathed the Sum of two thousand Pounds for erecting and endowing an Alms-house for twelve poor Widows of the Parish of *St. Giles, Cripple-gate*; but instead of twelve, a Building is only erected for six, occasioned, as it is said, by the Loss of Effects at Sea, and seven hundred Pounds by *African Stock*. However, each Widow has two handsome Rooms, and the House endowed with twenty-two Pounds *per Annum* arising from Ground Rents.

*Holles's Alms-house.*

Dugd. Ant  
Warwick. This Alms-house, which is situate in *Great St. Helen's* near *Bishopsgate-street*, was founded by the Lady *Holles*, Relict of Sir *William Holles*, who was Mayor of this City in the Year 1539, (and not according to *Stow*, who has erroneously made Sir *Andrew Judd*, one of her Executors, the Founder) for six poor Men, or Women, and endowed the same with Lands, to the Amount of ten Pounds *per Annum*, out of which each Person was to receive seven Pence Weekly, and the Surplus to be laid out in Coals for their Use.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond. As an Addition to this Foundation, *Alice Smith* of *London*, Widow, devised Lands of fifteen Pounds *per Annum*; which, with the above-mentioned, being greatly increased in their Revenues, the Company of *Skinners*, who are intrusted therewith, have lately rebuilt the House in a very handsome manner, and augmented the Pensions of the Poor.

*Hulbert's Alms-house.*

This beautiful Building, contiguous to *St. Peter's Hospital* at *Newington-Buts*, was founded in the Year 1719, by *James Hulbert*, Citizen and Fishmonger, for the Accommodation of twenty poor Men and Women; who, besides two handsome Rooms to live in, each have an Allowance of three Shillings *per Week*, one Chaldron of Coals and a Gown Yearly, and ten Shillings at *Christmas*. This considerable Foundation is under the Direction of the Company of *Fishmongers*.

*Infirmary in Westminster.*

This Infirmary, or Hospital, was removed from *Chapel-street* to *James-street* near *Petty France*.

"This Undertaking was set on Foot towards the latter End of the Year 1719, and a Proposel then published to invite all well-disposed Persons to contribute their Assistance to it.

"December 2, 1719. Several Gentlemen met to consider of the most proper Methods for putting this charitable Design in Execution; at which Meeting it was thought necessary, in the first Place, that a Subscription Roll should be prepared with the following Preamble:

"Whereas great Numbers of sick Persons, in this City, languish for want of Necessaries, and

too often die miserably, who are not entitled to a parochial Relief; and whereas amongst those who do receive Relief from their respective Parishes, many suffer extremely, and are sometimes lost, partly for want of Accommodations and proper Medicines in their own Houses, or Lodgings, (the Closeness and Unwholesomeness of which is too often one great Cause of their Sickness) partly by the imprudent laying out of what is so allowed, and by the Ignorance and Ill-management of those about them:

"We whose Names are underwritten, in Obedience to the Rules of our holy Religion, desiring so far as in us lies, to find some Remedy for this great Misery of our poor Neighbours, do subscribe the following Sums of Money to be by us paid yearly (during Pleasure) by quarterly Payments, for the procuring, furnishing, and defraying the necessary Expences of an Infirmary, or Place of Entertainment, for such poor sick Persons inhabiting in the Parish of *St. Margaret, Westminster*, or others, who shall be recommended by any of the Subscribers, or Benefactors, with the Approbation and Consent of the major Part of the Trustees present, (all Subscribers being admitted as such) who are likewise impowered to allow suitable Relief to sick Persons, approved in the Manner above-mentioned, as are incapable of being removed from their respective Abodes.

"The Trustees soon finding themselves encouraged chearfully to go on, by the Subscriptions and Benefactions, which they procured, each from his Friends and Acquaintance, and those of others, who came readily into so apparently good and charitable a Design; and their Number being considerably increased, by the Accession of new Subscribers and Benefactors, they proceeded to form themselves into a regular Society.

"To which End they appointed one of the Subscribers to keep a particular Account of the Receipts and Payments: They agreed to meet every *Wednesday* Evening, to manage and carry on the Charity; and made several Orders for the Regulation of their Proceedings at these Meetings. Dr. *Alexander Stewart*, afterwards Physician to her Majesty Queen *Carolina*, and sometime after Dr. *William Wasey*, and Dr. *George Lewis Teissier*, Physician to his Majesty's Household, (all three Subscribers) engaged to serve the Society (without Fee or Reward) as Physicians; and divers eminent Surgeons offered their Assistance gratis, viz. *Claudius Amyand*, and *Ambrose Dickins*, Esqrs; Serjeant Surgeons to his Majesty, and *William Cheselden*, Esq; Surgeon to her Majesty, were pleased to subscribe and accept of being principal Surgeons; and Mr. *Wilkie* (a Subscriber) was appointed Surgeon in ordinary to the Infirmary; and several Divines (Subscribers to this Charity) gave daily Attendance in their Turns to the sick Poor.

"Though it was some Time before the Society could find a House in all Respects convenient for an Infirmary, yet they did not neglect doing what Good they were able in the mean Time; and many poor People were attended and relieved at their own Lodgings. And even after a House was hired and furnished, and the Infirmary set up,



up, they continued, and do still continue, to assist considerable Numbers of poor People upon the Foot of Out-Patients.

“About the Beginning of *April* 1720, a House was taken in *Petty France, Westminster*, and fitted up with all the necessary Accommodations for an Infirmary: A sober discreet Person was provided as a Matron, or House-keeper, together with a Messenger, a Nurse, &c. Here, and in the Infirmary in *Chapel-street*, to which they removed in the Year 1724, as being a larger and more convenient House, the Society have ever since held their weekly Meetings, at which their Incomes and Disbursements are stated and adjusted, and the particular Accounts of each regularly kept; Patients admitted and discharged; and all the Affairs of the Society transacted by as many of the Subscribers as please to meet together. The Physicians, Surgeons and Clergy giving due Attendance, and the Patients being carefully looked after by the Matron and Servants of the House, under the Inspection of the Society, and provided with proper Medicines at the best Hand, as well as with cleanly Lodgings, and with wholesome Diet.”

To shew the Reader the present State of this Hospital, I shall subjoin two Accounts of the same for the Year 1747, wherein will be shewn the Receipts and Disbursements thereof; together with the Numbers of Persons admitted, cured, discharged, buried, and remaining in the House, with that of the Out-Patients belonging to the same.

| Receipts.                    | l.   | s. | d.  |
|------------------------------|------|----|-----|
| By Subscriptions             | 1058 | 6  | 6   |
| By Benefactions and Legacies | 376  | 9  | 4½  |
| By <i>East-India</i> Bonds   | 42   | 0  | 0   |
| Sum Total                    | 1476 | 15 | 10½ |

| Disbursements.                  | l.   | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------|------|----|----|
| To Housekeeping, Medicines, &c. | 1149 | 4  | 9¾ |
| To Work done                    | 8    | 17 | 0  |
| To <i>East-India</i> Bonds      | 16   | 0  | 10 |
| Sum Total                       | 1174 | 2  | 7¼ |

#### An Account of the Patients.

| Admitted | Cured and Disch. | Buried | Rem. in Hof. | Rem. Out-Pa. |
|----------|------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|
| 705      | 705              | 48     | 68           | 190          |

#### *Jackson's Alms-house.*

This House, situate in *College-yard* in *Dead-man's-Place, Southwark*, was founded by *Henry Jackson*, Anno 1685, for two poor Women, who have an Allowance of one Shilling and eight Pence *per Week* each.

#### *Jefferies's Alms-house.*

This large and handsome Building, situate in *Kingland-road*, consisting of a spacious Front, with two Wings and a Chapel, was erected by the Company of Ironmongers in the Year 1713, pursuant to the Will of *Sir Robert Jefferies*, sometime Lord Mayor of this City, for the Reception of as many of the Founder's Relations as shall apply for this Charity; and in Defect of such for fifty-six poor Members of the Company, who, besides a convenient Room and Part of a Cellar, have each six Pounds and a Gown yearly.

#### *Kifford's Alms-house.*

This House, at *Totbill-side, Westminster*, consisting of two Rooms, was founded by *Judith Kifford*,

Anno 1705, for the Reception of so many decayed Gentlewomen, who have an Allowance of five Pounds *per Annum* each.

#### *Kingland Hospital.*

This was anciently an Hospital for Lepers, but it being at present an Appendage to that of *St. Bartholomew's* in *Smithfield*, Patients are sent thither to be cured of the Venereal Disease by Salivation; on whose Account the following Inscription is put under the Dial: *Post Voluptatem Misericordia.*

#### *Lady-Alley Alms-house.*

This House, in *Lady-alley* in *King-street, Westminster*, consisting of four Rooms, for as many poor Women, is said to have been founded by a King, or Queen of *England*, with an Allowance out of the Exchequer of twenty-six Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum* each.

#### *Little Almonry Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in the *Little Almonry, Westminster*, was founded by King *Henry* the seventh, for the Accommodation of twelve poor Watermen and their Wives, who annually receive of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* seven Pounds two Shillings and four Pence each Couple, and a purple Gown every other Year; and at the Burial of a Duke, Marquis, or their Ladies, in the Abbey, one Pound six Shillings and six Pence; and for that of an Earl, Baron, or their Ladies, ten Shillings and six Pence.

#### *Little St. Helen's Alms-house.*

This House, in *Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street*, was erected by the Company of Leatherfellers, pursuant to the Will of *John Hafilwood*, of *Waltham, Esq;* of the 16th of *January*, Anno 1544, for the Reception of four poor Men and three poor Women, who by the Founder were allowed eight Pence *per Week* each. But by other Benefactions, and the Bounty of the Company, they now receive two Shillings Weekly, and six Bushels of Coals at *Christmas*.

#### *Lee's Alms-house.*

This House, situate upon the *Narrow-wall, Lambeth*, was erected by *Gerard Van Lee*, but whether endowed by him, I cannot learn. However, *Valentine Van Lee*, probably the Son of *Gerard*, gave to the eight poor Inhabitants of this House, the Sum of five Pounds yearly, for the Term of five hundred Years, issuing out of his Lands in *Gloucestershire* and a House in *Ax-yard, Westminster*.

#### *Lock Hospital.*

This Hospital, situate at the South-east Corner of *Kent-street* in *Southwark*, was anciently a House for the Reception and Cure of Lepers; but of what Antiquity I cannot learn; however, at present, it belongs to the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew* in this City, and is employed for the Salvation of many of its Venereal Patients.

#### *Lock Hospital near Hyde Park Corner.*

Every Gentleman subscribing 5 *l.* a Year, or upwards, shall be a Governor of this Hospital, and whoever gives a Benefaction of 50 *l.* at one Time a Governor for Life.



No Governor who shall be more than two Years in Arrear, shall have any Power or Privilege as a Governor, till he has paid his Arrears.

A Committee of the Governors do meet every *Saturday* Morning at ten o'Clock, to admit and discharge Patients, adjust the weekly Accounts, receive the Reports of the Visitors, and examine the Affairs of the House; and that no less than five be a Committee.

Two of the Contributors are appointed weekly by the Committee, to examine every Day into the Behaviour of the Patients and Nurses, and make their Report, as it shall appear to them, to the next weekly Board.

The Governors are desired to take Notice,

I. No Patient is to be admitted, but who brings a Recommendation in Writing, signed by a Governor, or one of the weekly Committee, in the following Form:

*To the Governors of the Lock Hospital.*

Gentlemen,

I desire you will admit into your Hospital the Bearer of the Parish of if h Case intitles h to the Charity, being well assured is a proper Object; and am

*Your humble Servant.*

II. That all Recommendations for the Admission of Patients are received every *Saturday* Morning till eleven o'Clock.

III. Every Patient is obliged to submit to the Rules and Orders of the House, or be discharged for Irregularity.

IV. No Patient discharged for Irregularity can ever be received into the House again, on any Recommendation whatsoever.

V. That no Governor have more than one Patient in the House at a Time, and that a Preference be always given to those who subscribe the largest Sums, so far as the Case of the Patient will admit.

VI. That no Nurse, or any other Person whatsoever, belonging to this Hospital, do presume to take any Reward whatsoever from any Patient, either at their Admission, Continuance in the House, or Discharge out of it, on Pain of being immediately expelled, by Order of the next weekly Board.

VII. That no Security at the Admission of any Patient be required for their Burial; but, when any Patient dies in the Hospital, he, or she, shall be buried at the Expence of the Society, unless it be otherwise desired by the Friends of the Deceased.

All Persons who shall be disposed to contribute to the Support of this Hospital, by their last Will and Testament, are desired to do it in the following Manner:

Item, *I give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the Sum of upon Trust, and to the Intent that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the Treasurer or Treasurers, for the Time being, of a Society who now call themselves, The Governors of the Lock Hospital near Hyde Park Corner, which said Sum of I will and desire may be paid out of my personal Estate, and applied towards carrying on the charitable Designs of the said Society.*

The Contributors are desired to send their Subscriptions to the Treasurer at the weekly

Board, held every *Saturday* Morning in the Hospital; and, in order to supply the current Expence of the Charity, the Subscribers are requested to pay their annual Subscriptions in Advance.

N. B. There is a Poor's Box in the public Hall, for the Reception of small Sums or from such as are not willing to have their Names inserted in the List of the Subscribers.

#### *London Hospital.*

It is supported by charitable and voluntary Contributions, for the Relief of all sick and diseased Persons, and in particular Manufacturers, Seamen in Merchants Service, and their Wives and Children, and was instituted on the 2d of *November*, 1740.

It at present consists of four Houses, situate in *Prescot-street*, *Goodman's-fields*, properly fitted up, with one hundred and thirty-six Beds, for the Reception of Patients. And, in order to extend and perpetuate this Charity, the Governors have contracted for a Piece of Ground on the South Side of *White-chapel Road*, whereupon they have erected a very large and more commodious Building, by voluntary Contributions.

The Society for carrying on this laudable Undertaking consists of a President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Treasurer, annually elected out of the most considerable Benefactors to this Charity, and of such Persons, who, by giving a Benefaction of thirty Guineas, or more, at one Time, become Governors for Life; and those who subscribe five Guineas, or more, a Year, Governors during such Subscription.

A General Court of Governors is held in the Months of *March*, *June*, *September*, and *December*, to take the Report of the Committee, elect a House Committee for the ensuing Quarter, inspect Accounts, and transact such other Business as may then be laid before them. The anniversary Feast of this Charity is held between the first of *February* and the last Day of *April*; when a printed Account of the general State of the Hospital, the Number of Patients received and discharged, and an Abstract of the Accounts for the Year past, is laid before them.

A House Committee of thirteen Governors is appointed at every General Quarterly Court, who, at their first Meeting, elect a Chairman to preside for the Quarter. Four of the Committee take the first Month, four the next, and four the last Month of the said Quarter.

These Meetings are at the Hospital, on *Tuesdays*, weekly, at eleven in the Forenoon, to receive and dismiss Patients, to order and inspect the Provisions and Furniture sent in, and such Necessaries that may be wanting, and to examine and regulate the Conduct of the Servants and Patients, and other Matters which come before them, according to the Constitution of this Charity. All Governors that please to attend, have a Vote at this Committee, and their Attendance is esteemed a Favour.

A Committee of Accounts, consisting of twelve Governors, is appointed at the General Quarterly Court in *June*, for one Year, who meet at the Hospital once a Quarter, to examine and audit Tradesmen's Bills, which are paid by the Treasur-





*The College of Physicians in Warwick Lane.*



*The London Hospital in Whitechapel Road.*



*St. John the Baptist in the Savoy.*







rer within a Fortnight after. The Accounts are open at all Times for the Inspection of the Governors.

A Physical Committee, consisting of twelve Governors, is appointed at a General Quarterly Court, out of the Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries of this Hospital, who meet once a Month, or oftener, to examine the Medicines and Drugs brought into the Dispensatory, and none are suffered to be used without their Approbation.

Two Governors are appointed Visitors by the House Committee, for one Fortnight, to attend twice a Week, or oftener, if they think proper, to inspect into the Management and Conduct of the House, during the Interval of the Meetings of the House Committee.

Three Physicians attend alternately, two of the Surgeons daily, from eleven o'Clock till one, without Fee or Reward, and give their Advice and Assistance to all such Objects as come within those Hours, whether recommended or accidental. A Surgeon extraordinary attends in Consultation in all dangerous Cases. The Surgeons, in Waiting, have an Apprentice, or Pupil, constantly in the House to receive, and, if necessary, to call the Surgeon to such Accidents as shall be brought in at any Hour of the Day or Night.

An Apothecary, with an Assistant, constantly resides at the Hospital, who compounds and dispenses all Medicines used there, and solely attends the Business thereof.

A Clergyman of the Church of *England* reads Prayers, and visits such Patients in their Wards as desire his Attendance, and performs the other Duties of his Function at the Hospital, without any other Gratuity, than what pays his Expences.

A Steward, for whose Fidelity proper Security is given, has the Charge of the House and Furniture, keeps an Account of every Thing brought to, or expended in the House, and subjects the same to the Examination of the Visitors and House Committee, and has the Inspection likewise of the Conduct of all the Men Servants. Two Matrons have the Direction of the Nurses, and other Women Servants, and see the Diet and Medicines administered according to Order. Under them are Nurses and Watchers in Proportion to the Number of Patients, who are guided by written Orders, to prevent any Misconduct. Proper Diet for the Patients has been settled by the Physicians and Surgeons engaged in this Charity, and is fixed up in the Wards for the Satisfaction of the Patients and their Friends.

No Officers or Servants are permitted, upon Pain of Expulsion, to take of any Tradesmen, Patients, or other Persons, any Fee, Reward, or Gratuity of any Kind, directly or indirectly, for any Service done, or to be done, on Account of this Hospital.

Every Governor is intitled to send one In-Patient at a Time, and Out-Patients without Limitation. Subscribers of smaller Sums may likewise send what Number of Out-Patients they please. All Subscriptions are during Pleasure, and any small Sums, from well-disposed Persons, will be thankfully received; but, in order to car-

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ry on this Undertaking, all Persons are desired to pay their Subscription at the Time of subscribing. The poor Objects, recommended as In-Patients, are received at any Hour, without Difficulty or Expence, except in Venereal Cases, and are supplied with Advice, Medicine, Diet, Washing, Lodging, and every comfortable Assistance during their Cure; nor is any Security required against future Contingencies, they being, in Case of Death, buried at the Expence of the Charity, if not removed by their Friends. All Out-Patients have Advice and Medicines administered from eleven till one.

All Accidents, whether recommended or not, are received at any Hour of the Day or Night.

This is the Plan; and, though this Work has subsisted but fifteen Years, yet such has been the extraordinary Encouragement given to it, that, since the 3d of *November*, 1740, more than one hundred thousand distressed Objects have been relieved at the *London Hospital*; and, from labouring under the Oppression of some of the most malignant Diseases and unhappy Accidents, have been reinstated in their honest and industrious Capacities of working; and, so far as our Observation reaches, their Morals much amended, whereby the Publick again enjoy the Benefit of their Labour, and they and their poor Families are preserved from perishing, and prevented from being an Incumbrance to the Community. And, notwithstanding the great Number of Objects relieved by this Charity, it has not lessened the Number of Patients relieved by other Hospitals.

The Subscribers are desired to take Notice, that if any Patients do not conform to the Rules of the House, or are guilty of any Misbehaviour, they will be discharged, and never more relieved by this Charity: And not to send any Patient unable to walk, till they are first assured of Room in the House: And, when they recommend an In-Patient, whose Settlement is in the Country, it is further requested, that they will satisfy the House Committee concerning the Removal of such Patients, when cured, or judged incurable.

No Persons, of known Ability to pay for their Cure, are allowed to partake of this Charity: Nor any with infectious Distempers, or deemed incurable by the Physicians and Surgeons, or any in consumptive or asthmatick Condition, are admitted into the House, being more capable of Relief as Out-Patients.

The Patients, being admitted without any Expence, are required to be constant in their Attendance on the Physicians or Surgeons, at the Hospital, before eleven o'Clock; and, at nine o'Clock, to return Thanks at the Chapel, and at the weekly Committee next after their Cure; and those only who attend their Cure, and return Thanks, will receive a Certificate thereof, which will intitle them to future Relief.

*London Workhouse.*

See *Bishopsgate Ward*.

*St. Luke's Hospital.*

This Hospital is an Improvement upon *Bethlem*, and supported by private Subscription for Lunatics. It is situate on the North Side of



the Road above upper *Moorfields*, in the Parish of *St. Luke*.

The particular Reasons and Inducements for the setting on Foot a new Design of this Sort, for the Relief of Poor Lunaticks, are,

1. Experience had long shewn, that the Hospital of *Bethlem* was incapable of receiving and providing for the Relief of all the unhappy Objects of this Sort who made Application for it; this Truth can be attested by every Governor of that House, and by every Person to whose Lot it has fallen to solicit the Admission of a Patient into it.

2. That the Expence and Difficulty attending the Admission of a Patient into the Hospital of *Bethlem*, had discouraged many Applications for the Benefit of that Charity, particularly on the Behalf of the more necessitous Objects, and of such who resided in the remote Parts of this Kingdom.

3. That by this unavoidable Exclusion, or Delay in the Admission of Objects of this Sort, many useful Members have been lost to Society, either by the Disorder gaining Strength beyond the Reach of Physick, or by the Patients falling into the Hands of Persons unskilled in the Treatment of the Disorder, or who have found their Advantage in neglecting every Method necessary to obtain a Cure.

4. That many Families (in no mean Circumstances) thro' the heavy Expence attending the Support of one Object of this Sort, have themselves become Objects of charitable Relief, and thereby doubled the Load and Loss to the Publick.

5. That the most fatal Acts of Violence, on themselves, Attendants and Relations, have been often consequent on the smallest Delay in placing the afflicted with this Disorder, under the Care of Persons experienced in guarding against and preventing Attempts of this Kind.

6. That no particular Provision is made by Law for Lunaticks, the common Parish Work-houses being no ways proper for their Reception, either in point of Accommodation, Attendants or Physical Assistance.

7. That the joining this to any other Hospital not particularly adapted for the Reception of Lunaticks, would have been highly improper and dangerous; the joining it to *Bethlem* would have deprived it of two of its principal Advantages, the being under the immediate Inspection and Government of its own Patrons and Supporters, (inasmuch as no Benefaction to *Bethlem*, how great soever necessarily constitutes the Donor a Governor of that Hospital,) and of introducing more Gentlemen of the Faculty to the Study and Practice of one of the most important Branches of Physick, already too long confined (almost) to a single Person.

#### *Particular Rules and Orders for this Hospital.*

That every Person, except as herein after excepted, paying (in his own Right) to the Treasurer for the Time being, the entire Sum of twenty Guineas or upwards, or paying five Guineas at least, and signing an Agreement (in a Book to be kept for that Purpose) to pay five Guineas yearly for the four next succeeding Years,

shall be admitted a Governor of this Hospital, save and except all Persons acting as Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, or Secretary to this Hospital, during the Time they shall respectively act in those Capacities.

A General Court shall be held in every Year, on the second *Wednesday* in the Months of *February* and *August*, and every General Court shall consist of thirty Governors at least.

At the General Court to be held annually on the second *Wednesday* in the Month of *February*, one President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a General Committee, Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary and Secretary, shall be elected for the Year ensuing. No Person acting as Physician, Surgeon or Apothecary to any other Hospital or Infirmary, shall be eligible to be Physician, Surgeon or Apothecary to this Hospital.

The President shall have Power to order special General Courts to be summoned as often as he thinks necessary.

No Person to be entitled to vote at any such Election at a General Court, unless he shall have paid his Subscription Money, on, or before the Day, in which a Vacancy shall be declared.

The General Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer for the Time being, and of the five Governors named as Lessees in the Lease of the Ground on which this Hospital is built, and of all Persons who shall have paid for the Use of the Hospital the Sum of 100*l.* or upwards, who shall be standing Members thereof, and of such twenty-four other Governors, residing within the Bills of Mortality, as shall be annually elected for that Purpose, at the General Court to be held on the second *Wednesday* in *February*, of which Committee five at least shall be necessary to do Business.

The General Committee have Power to hire, govern, and discharge the domestick Servants of this Hospital; keep the Buildings properly repaired, and purchase Provisions, Furniture, and other Necessaries for the same. To admit and discharge Patients according to the Rules hereafter mentioned. To see that the several Books relating to the Hospital be regularly kept. That all Debts, Legacies, annual Subscriptions, and other Revenues of this Hospital be received and recovered as the same shall respectively become due. That all Monies in the Hands of the Treasurer, above what is necessary, in the Opinion of the said Committee, for defraying the current Expences of the Hospital, be from Time to Time placed out in transferable Government Securities, and no other, in the Names of the Treasurer for the Time being, and two of the Vice-Presidents, or of two such other Governors as the General Court shall appoint for that Purpose. And that all just Demands upon this Hospital be regularly discharged at least once in six Months. And to propose for the Consideration of the General Courts, all such Matters as shall appear to them conducive to the Good of this Charity.

The said Committee have Power to appoint Sub-committees, one of which shall be called the House Committee; and that Sub-committees have



have power from Time to Time to summon the General Committee.

Every Officer or Servant who shall take any Fee, Gratuity or Reward, directly or indirectly, from any Tradesman or other Person dealing with this Hospital, Patient, or Friend of any Patient, in Respect of any Service done or to be done, shall forthwith be discharged, and rendered incapable of being received again into the Service of this Hospital. Except that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of this Hospital, upon his waiting on every Governor with a Staff and a printed Copy of the Rules and Orders of this Hospital, to accept of a Fee not exceeding one Guinea.

Patients shall be taken into this Hospital, according to the order of Time in which their Petitions have been delivered to the Secretary, without Favour or Partiality, and shall be admitted without any Expence, except only that such of them who are Parish Poor shall provide their Bedding, which they are at liberty to take away at their Discharge.

On the Admission of every Patient, two responsible House-keepers, residing within the Bills of Mortality, (whose Names, with their Places of Abode, shall have been left in Writing with the Secretary four Days at least before such Admission, and who shall be approved of by the Committee) shall enter into a Bond to the Treasurer for the Time being, in the Penalty of 100*l.* to take away such Patient within seven Days next after Notice given to them for that Purpose, by the Committee or their Secretary. But no Governor of this Hospital shall be Security for any Patient.

The Patients in this Hospital shall not be exposed to publick View.

No Moneys received for the Use of this Charity, shall be expended in entertaining the General Court or Committee at any of their Meetings.

#### *Lumley's Alms-house.*

This House, situate in *Pest-house* Fields near *Old-street*, was erected by the Viscountess *Lumley* in the Year 1672, for the Accommodation of six poor Women of the Parishes of *Aldgate* and *Bishopsgate*, to each of whom she granted an Allowance of four Pounds, and twelve Bushel<sup>s</sup> of Coals, *per Annum*.

*Lying-in Hospital for married Women at Shaftsbury-house in Aldersgate-street.*

See *Aldersgate Ward*.

*The Lying-in Hospital in Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, first began in Jermyn-street, St. James's.*

Poor Women in a State of Child-bearing, for some Time before, and after their Lying-in, are, of all Objects, the most to be pitied, because the most distressed and miserable: They are quite unfit for Labour during the Circumstances, and consequently deprived of the Means of supporting themselves in their great Day of Affliction. — Their Lodgings are generally in extreme cold Garrets, open to every Wind that blows; or in damp uncomfortable Cellars under Ground, subject to Floods from excessive Rains; destitute of Attendance, Medicines, and often proper Food, by which hundreds perish with

their poor little Infants; and the Community is at once robbed of the Mother and Child.

By this Scheme, Unmarried as well as Married Women will be received and relieved, in order to prevent the unhappy Consequences ensuing therefrom; such as Perjuries, false Affidavits, and that most formidable and unnatural of all Crimes, the Murder of their poor guiltless Innocents. Every Convenience shall be amply provided for them, commodious Apartments, and Beds, good Nursing, plain suitable Diet, proper Medicines, the charitable Assistance of Gentlemen of Skill and Experience in Midwifery; and on due Occasions, the spiritual Comfort of a sober, pious and exemplary Divine.

These several Benefits they enjoy at a Time when their Condition not only renders them unserviceable, but even an expensive Burthen to their needy Families; to which, from the Care taken of them in this Hospital, they may, in a very little Time, return with Joy, Health, and Strength, and then be useful not only to their Husbands and Infants, but even to the Publick in general.

This Hospital consists of a House, with such a Number of Beds for the Reception of Patients, as the contributed Sums can now admit of.

The Society for carrying on this humane Work consist of a President, a Vice-President, and a Treasurer, annually elected out of the most beneficial Benefactors to this Charity; and a General Court of Governors shall be held in the Months of *March, June, September* and *December*, to take the Reports of the Committees. And a House Committee for the ensuing Quarter inspect Accounts, and transact such Business as may be laid before them.

A Physical Committee shall be appointed at a General Quarterly Court, out of the Physicians, Men-Midwives, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, who are to meet once a Month to examine the Medicines and Drugs brought into the Dispensary. None are suffered to be used without their Approbation.

Two Physicians and two Surgeons shall attend twice a Week on extraordinary Cases; a Surgeon and Man-Midwife, educated at *Paris*, and in great Business, residing in the next Streets, shall give Attendance at any Hour of the Day or Night he is called for, particularly from eleven of the Clock till one every Day; and such Objects as come within these Hours, shall have Advice in Physick and Surgery without Fee or Reward, whether recommended or accidental.

No Officers or Servants shall be permitted, on pain of Expulsion, to take of Patients or other Persons Fee, Reward, or Gratuity of any Kind, directly or indirectly, for any Service done, or to be done in this Hospital.

Every Governor and Subscriber is entitled to send one In-Patient at a Time, Out-Patients without Limitation. All Subscriptions are during Pleasure; and in order to carry on this Charity, all benevolent Persons are requested to pay at the Time of subscribing. The poor Objects recommended by the Governors and Subscribers are to be received twice a Week, on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, from eleven of the Clock till one.



N. B. Such who contribute to this Charity the Sum of two Pounds two Shillings Annually, or twenty Pounds at one Payment, are qualified for Governors, and can send in twenty-four Patients in the Year; and those who give less are only Subscribers. All Governors shall have a Vote and Interest at the Committees, and their Attendance esteemed a great Favour.

The Right Hon. Marquis of *Carnarvon*, President and perpetual Governor.

*An Account of the Lying-in Hospital for Married-Women, in Brownlow-street, Long-acre.*

Amidst the Variety of Charities which are the Distinction and Glory of this Age and Nation, perhaps not one has been proposed to the Publick more truly beneficial, or more extensive in its Benefits than an Hospital for Lying-in Women. It is natural and just to observe, that the Arguments for establishing any Hospital, are at least as strong when applied to this. Poverty is an Object of Pity. Sicknefs and Poverty united, seem to comprehend all the natural Evils of Life: But it is not the Case of every sick Person to be distressed in Circumstances, so there are not many Persons, thus distressed, whose Calamity it is to be frequently or periodically afflicted with Sicknefs; whereas most Women that marry, bear Children; and those who work for their Subsistence, are, for a considerable Part of their Lives, annually disqualified for Labour. At other Times, their Labour is but a bare Support. During the latter Part of their Pregnancy, and the Time of their Lying-in, the needy Family is wholly taken up in Attendance upon them, and the Joys, natural at such a Season, are suppressed by the Wants which surround them. Or, if they be destitute of this Attendance, how great is the Hazard, that the helpless Mother, or the Child, or perhaps both, may by their Deaths, become melancholy Instances of the Evils of real Poverty.

By the Plan of this Hospital every Convenience these distressed Objects can require, is amply provided. Commodious Apartments and Beds, good Nursing, plain suitable Diet, proper Medicines, the charitable Assistance of Gentlemen of Skill and Experience in Midwifry, and, on due Occasions, the spiritual Comfort of a sober and pious Divine.

This Charity was instituted in *November 1749*; and the first General Meeting of the Subscribers was held on the 17th of that Month, at which Time, honoured with the Protection of his Grace the Duke of *Portland*, as President, and encouraged by the Benefactions of many worthy Subscribers, a Plan for the Establishment and Regulation of the Charity was approved, Officers appointed, Servants retained, and the House (then already taken) ordered to be furnished, and several Subscriptions were then received.

Between the 7th of *December 1749*, (the Day Women were first admitted) and the 12th of *April 1751*, two hundred and ninety-nine Patients received Orders of Admission: And the Number of Patients recommended greatly increasing, four small Houses contiguous to the Back of the Hospital being offered, the same

were viewed by the Committee, who were of Opinion they would be convenient for the Charity; and have been since added, and fitted up at a great Expence.

To the End likewise, that this excellent Charity might be rendered more extensively useful to the Publick, and that not only this great Metropolis, but the remotest Parts of the Kingdom, might be supplied with well-instructed and experienced Midwives, it was proposed, that female Pupils should be permitted to attend Labours under the immediate Inspection of the Matron, and the occasional Directions of the Gentlemen of the Faculty, who undertook to instruct them in all Matters relating to the Business of Midwifry: Which Proposal being maturely considered, and the Committee having formed a Plan for regulating such Pupils, the same was presented to the Quarterly General Court, when it was then approved, and is in Substance as follows, *viz.*

“That four female Pupils at a Time be permitted to attend this Hospital, in order to their being instructed in Midwifry, and that they have a Right to stay in the Hospital six Months.—That such Pupils be Widows or Married-women, not less than twenty-five Years of Age, of sober Character, and to be approved of by the Committee.—That they board in the Hospital, and dine at the Steward and Matron’s Table.—That the Gentlemen of the Faculty attending the Hospital, do, at stated Times, give them Lectures in Midwifry, and instruct them how to act in all natural and difficult Births.—And when they are thoroughly instructed, and sufficiently experienced, they are to receive from the said Gentlemen, on their leaving the Hospital, Certificates of their Qualification.”

The Expences of their Instruction, and of their Board in the Hospital, have been settled by the said General Court, the Particulars of which any Persons desirous of becoming Pupils may be informed of, by applying to the Matron at the Hospital.

N. B. No Pupils of the Male Sex are permitted to attend this Hospital.

*The General Plan of this Hospital.*

A President perpetual.

Four Vice-Presidents chosen annually.

A Treasurer chosen annually.

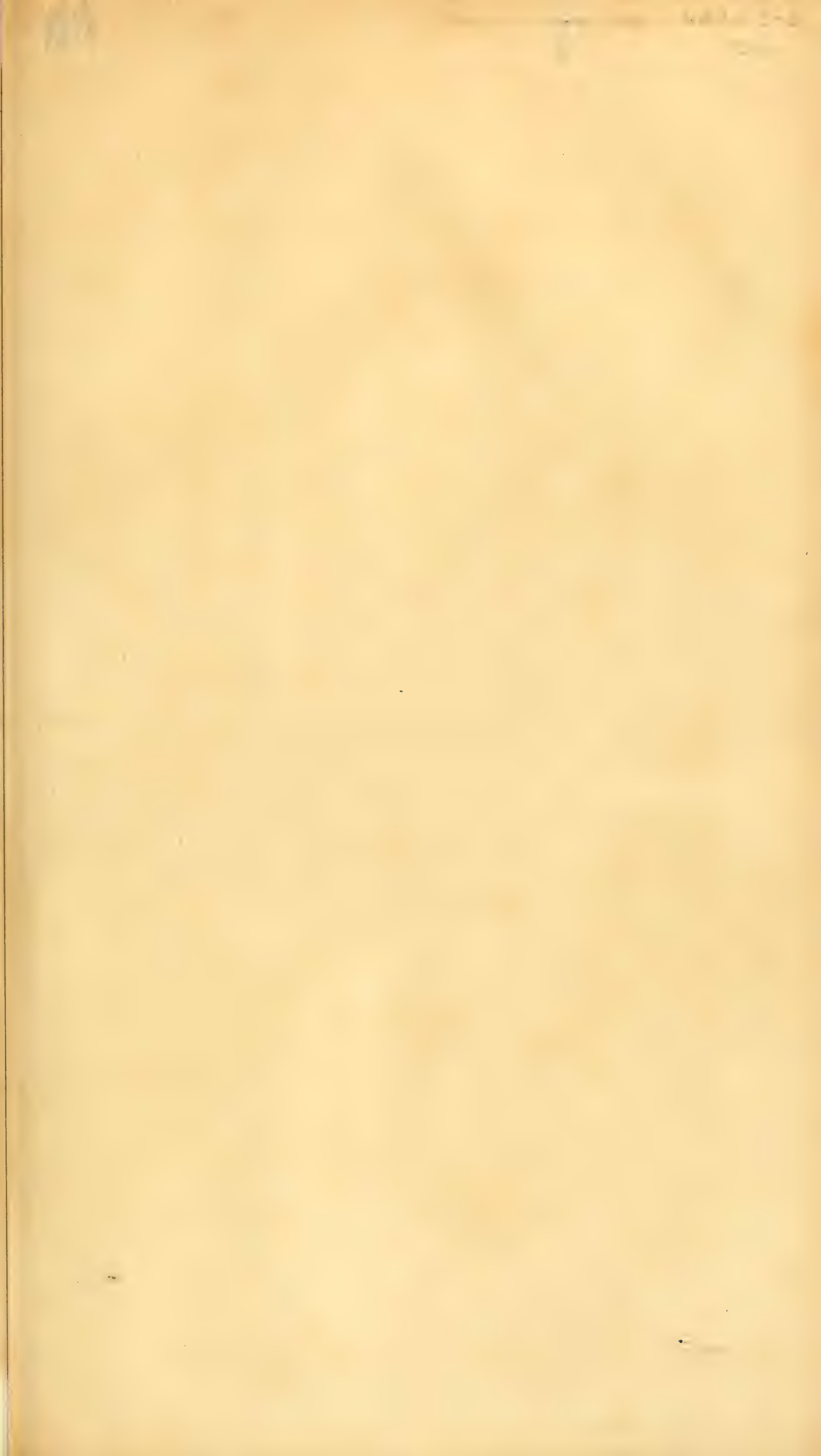
Two Physicians and two Surgeons, practising Midwifry, who deliver the Women in difficult Cases. The said Gentlemen have likewise agreed to meet at the Hospital in Consultation every *Tuesday Morning*.

A Chaplain, who performs Divine Service in the Hospital, baptizes the Children, churches the Women, and does the necessary Duties belonging to his Function.

An Apothecary, who prepares such Medicines as are prescribed for the Women or Children.

A Secretary, who keeps the Accounts of the Hospital, attends at General Meetings and Weekly Boards, and does all such other Business as is commonly done by Secretaries, Clerks, or Registers, at other Hospitals.

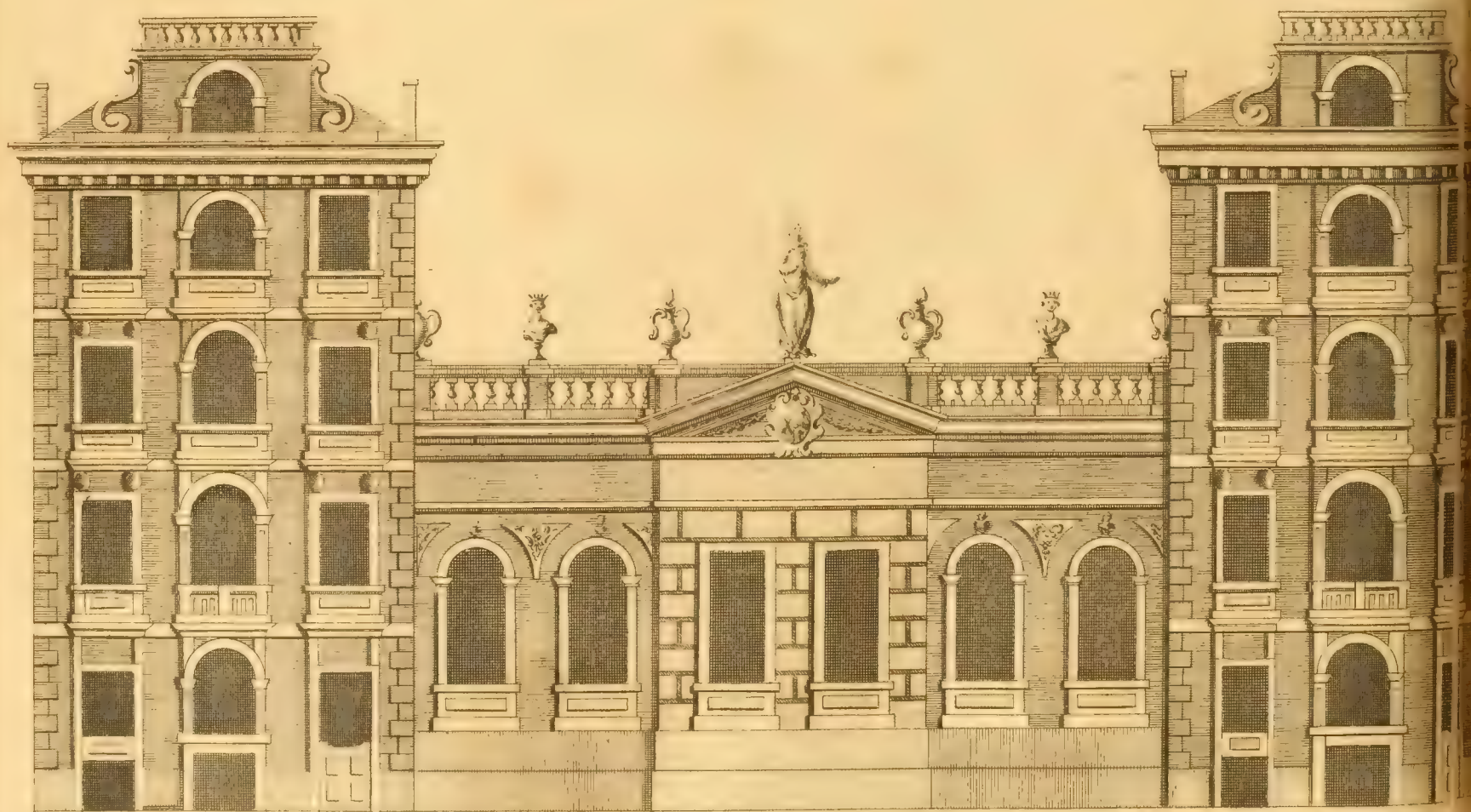








*Merchant Taylors School?*



*St. Paul's School?*



A Steward, who takes Care of the Provisions and Furniture, and does such other Business as belongs to the Office of a Steward.

A Matron, well skilled in Midwifry, who delivers the Women in easy natural Labours, takes Care of the Linen, superintends the Nurses, and sees that every Thing necessary for the Women and Children be provided according to the Direction of the Physicians and Surgeons. She has under her an Assistant Matron.

A General Meeting of the Governors of this Charity is held every Quarter, and the sole Power of making Laws and Rules for the Government of the Hospital lodged in the said General Court.

A Committee of fifteen Governors are chosen at each Quarterly General Court (the Treasurer for the Time being always to be one) any Number of which may transact Business. They meet at the Hospital every *Friday* in the Forenoon, to receive the Women recommended, and to direct the ordinary Affairs of the House. Temporary Orders for the Service of the Hospital, may be made by this Committee: But a Report of these, and all their other Proceedings, to be made to the Quarterly General Court. Any Governor of the Charity may be present at this Weekly Committee, but none have a Right of voting there, except those who are Members of the Committee, and the President or Vice-Presidents if present. The same Rule to extend to all other Committees.

A Special General Court, may, on a Fortnight's Notice, be called at any Time between the Quarterly Courts, either by Order of a General Court, or of the Weekly Committee, or at the Demand of the Treasurer, or of any five of the Governors, the said Demand being delivered in Writing at the Weekly Board, and signed with their respective Names. The Business of such Special General Court to be expressed in the said Writing, and in the Summons to the Governors.

All Officers and Servants of the Hospital, above the Rank of Assistant-Matron, Messenger, or Nurses, to be elected by Ballot, at a General Court of the Governors: And on any Vacancy, the Day of Election for filling it up, to be appointed at least one Month, and not more than three Months, from the Day such Vacancy happens, unless directed otherwise by express Order of a General Court: But the inferior Servants to be appointed by the Weekly Committee.

The Qualification of an annual Governor of this Charity is a Subscription of three Guineas or upwards *per Annum*, and of a perpetual Governor a Payment of at once thirty Guineas, which entitles the Subscriber to recommend and have in the House one Woman at a Time. A Subscription of six Guineas *per Annum*, or a Payment at once of sixty, intitles the Subscriber to have in the House two Women at a Time, and so, in proportion, for larger Sums. Ladies subscribing the like Sums have the Privileges of recommending Women in the same Manner as Governors, and by an Order of a Quarterly General Court of the 6th of *July*, 1750, they have a Right of Voting in all Elections at General Courts, for Officers and Servants, by Proxy,

provided that such a Proxy be a Governor of this Charity; or they may send a Letter to the Board without a Proxy, naming the Person they vote for, which will be regarded as their Vote: No Governor to be Proxy for more than one Lady at a Time.—Benefactions or Subscriptions of smaller Sums than those above-mentioned, will be thankfully received, and properly applied to the Use of the Charity.

Women are received into this Hospital in the last Month of their Pregnancy, on producing a Letter of Recommendation from a Governor; and making an Affidavit of their Marriage and of their Husband's Settlement, which Affidavit is prepared for them *gratis* by the Secretary; and where the Husband cohabits with the Wife, it is required that he join in such Affidavit, unless prevented by Sickness, or some other reasonable Impediment; and it is also required that the Women produce a Testimonial of their Honesty and Poverty, under the Hands of two substantial House-keepers in the Neighbourhood where they lodge or reside, in case the Weekly Board shall, on Examination, doubt of their being Objects of the Charity.—During their Continuance in the House, all Necessaries are provided for them and their Children, at the sole Charge of the Hospital;—No Money or other Gratuity is to be taken of them by the Nurses, or by any of the Officers or Servants of the House, on any Pretence whatsoever.

*Friday* being the Day appointed for the Admission of Women, they are required to be at the Hospital by ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, no Letters of Recommendation being received after that Hour, it being necessary, for the Dispatch of the Business of the Hospital, that their Affidavits should be prepared and sworn to, before the Weekly Board sits, who enter upon Business at eleven.

#### *Meggs's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, on the South Side of *White-chapel*, consisting of twelve Rooms with pretty little Gardens, was founded about sixty Years ago, by *William Meggs*, Esq; for the Reception of twelve Widows, who receive annually five Pounds four Shillings, and a Chaldron of Coals each.

#### *Merchant Taylors Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, which stands near the West End of *Rosemary-lane*, contains twenty-six handsome Apartments for so many poor Widows, Relicts of deceased Members, who yearly receive six Pounds and a Chaldron of Coals each; and a Gown every third Year.

#### *Mico's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate on the South Side of *Stepney Church-yard*, consisting of ten handsome Rooms, was founded in the Year 1691, by the Lady *Jane Mico*, Relict of Sir *Samuel Mico*, Citizen and Mercer, for the Reception of ten poor Widows of Mercers, to each of whom she allowed the yearly Sum of eight Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence: But by the Losses of the Mercers Company the Pension is greatly lessened.



*The Middlesex Hospital, for the Reception of Sick and Lane, and for Lying-in Married Women, in Windmill-street, Tottenham-court Road.*

This Hospital consists of two convenient Houses adjoining to each other, in an airy Situation. It was first instituted in *August* 1745, for the Relief of Sick and Lane; and in *July* 1747, an additional Provision was made for the Reception of Lying-in Married Women.

The Qualification of a Governor of this Charity is an annual Subscription of three Guinea: Which *also* intitles the Subscriber to recommend, and have in the House at one Time, either one Sick or Lane Patient, or one Lying-in Woman, and Out-Patients. A Subscription of five Guineas *per Annum* intitles the Subscriber to recommend one Sick or Lane In-Patient, Out-Patients, and one Lying-in Woman. A Subscription of thirty Guineas at one Payment, constitutes the Subscriber a Governor for Life, with the last mentioned Privilege. Contributions of lesser Sums than three Guineas *per Annum*, are thankfully received, and intitle the Contributors to recommend one Sick or Lane In-Patient, and one Out-Patient at the same Time.

A Committee of the Governors (appointed Quarterly) meet at the Hospital every *Tuesday*, at ten of the Clock, to receive and discharge Patients, and to transact the other Business of the House, where every Governor, tho' not of the Committee has a Right to be present, and his Attendance is received as a Favour. A Report of their Proceedings is made to the General Court held every Quarter, where the Resolutions of this Committee are approved or rejected.

The Physicians visit the Patients every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, and on intermediate Days, when particular Cases require it. The Surgeons attend every Day.

Patients are admitted on a Letter of Recommendation from a Governor or Contributor, who may recommend In-Patients, and have Out-Patients upon the Books, according to the Regulations abovementioned. And when In-Patients are recommended, and there is not Room in the House to receive them, they are put on the List to be admitted on the first Vacancy, and in the mean Time are prescribed for as Out-Patients. No Security is required for Burial. All Accidents are admitted without Recommendation. *Tuesday* being the Day appointed for the Admission of Patients, they are expected to be at the Hospital, with their Recommendations, at ten of the Clock. The Physicians and Surgeons meet every *Saturday*, at twelve of the Clock, at the Hospital, where they give Advice *gratis* to all such diseased Poor who shall come, tho' unrecommended, and require it.

The Beds appointed for the Reception of Lying-in Women are on a separate Floor from the Wards used for Sick and Lane. And that Ladies may conveniently visit the Lying-in Patients without being incommoded with the Sick and Lane, there are distinct Stair-Cases leading to the separate Wards; the *Lying-in* Ward having no Communication with those of the Sick and Lane. Married Women only are admitted

(in the last Month of their Pregnancy) after they have been examined by the Weekly-Board, and on their producing an Affidavit, made before a Justice of the Peace, of the Time and Place of their Marriage, and of the Settlement of the Husband, with the Manner the said Settlement was obtained, whether by Birth, Servitude, or otherwise. And that this useful Branch of the Charity, the *Midwifery* Ward, may be made every way beneficial, and not liable to any Objection, no Pupils will be admitted. No Woman whatsoever who has been able to prove her Marriage, and her Husband's Settlement, so as to avoid burthening the Parish wherein the Hospital stands, has been refused Admittance.

The Servants of the House, are forbid to take any Gratuity of the Patients, or their Friends, on any Pretence whatsoever, on Pain of Expulsion.

#### *Milborne's Alms-house.*

In the Front of this House, which is situate on the West Side of *Woodroffe-lane*, near *Crutchedfriars*, are the following Words: *Ad laudem Dei & Gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ, hoc Opus erexit Dominus Johannes Milborne, Miles & Alderman. hujus Civitatis, A. D. 1535.* This Inscription shews this House to have been erected by Sir *John Milborne* (who was Mayor of this City, *Anno* 1521,) in the Year 1535, for the Reception of thirteen poor Members of the Drapers Company, with an Allowance of seven Pence *per Week*: The Trust thereof being committed to the Company of Drapers of this City, they have not only increased the Number of the Pensioners to fifteen, but likewise doubled their Pensions, with an Addition of a Load of Coals, and twenty, or more Shillings yearly, out of the Money left to be distributed at Discretion by the said Company.

#### *Monger's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, which stands in *Well-street*, in *Hackney*, was founded by *Henry Monger, Esq;* *Anno* 1669, for six poor old Men, who are allowed forty Shillings *per Annum* each.

#### *Morrel's Alms-house.*

This House, which is situate near the *Nag's-head* in *Hackney Road*, was erected by the Company of Goldsmiths of this City, in the Year 1705, pursuant to the Will of *Richard Morrel*, for the Reception of six poor Members of the said Company, who have two handsome Rooms, two Shillings *per Week*, half a Chaldron of Coals, a Quarter of a hundred of Faggots, and a Gown each yearly.

#### *Morrice's Alms-house.*

This House, which stands in the *Old Jewry*, was erected by the Company of Armourers, pursuant to the Will of the Lady *Elizabeth Morrice*, *Anno* 1551, for the Reception of nine poor Widows of Armourers, who, according to the Discretion of the Company, are allowed from six to twenty Shillings *per Quarter*, and nine Bushels of Coals each yearly.

#### *Newbury's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, on the North Side of *Mile-end-green*, called the *Skinners Alms-houses*, was erected by that Company in the Year 1688, pursuant to the Will of *Lewis Newbury*, for twelve poor Widows of the said Company, who have an Allow-



Allowance of five Pounds four Shillings *per Annum*, and Half a Chaldron of Coals each.

*Nicholas's Alms-house.*

This House, situate in *Monkwell-street*, was founded by Sir *Ambrose Nicholas*, Citizen and Salter, in the Year 1575, for the Accommodation of twelve Widows of his Company, to each of whom he allowed one Shilling *per Week*, and twenty-four Bushels of Coals yearly; and committed the Trust thereof to the Company of Salters. But the House being destroyed in the great Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, it is again re-edified in a very handsome Manner, each Widow having two pretty Rooms, and a Garret for her Habitation.

*Owen's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, which stands near the South End of *Islington*, was erected by the Company of Brewers in the Year 1610, for the Reception of ten poor Widows of the Parish of *St. Mary, Islington*, pursuant to the Will of the Lady *Alice Owen*, who gave to each of the said Widows three Pounds sixteen Shillings *per Annum*; every other Year three Yards of Cloth for a Gown, and six Pounds to be laid yearly out in Coals for the Use of the whole.

*Packington's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in *White-friars*, and commonly called the Clothworkers Alms-houses, was founded by the Lady *Anne Packington*, Relict of Sir *John Packington*, Chirographer of the Court of Common Pleas, about the Year 1560, for the Accommodation of eight poor Women, each of whom receive yearly of the Clothworkers Company (who have the Trust of this Charity) the Sum of four Pounds and nine Bushels of Coals, and new Apparel every third Year.

*Palmer's Alms-house.*

This House, which stands at *Totbill-side, Westminster*, was founded by *James Palmer*, B. D. *Anno* 1654, for the Reception of twelve poor Men and Women, to each of whom he gave a perpetual Annuity of six Pounds, and a Chaldron of Coals. Here is a Chapel for the Use of the Scholars and Pensioners, wherein the Founder himself, for some Time, preached and prayed twice a Day to them.

*Palyn's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, in *Pest-house-row*, near *Old-street*, was founded by *George Palyn*, Citizen and Girdler, for six poor Members of his Company; he endowed the same with an Estate of forty Pounds *per Annum*, and committed the Trust thereof to the said Company.

*Pemell's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate at *Mile-end*, was founded by *John Pemell*, Citizen and Draper, in the Year 1698, for four poor Drapers Widows, and the same Number of Seamens Widows, to be presented by the Church-wardens of old *Stepney* Parish, who have each an Allowance of one Shilling and eight Pence *per Week*, half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Gown every other Year.

*Quakers Alms-house.*

This House, which stands in *Bridewell-walk, Clerkenwell*, being both an Hospital and Work-house, it contains eighteen old Men (but not confined to any Number) and Women, who are

provided with all the Necessaries of Life in a very clean and decent Manner; as are also forty Boys and twenty Girls, who besides are not only taught Reading, Writing and Arithmetick, but likewise, to inure their young Fingers early to Labour, are taught to spin, sew and knit; and the Boys, when put out Apprentices, have five Pounds given with each. These Children are cloathed in 'very good Cloth and Callimanco's, and supported at the Charge of about six hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

*Raine's Hospital.*

This stately Hospital, situate in *Fowden-fields*, in the Parish of *St. George, Ratcliffe-highway*, was erected in the Year 1737, by *Henry Raine*, a Brewer, who, by a Deed of Gift, endowed the same with a perpetual Annuity of two hundred and forty Pounds *per Annum*; and, as an Addition to the same, gave the Sum of 4000*l.* in *South Sea* Annuities, amounting to about four thousand four hundred Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchase.

This Hospital contains forty-eight Girls, who are taken out of the Parish School (almost contiguous) which was not only erected in the Year 1719, by the said Mr. *Raine*, at the Expence of about two thousand Pounds, but he likewise endowed the same with a perpetual Annuity of sixty Pounds. The Children are supplied with all the Necessaries of Life; and taught to read, write, sew and House-hold Work, to qualify them for Service, to which they are put, after having been three Years upon the Foundation.

*Ramsey's Alms-house.*

This House, in *Horn's-yard* in *Cloth-fair*, was founded by Dame *Mary Ramsey*, Relict of *Thomas Ramsey*, some time Mayor of this City, about the Year 1596, for three poor Women, who formerly received Coals and Cloaths, but at present only two Shillings *per Week* each.

*Richmond's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, which stands in *Goose-alley, Seacoal-lane*, was erected by the Company of Armourers, pursuant to the Will of *John Richmond*, in the Year 1559, for the Habitation of eight poor old Men and Women, who, according to the Discretion of the Company, receive from five to fifteen Shillings *per Annum*.

*Rogers's Alms-house.*

This Alms-house, situate in *Hart-street* near *Cripplegate*, was erected by the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London* in the Year 1612, pursuant to the Will of *Robert Rogers*, Citizen and Leather-seller, *Anno* 1601, for six poor Men and their Wives, who have an Annual Allowance of four Pounds each Couple.

*St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*

See *Farringdon Ward without*.

The Governors of this Hospital judging it convenient to enlarge the same, caused the ancient Cloister thereof to make Way for the present stately and magnificent Structure, containing the Hall, &c. The first Stone whereof was laid by the Lord-Mayor, in presence of divers Aldermen and other Governors, on the ninth of *June, Anno* 1730, in which was placed a Copper Plate, containing the following Inscription.

*This*



*This Building was begun by the voluntary Subscription of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the fourth Year of the Reign of King George II. Anno Dom. 1730, in the Mayoralty of Sir Richard Brocas, Knt. then President of the said Hospital.*

And to shew the great Advantages resulting to the Publick from this Hospital, by the Cure of so great a Number of poor, sick and lame Objects, I shall subjoin a Septenary Account thereof; wherein will appear the Number of Patients admitted, cured and discharged, buried and remaining in the said Hospital in each of the Years of the said Account.

*A Septenary Account of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*

| Years.    | Admitted. | Cur'd & Disc. | Buried. | Remaining. |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------|------------|
| 1728      | 4511      | 4203          | 303     | 546        |
| 1729      | 4482      | 4150          | 280     | 598        |
| 1730      | 4549      | 4215          | 309     | 623        |
| 1731      | 4541      | 4296          | 318     | 550        |
| 1732      | 4896      | 4542          | 311     | 593        |
| 1733      | 4699      | 4334          | 349     | 609        |
| 1734      | 5194      | 4803          | 316     | 684        |
| Num. Tot. | 32872     | 30543         | 2186    | 4203       |

The Number of Patients in this Hospital and the two Lock Infirmaries thereunto belonging, on the 27th of June, Anno 1738, amounted to three hundred and seventy-two, and that of the Out-Patients to one hundred and ninety-eight; and the Sum Total disbursed from *Michaelmas* 1728, to *Michaelmas* 1729, on account of the House, to ten thousand four hundred and twenty-five Pounds and six Shilling and eleven Pence Half-penny.

*St. Peter's Hospital.*

This handsome Building, at *Newington-buts*, was erected by the Company of Fishmongers, by virtue of Letters Patent of King James I. Anno 1618, for the Reception of divers of their poor Members who had Pensions bequeathed them by the Wills of divers late Members of the Company. Thirteen of which Pensioners were Beadsmen and Women of (the Company's great Benefactor) Sir Thomas Knesworth, who by his Will of the 13th of April, Anno 1513, devised them eight Pence per Week each. Sir Thomas Hunt likewise, by Will of the 28th of April, Anno 1615, devised twenty Pounds ten Shillings per Annum towards the Support of six antient poor Men and Women: And Richard Edmonds, by Will of the 29th of Decemb. in the Year 1620, bequeathed an annual Sum of six Pounds towards the Maintenance of two poor Persons; which Number of twenty-one Pensioners, with one added by the Company, were put into this Hospital; and as an Addition to their Allowance, Sir John Leman, Sir John Gayer, Mr. Harper, Arthur Mouse, and Anne Bromsgrave, by their respective Wills, devised several Sums of Money, to the Amount of twenty-eight Pounds per Annum. Each of the said twenty-two Alms-People have two handsome Rooms, three Shillings per Week, fifteen Shillings at *Christmas*, a Chaldron of Coals and a Gown yearly. And one of the Pensioners, who reads Prayers twice a Day in the Chapel, has an additional Allowance of forty Shillings per Annum.

*The Hospital for relieving poor People afflicted with the Small-Pox, and for Inoculation.*

This Hospital was instituted in the Year 1746, supported by a Subscription then made by several Noblemen, Ladies and Gentlemen, who were desirous that a Charity useful in itself, and so beneficial to the Publick, might be begun near this great Metropolis, there not being any Hospital of this Kind in Europe.

It is universally agreed, that amongst all Distempers, to which Providence has made the Human Body liable, there is none so afflicting, so alarming, or which demands such careful, speedy, and continual Assistance, as the Small-Pox, to which the inferior Sort of People are at least equally liable with those in a higher Sphere of Life, though utterly unable to support themselves under so dreadful a Malady, or to procure the necessary Means for their Recovery.

As this Disease is so frightful, even in its first Appearance, and at the same Time contagious, and almost inevitable, Families of all Degrees are thrown into the utmost Confusion, when it invades any Person amongst them, let his or her Station be what it will. To keep a Servant in such a Condition, is, generally speaking, exceedingly inconvenient: To thrust them out of Doors under such Circumstances, always inhumane, commonly fatal. How agreeable, therefore, must the Information prove to all considerate and charitable Persons, that for removing these Difficulties, for securing private Families, and for the Preservation of the wretched Individuals labouring under this Disease, there is already established

*An Hospital for the Small-Pox.*

Where Persons of both Sexes, and of all Ages, may be carefully provided for, both as to Physick and Diet, and properly attended in that calamitous Condition.

As what has been said sufficiently shews, how well-adapted a Charity this is, in respect to such as are afflicted with this Disease in the Natural Way; so the other Part of the Scheme, which has a Tendency to preserve our Species from the Ravages of this infectious Malady, by rendering it less malignant and less destructive, in the Way of Inoculation, deserves likewise publick Approbation and effectual Encouragement.

The Objections that have been made against this Practice, are founded rather in an Aversion to Novelty, however useful, than in an Adherence to Reason and Experience. The strange Imputation that a well-established Method of preserving many Lives, is an Attempt upon the Prerogative of the Almighty, will make no Impression upon any, who consider that the same Thing may be urged against exhibiting Medicines at all, either sanative or preventive, and the extraordinary Methods that are often necessary to be made use of, to stop the Progress of any particular Disease.

The Benefits of Inoculation appear every Year, by fresh Trials, greater and more certain. This dreadful, this destructive Distemper is thereby rendered mild and manageable, and becomes rather a Purgation of the Body from the latent Seeds



Seeds of an unexpected Disease, than creating a Disease itself: It delivers People from those Apprehensions, with which, till they have had the Small-Pox, they are always haunted. It frees them from the Objections, that are continually made to their being received into any Family, while they remain exposed to that Disease in the Natural Way. It gives them Courage to enter into the Service of their Country, either by Land or Sea; and protects them, while in that Service, from the Risque of being carried off, for Want of those Accommodations, which Camps and Ships rarely supply.

To all these, if we add the general and great Consideration of preserving so many Lives, which may evidently arise from these different Ways of having the Disease, (for upon a general Calculation, 25 or 30 die out of 150 Patients, having the Distemper in the Natural Way, and one only out of this Number, when Inoculated) it will appear, that this is a Thing of very high Importance; and that it is not easy to name an Undertaking more laudable in itself, or more beneficial in its Consequences, than the making a Provision, that those, who really stand in the greatest Need of this Preservative, and yet from their low, though useful Stations in Life, are precluded from it, should be rescued from a Condition, equally injurious to them and to Society.

But as the World will be often divided in Sentiments, in Matters of such a Nature; so by the Constitution of this Charity, due Care is taken, that the Intentions of such well-disposed Persons, as shall contribute to any Branch of it, shall be punctually answered. For they may direct their Benefactions to be bestowed upon such Persons only, as are infected with the Natural Small-Pox; or, if they judge the promoting Inoculation the more beneficial, they may confine their Gifts thereto; or, if given without any Distinction, it will be applied to the general Fund, both for Natural Small-Pox and for Inoculation.

To these Considerations, it is proper to add one Circumstance, which, duly considered, cannot but have great Weight with all, who have any Feeling for their Fellow-Creatures in Distress; which is, that it is an Hospital, in Aid of all other Hospitals, being calculated, by its very Constitution, to receive those miserable Creatures, whom the Rules of all other Charities expressly and prudentially exclude.

As this useful and necessary Charity loudly calls for further Assistance, may it not be justly hoped, that many pious and compassionate Hands will bountifully contribute to the Support Continuance, and Enlargement of a Design, which Reason, good Policy, Humanity, and Religion so powerfully recommend?

This Hospital consists of two Houses, at a due Distance from each other, in airy Situations.

That for preparing the Patients for Inoculation is in *Old-street Road*; and that for receiving them, when the Disease appears, and for the Reception of Patients in the Natural Way, is in *Cold-bath-fields*.

General Courts are held quarterly; Notice of which is sent to each Governor, as well as publickly advertised.

No. 111.

Two Presidents, four Vice-Presidents, and a Treasurer are annually elected out of the Governors.

A Committee of thirteen Governors is chosen Quarterly, who meet the first *Thursday* in the Month, at nine in the Forenoon, at the Hospital in *Cold-bath-fields*, and the other *Thursdays* at *St. Paul's Coffee-house* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, at five in the Afternoon, to transact the Business of the Hospital, at which Meetings all Governors present have a Vote, and their Attendance is esteemed a Favour.

A Physician and Surgeon attend without Fee, or Reward.

There are a Secretary, two Apothecaries, a Messenger, Matrons, proper Nurses, &c. *No Fee, Reward, or Gratitude, to be taken from any Patients, Tradesmen, or other Persons, on Account of the Hospital, on Pain of Expulsion.*

Thirty Guineas constitutes a Governor for Life; and five Guineas *per Annum*, a Governor, during such Subscription. Smaller Benefactions are accepted with Gratitude.

Every Governor has a Vote at all general Courts and Committees, and is entitled to have one Patient in each House at a Time. Ladies have the same Privilege, and may vote by Proxies, at all Elections.

The Accounts are regularly kept, and always open for Inspection.

Every Person destitute of Friends, or Money, and labouring under this melancholy Disease, or desirous of being inoculated, is a proper Object, being recommended by a Governor, or Subscriber. Patients in the Natural Way are received every Day; but they should first enquire if there is a Vacancy, to prevent the Danger and Expence of a Disappointment for Want of Room. Those for Inoculation are received from the first of *February* to the last Day of *May*, and from the first of *September* to the twentieth of *December*, on the Days to be appointed for that Purpose, and of which Notice will be from Time to Time given in the publick Papers. Recommendations will be received at all Times, and entered as presented, and the Patients will be admitted in the Order they stand on the List. If any Person omit to attend according to their Turn on the Admission-Days, they will be put at the End of the List; and after three such Omissions, entirely struck off. There is no Charge attending any Admission, except a Deposit of sixteen Shillings from those in the Natural Way, to answer the Expences of Burial in case of Death, to be returned to the Person who paid the same, when discharged the Hospital.

For sake of the Patients, and for fear of spreading this dangerous Infection, it is necessary to forbid Strangers to visit them; and therefore it is hoped that the Affection or Curiosity of particular Persons will not be offended at this unavoidable Precaution.

Proper Dresses are provided for the Patients, and worn by them while in the Hospital; and when they are dismissed, their own Cloaths are fumigated with Brimstone, and returned to them.

*St. Stephen's Hospital.*

This House, situate in the *Wool-staple* at *Wigmore-street*, was founded by *Henry VIII.* Anno 1544,



for eight maimed Soldiers, who have each a convenient Room, and an Allowance of five Pounds *per Annum* out of the Exchequer.

*St. Thomas's Hospital.*

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

This Hospital, which is situate on the East Side of the Borough of *Southwark*, owes its Origin to a casual Fire that happened in that Neighbourhood in the Year 1207, which destroying the Priory of *St. Mary Overies*, the Canons erected an Hospital hard by for the Celebration of Divine Service, till their Monastery could be rebuilt; which they soon after accomplishing, *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, for the greater Convenience of Air and Water, removed the said Hospital in the Year 1215, and erected it in a Place, where *Richard*, Prior of *Bermondsey*, but two Years before, had built an Almonry, or Alms-house, for the Reception of indigent Children and necessitous Profelytes; and having dedicated the same to *St. Thomas the Apostle*, endowed it with Land to the Amount of three hundred and forty-three Pounds *per Annum*: From which Time 'twas held of the Abbot of *Bermondsey*.

Dugd.  
Mon.  
Angl.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

*Thomas Thetford*, one of the succeeding Abbots, in the Year 1428, for a valuable Consideration, granted to *Nicholas Buckland*, the Master of this Hospital, a Right to hold all the Lands, &c. that the Hospital were in Possession of belonging to the said Abbot and Convent, at the old Rent; which was of no great Value, as appears by its Surrender to *Henry VIII.* in the Year 1538, when its whole Revenue only amounted to two hundred and sixty-six Pounds seventeen Shillings and six Pence *per Annum*.

Lond.  
Chart.

In the Year 1551, the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, having purchased of King *Edward VI.* the Manor of *Southwark*, with its Appurtenances, for the Sum of six hundred and forty-seven Pounds two Shillings and a Penny; Part whereof being this Hospital, the City immediately set about repairing and enlarging the same, at the Expence of about eleven hundred Pounds; and, in the Month of *November* following, received into it two hundred and sixty poor, sick and helpless Objects; wherefore the King on the 26th of *June*, *Anno* 1553, incorporated this Hospital with those of *Christ* and *Bridewell*, as already mentioned. See *Farringdon Ward within and without*.

Tho' this Hospital escaped the devouring Flames of the great Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, yet it suffered greatly in its Possessions, not only by that fatal Catastrophe, but likewise by three other great Fires, which happened in *Southwark*, in the Year 1676, 1681, and 1689. And as a farther Aggravation of its unhappy Circumstances, the Building was not only old and crazy, but also very low, damp, and incommodious; whereby 'twas rendered very unfit for the Reception of such valetudinary and distempered Objects: Which the Governors thereof taking into Consideration, generously set about to rebuild the same by a voluntary Subscription in the Year 1693, by the good Success of which, they were not only enabled to re-edify the antient Structure, but by additional Buildings greatly to enlarge the Hospital; whereby it consisted of three beautiful Squares; to which the Governors, *Anno* 1732, added a magnificent new Building, consisting of several Wards; together with a handsome and convenient Brew-

house, and other necessary Offices, at their own Expence.

Among the numerous Benefactors to this Hospital, none seems to have out-done Sir *Robert Clayton*, in his Donations to the same, by the Governors of the said Hospitals having caused a Statue to be erected in Commemoration of him, in the Middle of the second Court; on the North and South Sides of the Pedestal of which, are the following Inscriptions:

"*Roberto Claitono*, Equiti, in Agro *Northamptoniensi* nato, Civi *Londinensi*, & Urbis Prætori, hujus Nosocomii Præsidi, novi Pauperum Ergastuli Vice-præsidi, & Fautori benefico. Quod in Magistratu semper æquus, Patriæ, Libertatis & Fidei reformatæ Vindex fuit acerrimus. Quod præter alia Liberalitatis suæ erga Egenos Monumenta, Puellarum in *Christi* Orphanotrophis Cubiculum suis sumptibus extrui curavit: Quod ad hanc Domum reficiendam, Libras primum DC. erogavit vivus, & insuper MMCCC. Testamento legavit: Ob tanta Viri Merita, hanc Statuam, quam Honoris causa viventi posuerant Nosocomii Curatores An. Dom. MDCCI. in Memoriam Mortui decoraverunt, An. Dom. MDCCXIV."

"To Sir *Robert Claiton*, Knight, born in *Northamptonshire*, Citizen and Lord-Mayor of *London*, President of this Hospital, and Vice-president of the new Workhouse, and a bountiful Benefactor to it; a just Magistrate, and brave Defender of the Liberty and Religion of his Country. Who (besides many other Instances of his Charity to the Poor) built the Girls Ward in *Christ's Hospital*, gave first toward the Rebuilding of this House 600*l.* and left by his last Will 2300*l.* to the Poor of it. This Statue was erected in his Lifetime by the Governors, An. Dom. MDCCI. as a Monument of their Esteem of so much Worth; and to preserve his Memory after Death, was by them beautified, Anno Dom. MDCCXIV."

Tho' there was no Estate belonging to this Hospital, when the City purchased the same; yet, by the great Munificence of the Citizens, the annual Disbursements thereof have of late amounted to near eight thousand Pounds; as will appear by the under-mentioned Account.

And to shew the Benefit arising to the Nation from this Hospital, by the Cure of so great a Number of poor, sick and lame Objects of Compassion, I shall subjoin a Septenary Account thereof; wherein will be shewn the Number of Patients admitted, cured and discharged, buried, and remaining in this Hospital, in each Year of the said Septenary Account.

*A Septenary Account of St. Thomas's Hospital.*

| Years.    | Admitted. | Cur'd & Disc. | Buried. | Remain. |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------|---------|
| 1728      | 5274      | 4960          | 359     | 633     |
| 1729      | 5595      | 5137          | 409     | 682     |
| 1730      | 5523      | 5162          | 387     | 656     |
| 1731      | 4638      | 4310          | 366     | 618     |
| 1732      | 4455      | 4173          | 307     | 593     |
| 1733      | 4992      | 4667          | 318     | 600     |
| 1734      | 5061      | 4688          | 307     | 666     |
| Num. Tot. | 35538     | 33097         | 2453    | 4448    |

The Number of Patients in this Hospital, on the 27th of *June* 1738, amounted to four hundred and forty-eight; and that of the Out-Patients, to two hundred and eighty-five; and the

Sum





*St. Thomas's Hospital.*







Sum Total disbursed on account of the House in the Year 1728, amounted to 7656 l. 11 s. 1½ d.

The Number of Governors in this, like those of the other City Hospitals, being unlimited, it is therefore uncertain. They choose their Officers and Servants, both Men and Women; who are a President, Treasurer, three Physicians, three Surgeons, a Clerk, Receiver, Apothecary, Steward, Chaplain, (beside the Minister of the Parish, who is paid by the Hospital) Matron, Brewer and Butler, Cook, Assistant and Servant, an Assistant-Clerk in the Compting-house, two Porters, four Beadles, nineteen Sisters, nineteen Nurses, nineteen Watch-women, a Chapel-Clerk and Sexton, and one Watchman. To which I shall add, that the House contains nineteen Wards, and four hundred and seventy four Beds.

#### *Scots Corporation.*

Account  
Scot.Corp.

The Origin of this Corporation is owing to *James Kinnier*, a Scotsman, and Merchant of this City; who, after a long and dangerous Sickness, determined to give Part of his Estate toward the Relief of the aged and necessitous Poor of his Country, within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*. And having prevailed with a Society of his Countrymen, interested in a Box Club, to join their Stock, applied for a Charter, by which he and his Coadjutors were on the third of *Sep.* 1665, constituted a Body Politick and Corporate, with divers considerable Privileges; which were confirmed by Letters Patent of the said Prince, of the 16th *November*, Anno 1666, wherein are recited the Privileges granted in the former Charter, viz. That they might erect an Hospital within the City, or Liberties of *Westminster*, by the Appellation of *The Scots Hospital of King Charles the Second*; to be governed by eight Scotsmen, Inhabitants of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or Liberties thereof. These Governors were to chuse from among themselves a Master; which Master and Governors were declared to be a Body Politick and Corporate, with a Right of suing and being sued, &c. to have a common Seal, and a Licence to purchase in Mortmain Lands, Tenements, &c. which were confirmed by the new Letters Patent, as aforesaid, with these additional Privileges, viz. To erect their Hospital either in the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or Liberties thereof. And beside the above-mentioned eight Governors, they were impowered to elect thirty-three Assistants, and also to purchase in Mortmain four hundred Pounds *per Annum*, over and above the sum mentioned in the first Charter. And profits arising from such Lands, &c. to be employed in relieving poor old Scots Men and Women, and instructing and employing poor English Orphans, or the Descendants of Scotsmen within this City, &c.

Ibid.

Good Work thus far advanced, had like to have been crushed in the Bud, by two very bad Events, viz. the Plague and Fire of *London*, which happened in the Years wherein their charters were granted. However, those Storms were no sooner blown over, than those in the Succession began, in the Year 1670, to prosecute the Work with fresh Vigor; wherein they succeeded so well, that they found themselves not only in a Condition to provide for their Poor,

but took a Lease of a Piece of Ground in *Blackfriars*, to build upon; for the Term of a thousand Years, at a Ground-rent of forty Pounds *per Annum*. And by charitable Contributions were enabled to erect their Hall, with two Houses at *Fleet-ditch*, and four in *Blackfriars*, all of which (except that for the Beadle) were finished in the Year 1672, at the Expence of about four thousand four hundred and fifty Pounds. All Matters relating to the Corporation are not only managed by the Governors without Fee, or Reward; but on all such Occasions, they not only spend their own Money, but likewise contribute quarterly for the Support of the Society, and Relief of the Poor; to the reduced and aged of whom they grant Pensions, relieve the Sick, bury the Dead, and give Money to such as are disposed to return to their Country. The Officers belonging to this Corporation, are, a Treasurer, Register, two Stewards and a Beadle; and the Sum annually disbursed by the Society is about six hundred Pounds.

#### *Sea-Officers Widows.*

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having taken into Consideration the deplorable Condition to which many poor Widows of Officers of the Royal Navy of *Great-Britain* were reduced to by the Death of their respective Husbands; and for whose Support no Provision has hitherto been made: For the remedying of which, their Lordships proposed both to the Commissioned and Half-pay Officers of the Navy, to enter into a voluntary Agreement of granting three Pence in the Pound out of their Pay, toward establishing a Fund, (together with the Benefactions of well-disposed Persons) for allowing Pensions to such of their Widows, as shall be left in mean Circumstances.

To this Proposal, the said Officers readily assenting, the Lords Commissioners aforesaid represented the whole Affair in a Memorial to his present Majesty; who was graciously pleased to promote and encourage so good a Work, by his Letters Patent of the 30th of *August*, Anno 1732, directing that three Pence in the Pound be deducted from the Pay and Half-pay of all Commission and Warrant-Officers of the Navy; and to appoint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or Lord High Admiral for the Time being, the Treasurer, Commissioners, Paymaster and Cashier of the Navy for the Time being, twenty Captains, ten Lieutenants, five Masters, five Boatswains, five Gunners, five Carpenters, five Purfers, and five Surgeons of the Navy (which several Officers are to be the eldest of their respective Stations) who are constituted Governors of this Corporation; out of whom, are appointed a President, two Vice-presidents, a Treasurer, and fifteen Assistants, as a Committee, for the Management of all the Affairs belonging to this Charity.

The Lord High Admiral, or the first Commissioner of the Admiralty, to be always the President; and the Treasurer of the Navy, to be always the Treasurer; but the two Vice-presidents, and fifteen Assistants, are to be elected annually. And by the laudable Orders made by this generous Corporation, no Officer, or Servant employed therein, shall receive any Salary, Reward,



ward, nor Gratuity; the whole Business thereof being to be transacted *gratis*.

The first Step taken by the Governors of this Charity, was, to provide for such Widows whose Husbands died since the Date of the aforesaid Letters Patent; who in the first Year amounted to twenty-four in Number, to whom Pensions were allowed, according to the following Regulations: *viz.* To the Widow of a Captain, 45 *l.* *per Annum.* To the Widow of a Lieutenant, or Master, 30 *l.* And to the Widow of a Boatswain, Gunner, Carpenter, Purser, Surgeon, second Master of a Yacht, or Master of a Naval Vessel appointed by the Navy Board, twenty Pounds *per Annum.*

And the Lords Commissioners aforesaid, commiserating the unhappy Circumstances of many poor Widows, whose Husbands died before the Establishment of the Corporation, therefore could receive no Benefit from that Fund; which was wholly appropriated for the Relief of such poor Widows of Officers, who had paid towards the Support thereof; the annual Produce of which, upon a Medium, did not exceed twelve hundred Pounds: Wherefore the said Commissioners renewed their Application to his Majesty; who was graciously pleased to recommend their Case to the Parliament; who thereupon granted, "That one Seaman be allowed upon the Books of every Ship of War in the Sea Pay, in every hundred Men that its Complement shall consist of; and that the Produce of the Wages of such Seamen, and Value of their Victuals, be given and applied towards the Relief of poor Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy, according to such Rules, Orders, and Regulations, as his Majesty hath, or shall establish and appoint for that Purpose."

The Number of Widows, at present provided for by this Charity, are about seven hundred.

#### *Sion College Alms-house.*

Read. Stat. Sion. Coll. This Alms-house, under the Library of *Sion College*, consisting of twenty Rooms, for the Entertainment of so many poor old Men and Women, was, together with the College, founded by the Will of *Thomas White*, D. D. of the 1st of *October*, Anno 1623, who thereby endowed the same with one hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum.*

Of the Pensioners, six are presented by *St. Dunstan's in the West*; two, by that of *St. Gregory's*; eight by the Company of Merchant-Tailors; and four by the City of *Bristol*.

See *Cripplegate Ward*.

#### *Smith's Alms-house.*

This House, situate on *St. Peter's-bill* near *Thames-street*, was founded by *David Smith*, Embroiderer to *Queen Elizabeth*, in the Year 1584, and consists of six Rooms, for the Habitation of so many poor Widows, turned of fifty-six Years. But the same being destroyed in the great Conflagration, Anno 1666, it was rebuilt by *Sir Thomas Fitch*, and the Charge thereof committed to *Christ's Hospital*; from which the Pensioners annually receive twenty-nine Shillings and four Pence each. But an Addition being made to this Foundation, by the Daughter of the Founder, they receive yearly from the Company of Embroiderers, an

Augmentation of four and thirty Shillings and six Pence each.

#### *Southampton's Alms-house.*

This House, which stands near *Monmouth-street*, was, with a Piece of Ground adjoining, (now built upon) granted by Lease to the Parish of *St. Giles in the Fields*, by the Earl of *Southampton*, in the Year 1656, for the Use of the Poor, for a Term of five hundred Years. And towards the Support of the poor Inhabitants, (being twenty in Number) *Henry Carter*, in the Year 1674, gave the Sum of fifty Pounds; the Profits whereof to be distributed among them; which, with the Produce of the Ground aforesaid, seems to yield but a small Income; for each of the poor Women have only an Allowance of two Pounds eight Shillings, and twelve Bushels of Coals yearly; and out of the Lady *Dudley's* Gift, at *Christmas* and *Whitsuntide*, twenty Shillings.

#### *Sprat's Alms-house.*

This House, situate in *College Church-yard*, *Dead-man's Place*, in *Southwark*, was founded by *Henry Sprat*, Anno 1709, for two poor old Men, with an Allowance of four Pounds *per Annum* each.

#### *Spurstone's Alms-house.*

This House, which stands in *Back-lane*, *Hackney*, was founded by *William Spurstone* (some time Rector of that Parish) in the Year 1666, who dying before it was endowed, his Brother, *Henry*, settled Lands thereon, to pay to each of the six poor Widows therein four Pounds *per Annum*.

#### *Stafford's Alms-house.*

This House of Charity, which is situate at the lower End of *Gray's-Inn-lane*, was founded by *Alexander Stafford*, Esq; Anno 1633, for four poor Men and six Women; who, besides a good Room each, have an Allowance of six Pounds and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Coat and Gown every other Year.

#### *Trinity Hospital.*

The Ground whereon this Hospital stands, at *Mile-end*, was given to the Corporation of the *Trinity*, by Captain *Henry Mudd*, an Elder Brother, and the beautiful Building thereon erected by the Fraternity in the Year 1695, for the Reception of twenty-eight decayed Masters of Ships, or their Widows; each of whom receive sixteen Shillings *per Month*, twenty Shillings for Coals yearly, and a Gown every second Year.

#### *Underwood's Alms-house.*

This House was at first erected at the West End of the Rectory House of *St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate*, by one Mr. *Underwood*, for the Habitation of sixteen poor old Women. But *Petty France* being rebuilt and converted into *New Broad-street*, &c. this Alms-house, with that of *Alley's* adjoining, in the Year 1730, were forced to make way to the new Passage leading to *Bishopsgate-street*. Wherefore a new Building was erected in *Lamb-alley*, in the said Parish, for the Accommodation of the said poor Women; who are only allowed two Shillings and six Pence *per Month* each.

#### *Vintners Alms-house.*

This House, which stands on the North Side of *Mile-end Road*, was founded by the Company of



of Vintners, for the Use of twelve Widows of deceased Members; who receive three Shillings *per Week* each, a Chaldron of Coals, and about forty Shillings at certain Times, yearly.

Walters's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate at the lower End of *Blackman-street* in *Southwark*, was founded by *John Walters*, Citizen and Draper, in the Year 1651, for four poor Men, and eight poor Women; who receive five Shillings *per Month* each, half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and ten Shillings on every *New-year's-day*; now removed to the S. E. Side of the new Road leading from *Westminster Bridge* to *Blackman-street*.

Walters's Alms-house.

This house, situate in *Newington-butts*, was founded by the above-named *John Walters*, Anno 1651, for sixteen poor Men and Women; who have each an Allowance of five Shillings *per Month*, half a Chaldron of Coals, and ten Shillings on every *New-year's-day*.

Walters's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, which stands in *Old-street*, was founded in the Year 1658, by the aforelaid *John Walters*, for eight poor Widows; who have each an Allowance of five Shillings *per Month*, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly at *Christmas*.

Watson's Alms-house.

This House, situate near *Shoreditch* in *Old-street*, was erected chiefly at the Charge of *William Watson*, Citizen and Weaver, for the Widows of twelve Weavers; who receive twenty Shillings, and twenty-four Bushels of Coals annually, and a Gown every second Year.

Whitcher's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate at *Totbill-side*, was founded by *George Whitcher*, in the Year 1683, for six poor old Persons, with an Allowance of five Pounds, and a Gown each, yearly.

Whittington's Alms-house.

Sir *Richard Whittington*, thrice Mayor of this City, about the Year 1413, founded a College on the North Side of the Church of *St. Michael Pater-Noster*, for a Master, four Fellows, Clerks, Choirists, &c. together with an Alms-house for thirteen poor Men; one whereof to be Tutor, with a Salary of sixteen Pence *per Week*; and the twelve others, fourteen Pence each, with necessary Provisions. Notwithstanding the Dissolution of this College by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of *Edward* the sixth; the Alms-house, situate upon *College-hill*, still remains under the Direction of the Company of *Mercers*; who, besides a handsome Room to each of the Pensioners, allow them three Shillings and ten Pence *per Week*; and the Men every third Year Coats and Breeches, and the Women Gowns and Petticoats.

Wood's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, adjoining to that of *Gibson*, at *Ratcliff*, was founded by *Toby Wood*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; Anno 1613, for six decayed Coopers; who have an Allowance of six Pounds *per Annum*, and thirty Bushels of Coals each.

Wood's Alms-house.

This House, which stands on the East Side of *Clapton* in the Parish of *Hackney*, was founded

by *Thomas Wood*, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, for ten poor ancient Widows; with an Allowance of five Pounds *per Annum* each, and a Gown every other Year.

Young's Alms-house.

This Alms-house, situate in *College Church-yard*, *Southwark*, was founded by *Henry Young*, in the Year 1694, for two poor Women; with an Allowance of one Shilling *per Week* each.

Hopton's Alms-houses.

These Houses, situate in the Parish of *Christ's Church*, *Surrey*; were founded by *Charles Hopton*, Esq; who died Anno 1730; the poor Men were first chosen in Anno 1732; the Minister and two Church-Wardens for the Time being, together with ten other Gentlemen, are the Trustees for managing this Charity; the Number of poor Men is twenty-six, the Allowance to each Man, is 10 l. *per Ann.* paid Monthly, and a Chaldron of Coals, with a lower and upper Room for each Man; the Alms-houses are a very neat, handsome and spacious Building; the Objects to be admitted, must be Men who have been House-keepers and come to decay.

Edwards's Alms-houses.

These Alms-houses, in the said Parish, were built and endowed by the Trustees of Mr. *Edward Edwards*, Citizen and Mason of *London*, who directed that each Person to be chosen therein should have an Allowance of 40 s. *per Ann.* and once in two Years a purple Gown of twenty Shillings Value; he directs that the poor People to be chosen, shall be poor Persons belonging to that Parish, and who do not receive any Alms or Pension from that or any other Parish; each poor Person to have one Room only.

Westby's Alm-houses

Were founded by Mrs. *Mary Westbey* of *Bocking* in *Essex*, Widow, for ten poor Women, on *Hoxton Causeway*, A. D. 1749, and left them in the Disposal of nine Trustees.

The Jews Hospital called Beth-Holim.

The Hospital was founded in 1748 by Subscription. *Beth-Holim*, signifies a House for the Relief of the Sick. It is confined to no Number; but about 120 yearly, and Medicines and Advice are dispensed gratis; it is maintained by a certain Sum allowed by the Synagogue, and private Contributions of all Persons whatsoever, amounting to about 500 l. *per Ann.* They likewise have a Ward assigned for poor Lying-in Women.

An Account of the Assistance given by this Hospital from August 31, 1753, exclusive, to August, 1751, inclusive.

|                                                                                             |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Within the House they assisted 133 Persons, viz.                                            |           |
| Patients that went out cured                                                                | 116       |
| Women laid-in in the House                                                                  | 7         |
| Dyed                                                                                        | 4         |
| Remained in the House then                                                                  | 6         |
|                                                                                             | Total 133 |
| Out-Patients                                                                                | 48        |
| And 2318 Receipts were given from the Apothecary, which Medicines supplied 969 out of Doors | 969       |
| Total Number of Persons who received Assistance from the Charity.                           | 1150      |
| 15 K                                                                                        | To        |

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.



To the several Charities above specified, I shall only add the annual Sum of one thousand Pounds, given by the King toward the Relief of poor House-keepers within this City and Suburbs, in the Rigor of Winter. Which Sum, (by his Majesty's Letters Exhortatory to the Lord-Mayor and Bishop of this City, for making Collections in the several Parishes within the Bill of Mortality for the same Purpose) by the Contributions of the Citizens, &c. made in the Year 1735, was increased to one thousand six hundred and ninety-six Pounds seventeen Shillings and five Pence; which being re-issued by the Chamberlain of London, it was proportionably divided among the several Parishes within this City and Suburbs, and by the several Church-Wardens and Overseers of the Poor thereof distributed amongst the Families most necessitous; which probably were five hundred in Number.

The Number of Persons contained in the several Hospitals and Alms-houses above-mentioned, together with the Children put forth Apprentices by the Money collected at the Feast, &c. of the Sons of the Clergy, and the several poor Families that participate of the King's annual Charity, &c. amount in the whole to upwards of eight thousand; and the Sum Total employed toward their Relief, to seventy-eight thousand five hundred and nineteen Pounds one Shilling and two Pence.

There are in this City and Suburbs Societies, both of Men and Women, (which are very numerous) denominated *Box Clubs*, for the Relief and mutual Support of the poorer Sort of Artisans, during Sickness, or other Incapacity, whereby they are rendered incapable of getting their Bread.

These Clubs, erected by mutual Consent, are supported by an amicable Contribution of two, three, or more Pence *per Week*, by each Member; who weekly or monthly meet at a certain Ale-house, where they spend two Pence or three Pence each; and wherein they have Orders for their better Regulation, and a strong Box, or Chest, with divers Locks, for the Conservation of their Books, Cash, &c.

The Advantages arising to the several Members of the respective Clubs, are, that every Member, when sick or lame, whereby he's rendered incapable of working, during his Illness, or Incapacity, receives a certain Sum of Money *per Week*; provided his Indisposition does not proceed from a Venereal Cause; in which Case, he is not intitled to any Benefit from the Society.

And when any of the Members die, there is not only a Sum of Money allowed by the Society for the Buryings of such Members, but likewise the Widows, or Nominees of such deceased Members, receive from the Society the Sum of five, ten, or more Pounds.

And for preventing all Frauds and Impositions upon any of the said Societies, all Persons that are detected of working, during the Time of their being supported by the Box, are immediately, upon Conviction, expelled the Club.

These great and numerous Societies, which consist of many thousands of Members, are a

very great Ease to the several Parishes of this City and Suburbs; by supporting so great a Number of their poor diseased Members, which otherwise must be maintained by the said Parishes, at the Expence of many thousands of Pounds *per Ann.*

Having treated of the several Hospitals, Alms-houses, &c. within the Bill of Mortality, I shall now give some Account of the *Parochial Work-houses*.

The numerous Impositions of the lazy, indolent and vicious Poor of this City and Suburbs, upon the generous and well-disposed Citizens, occasioned the Inhabitants of the *Middlesex Liberty* (now the Parish of St. Luke in Old-street) of St. Giles's, *Cripplegate*, in the Year 1724, to erect a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor of their Liberty.

By which Proceeding, their Poores Rate, which before amounted to three Shillings in the Pound, upon the Rents of all Houses, was thereby reduced to two Shillings.

This put divers Parishes and Liberties in this City and Suburbs, upon erecting Work-houses; which became general, not only within the Bill of Mortality, but also in the circumjacent Parishes, and many others in divers Parts of the Kingdom.

Though these parochial Nurseries are denominated by the harsh Appellation of *Work-houses*, yet the Tasks therein are so very easy, that they may more properly be termed Recreations than Labour. And in many of the said Houses, the Adults have no other Business than that of looking after the Children. They are plentifully provided with good Provisions, warm and clean Apparel, Beds, good Fires, and all the Necessaries of Life.

The Fare in the Workhouse of St. Margaret's, Westminster, may serve as a Specimen of their Manner of Living

*A Bill of Fare for St Margaret's Workhouse.*

| Days.     | Breakfast.       | Dinner.         | Supper.           |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Sunday    | Bread and Beer.  | Meat and Broth. | Bread and Cheese. |
| Monday    | Bread and Broth. | Peas Pottage.   | Bread and Butter. |
| Tuesday   | Bread and Gruel. | Meat and Broth. | Bread and Cheese. |
| Wednesday | Bread and Broth. | Hasty Pudding.  | Bread and Butter. |
| Thursday  | Bread and Gruel. | Meat and Broth. | Bread and Cheese. |
| Friday    | Bread and Broth. | Barley Broth.   | Bread and Butter. |
| Saturday  | Bread and Gruel. | Baked Puddings. | Bread and Cheese. |

There is always Beer at Noon and Night; and the Indisposed are allowed Mutton four times a Week.

C H A P. VII.

*Of the Manner of Living, and modern Diversions used by the Citizens.*

THE Inhabitants of this City surpass those of all other Cities and Nations, in the Magnificence of their Coaches, stately Horses, and pompous Equipages. And the Men, though their Cloaths are not so much enriched with Gold and Silver Lace as those of our French Neighbours, yet the Fineness of our Cloath, &c. is much an Over-balance both to their Cloth and Lace. And in respect to the Linen, Periwigs and Hats worn by the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, that they far excel those of all other Nations, I think, will

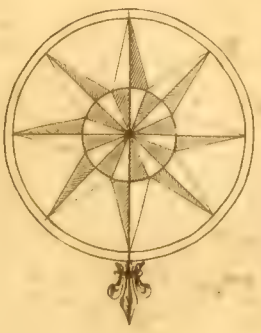






B. Cole sculp.

A  
New and Accurate Plan  
of the  
CITY of WESTMINSTER  
The DUTCHY of LANCASTER  
and Places Adjacent





will not be denied by any impartial Judge; especially considering, that the very best and finest of the first is brought from *Holland*, and other Countries, for our Use; and the choicest and most valuable Flaxen and Grey human Hairs, (which the Inhabitants of the Countries from whence they come, cannot afford to wear) of which the second are made, are imported from *Germany, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark*, and all other Countries of *Europe*. And as to the last, the Difference between ours and theirs seems to be nearest to that of Beaver and Wool.

And the Women, rather than come short of the Men in Luxury, out-do them, in the Richness of their Silks, Cambricks and Lace of an exorbitant Price. And Servant Maids dress in so rich and handsome a Manner, that it is hard to distinguish many of them from Persons of Fortune.

The modern Diversions used by the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, are, that the principal Part of them in Summer, devesting themselves of urbanick Cares, repair to their fine Country Seats, and Gardens, where the Beauties of Nature display themselves, amidst the glorious Harmony of a rural Choir. Whilst others resort to *Bath, Tunbridge, Scarborough*, and other Places of Gaiety and Pleasure.

Many of the Citizens take Delight in Sailing, Rowing, Swimming, and Fishing in the River *Thames*, &c. whilst others in the circumjacent Fields, Bowling greens, &c. divert themselves with Horse and Foot-races, Riding, Leaping, Wrestling, Cricket, Archery, Cudgels, Coits, Bowling, Skittles, Nine-pins, and Bull and Bear-baiting: And such as delight in Blood repair to see the barbarous Performances of Prize-fighters, whom Necessity (occasioned by a scandalous Laziness and Indolence) induces to expose themselves to be horribly mangled for a little Money; when the bloodily-inclined Spectators may satiate themselves with human Gore, to the great Reproach of Religion. And others, within Doors, play at Billiards, Chefs, Draughts, Shuffle-board, Cards, Dice, &c. and such as delight in Walking, besides the pleasant and beautiful Fields, which in-

circle *London*, have nine delightful publick Walks, within the City and Suburbs, for their Recreation.

The Citizens, during the Winter Season, divert themselves with Hunting, Hawking, Shooting, Tennis, Sliding, Scating, Foot-ball-playing, &c. by Day; and the nocturnal Diversions are Billiards, Chefs, Draughts, Shuffle-board, Cards, Dice, Operas, Tragedies and Comedies, in *English, Italian* and *French*; the Charge of the three last, by the best Calculation, amounts to upwards of sixty thousand Pounds *per Ann.*

The barbarous Diversion of Cock-fighting is still continued in this City, with an Addition by the Populace of a Practice much more cruel, *viz.* the throwing at Cocks, with large Sticks, and the utmost Barbarity.

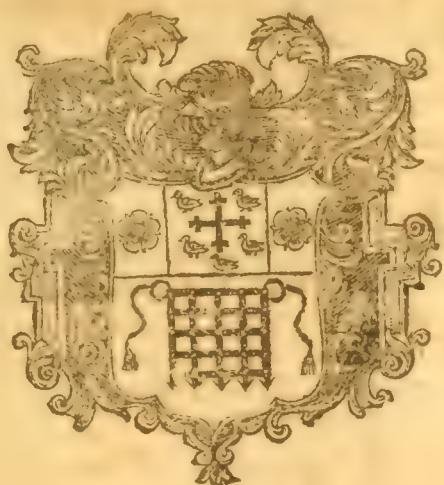
Not much unlike the above, is the detestable Practice of Duck-hunting.

Besides the Diversions and Cruelties above-mentioned, great Numbers of musical Gentlemen have formed themselves into divers Societies, and meet once a Week at certain Taverns fit for their Purpose; where they, with the utmost Dexterity, perform upon a great Variety of Instruments, (assisted by some of the best Voices) to numerous Audiences of their Friends. Besides which, there are many publick Concerts of Musick, in divers Parts of the City and Suburbs, for the Entertainment of the Curious in that Way. Therefore it may justly be said, that no City whatsoever is so well supplied with the choicest of Musick, both vocal and instrumental, as this is, nor with Plays of all Sorts.

Add to the aforesaid Entertainments, that this City is continually supplied with a great Variety of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Monsters, and other Curiosities, both of Art and Nature, from all Parts of the terraqueous Globe, to satisfy the Curiosity of the Citizens; who are more profuse of their Money in seeing Rarities, than any other People whatsoever; as may justly be inferred from the great Number incessantly brought hither from all Parts.

## B O O K VII.

*Containing the History, Antiquities and Government of Westminster, both Ecclesiastical and Civil; with a Description of the several Parishes, and other Things remarkable within the City and Liberty thereof.*



### CHAP. I.

*An Account of the Foundation of the Abbey of Westminster, with the Construction of the present Church.*

THE Foundation of *Westminster Abbey* has been handed to us by many fabulous Accounts, invented by the Monks for private Views: One of their pious Frauds was to palm it upon *St. Peter*, the Prince of the Apostles. This is the Invention of Abbot *Wulfine*, in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*. Another refers it to the imaginary Reign of King *Lucius*. In this Uncertainty we can determine no more than adhere to those Writers who place its Foundation by *Sebert*, on the Ruins of a Temple dedicated by the Heathen Saxons to *Apollo*.

The Place where this magnificent and stately Structure and City is situate, was anciently an Island, which, from its being over-spread with Thorns, received the Appellation of *Thorney*, or *The Island of Thorns*; and the Branch of the River which surrounded the same, now denominated *Long-ditch*, had its Outflux from the River



River *Thames*, near the East End of *Manchester-court*, *Channel-row*; and intersecting *King's-street*, glided along where *Gardiner's-lane* is situate, to *Longditch* (a Street so called, wherein the Name of this antient Watercourse is still preserved); and crossing *Totbill-street*, a little West of the *Gate-house*, continued its Course along the South Wall of the Abbey Garden, to the *Thames*, where now the Common Sewer is, which was erected over it.

Chart. Ed-  
ger. in  
Bibl. Cot.

This Monastery, like most others of the Kingdom, being destroyed by the cruel Ravages and Depredations of the Pagan *Danes*, it was rebuilt by King *Edgar*, who not only endowed the same with divers Lands and Manors, but likewise, by his Charter, *Anno* 969, granted it many ample Privileges.

Ailred.  
Vit. Ed.  
Confes.

Sim. Dun.  
Hist.

This Church being again reduced to very great Extremities by *Danish* Cruelties, it was restored to a much more flourishing Condition than ever, by King *Edward* the Confessor. Appropriating for that Purpose one tenth of his Estate both real and personal; and pulling down the small and ruinous Building, erected in its stead a handsome Structure; and summoning his Ministers and Nobility, caused it to be consecrated on the 28th of *December*, *Anno* 1065, with the greatest Pomp and Solemnity; and by several Charters, not only confirmed all its ancient Rights and Privileges, but likewise endowed the same with many rich Manors, and additional Immunities, viz. *Sac* and *Soc*, *Tbol* and *Theam*, *Infangtheof*, *Gritbrich*, *Hamsoken*, *Pontage*, *Murage* and *Forstal*. And that all the Lands, Tenements and Possessions thereunto belonging, in *London* and elsewhere, should be exempt from all Jurisdiction whatsoever, other than that of their own; and the Convent to be free from the Authority of the Bishop of *London*; and the Church thereof, by the Bull of Pope *Nicholas* the Second, constituted a Place for the Inauguration of the Kings of *England*. And by the said *Edward's* Charter of sanctuary, it became not only an Asylum for bankrupts, &c. but likewise a Refuge for Traitors, Murderers, Thieves, and the most abandon'd Miscreants, who were suffered to live there in Impunity, and open Defiance of Justice, to the great Reproach of the pretended Confessor. However, the great Immunities in the following Charter, drew People from all Parts; which occasioned the Refugees to increase so fast, that there was not Room sufficient in the Abbey Church for the Accommodation of the numerous Inhabitants without incommoding the Monks; wherefore *Edward* caused a Church to be erected on the North Side of the Monastery, for the Use of the Inhabitants, and dedicated the same to *St. Margaret*.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Spelm.  
Con.  
Tom. I.

This Abbey, according to divers modern Historians and Surveyors of *London*, was denominated *Westminster*, to distinguish it from the *Abbey of Grace* on *Tower-hill*, called *Eastminster*: But that this is a very great Mistake, is manifest by the Charter granted to the former by *Edward* the Confessor in the Year 1066, whereas the latter was not founded till *Anno* 1359; the Appellation of *Westminster* was given to distinguish it from the Church of *St. Paul* in the City of *London*.

*Edward's Charter of Sanctuary to Westminster.*

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *Englishmen*; I make it to be known to all Generations of the World after me, that, by special Commandment of our holy Father Pope *Leo*, I have renewed and honoured the holy Church of the blessed Apostle *St. Peter* of *Westminster*; and I order and establish for ever, that what Person, of what Condition or Estate soever he be, from whence-ever he come, or for what Offence or

Cause it be, flying for his Refuge into the said holy Place, he be assured of his Life, Liberty and Limbs. And over this, I forbid, under Pain of everlasting Damnation, that no Minister of mine, or of my Successors, intermeddle them with any the Goods, Lands, or Possessions of the said Persons, taking the said Sanctuary. For I have taken their Goods and Livelode into my special Protection.

And therefore I grant to every and each of them, in as much as my terrestrial Power may suffice, all manner of Freedom of joyous Liberty. And whosoever presumes, or doth contrary to this my Graunt, I will he lose his Name, Worship, Dignity and Power; and that with the great Traytor *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, he be in the everlasting Fire of Hell. And I Will and Ordayne, that this my Grant endure as long as there remaineth in *England* eyther Love, or Dread of Christian Name."

*William the Conqueror*, out of the great Veneration he bore to the Memory of his late dear Friend *Edward*, no sooner arrived in *London*, than he repaired to this Church, where he offered a sumptuous Pall as a Covering to his Shrine, and fifty Marks of Silver, together with a very rich Altar-Cloth and two Caskets of Gold; and the *Christmas* Day following was solemnly crowned therein. This being the first Coronation solemnized in this Place, I shall, for the Satisfaction of the Reader, insert an Account thereof.

The Day of Coronation being come, *Aldred*, Archbishop of *York*, who was appointed to perform the Ceremony, in a short, but handsome Speech, asked the *English* then present, whether they were willing to have the Duke crowned as King of *England*; to which they unanimously assenting, the Bishop of *Constance* addressed himself to the *Normans* to the same Effect, which they readily agreed to. *William* thus elected, the Archbishop put the Crown upon his Head, and placed him on the Throne in presence of the Nobility, Clergy, &c. where he took an Oath to the same Effect with that of the *English Saxon* Kings, viz. That he would protect the holy Church and its Governors, that is, the Bishops: That he would govern his People justly and prudently: That he would ordain and keep right Law, and strictly forbid all Rapines and unjust Judgments. To which an eminent Historian adds, That he would behave himself mercifully towards his Subjects, and govern both *English* and *French* with equal Impartiality. Hence it is observable, that *William*, instead of claiming as a Conqueror, accepted the Crown upon the same Terms as his Predecessors the *Saxon* Kings.

Gul.  
Piclav.

Hist.  
Eliens.  
Flor.  
Wigorn.  
Chron.

Malm.  
de Gest.  
Pont.

During the Coronation, the Horse and Foot Guards, which were posted round the Church to secure the Solemnity, mistaking the Acclamations within for a sudden Tumult, rashly set Fire to the neighbouring Houses; but what the Event was, my Author does not mention.

Gul.  
Piclav.

*William* was a great Benefactor to this Abbey, for, by no less than sixteen Charters, he not only confirmed all their ancient Rights and Immunities, but also granted them greater Privileges and additional Revenues.

Ralp.  
Dicet.  
Ym Hist.

In the Year 1189, *Richard* the First was crowned in this Church with the utmost Pomp and Magnificence, and though it undoubtedly was the most sumptuous Coronation of any till that Time solemnized in this Kingdom; yet it would have been much more glorious, had it not been stained with a barbarous Massacre and Robbery of the Jews; as has been related, Book I. Ch. VII.

*Henry* the Third erected a Chapel at the East End of the same; the first Stone of which he laid in the Year 1221, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Some





*The East Prospect of the ABBY of S<sup>t</sup>. PETER & of the PARISH CHURCH of S<sup>t</sup>. MARGARET,  
WESTMINSTER.*







Mat. Par.  
Hist.  
Angl.

Some Time after, *Henry* being informed of the great Decay of the said Church and Steeple, caused the whole to be taken down, in order to rebuild the same in a more spacious and magnificent Manner; and after a great Expence and Labour of twenty-seven Years, having only carried on the Work of this magnificent Fabrick one Pillar West of the Cross Isles, the Manner of Construction was varied by subsequent Builders, who placed the small decorating Columns of eight Pillars in Brass instead of Stone.

Tho' *Henry*, and divers Abbots, were employed in the Erection of this stately Structure for the Term of thirty-nine Years, yet the Body of the Church was only finished in the Year 1285, in which Condition it continued till *Anno* 1700, when the said Building, by Length of Time, being greatly decayed, the Parliament granted Money toward repairing the same; which, by subsequent Parliaments, has been continued, not only for effectually repairing all Parts thereof, but likewise for completely finishing the whole Fabrick; and in order to which, the great Tower in the Center was begun to be erected, *Anno* 1728. But Cash soon after failing, the Work was laid aside till the Year 1733, when more Money being granted by Parliament, the Work was renewed, at the West End of the Church, for repairing the Front, and finishing the Steeples, which are now finished, and greatly excel every thing of its Kind in this Kingdom.

*Henry*, in the Year 1257, granted to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, a Market and Fair, as appears by this Charter.

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitaine*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Officers, and to all his Bailiffs and loving Subjects, greeting. Know ye, that we have granted, and by this our Charter have confirmed to our beloved in Christ, *Richard*, Abbot of *Westminster*, and the Convent of the same, that they and their Successors shall for ever keep one Market at *Touthull*, on every *Monday*, and one Fair to be held annually in the same Place, on the Eve, Day and Day following *St. Mary Magdalen*, unless that Market and Fair should prove prejudicial to the neighbouring Markets and Fairs.

"Wherefore we will, and strictly command, for Us and our Heirs, That the aforesaid Abbot and Convent, and their Successors, may for ever keep one Market at *Touthull* every Week on *Monday*, and one Fair to be yearly held as aforesaid, with all the Liberties and Customs to such-like Market and Fair belonging, unless the said Market and Fair should prove to the Prejudice of the neighbouring Markets and Fairs as aforesaid.

"Witnessed by *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, *Humphrey de Boun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, &c. Given under our Hand at *Windfor*, the fifth Day of *November*, in the forty-first Year of our Reign."

*Edward I.* as a Monument of his having reduced *Scotland*, in the Year 1296, brought from thence the famous Marble Stone, whereon the *Scottish* Kings had for many Ages been crowned, and wherein the People had placed a kind of Fatality; and on which was engraven this Distich:

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti hunc quocunque locatum  
Inveniunt lapidem, regnare tenenter ibidem.*

*Edward* caused this Stone to be fixed under the Bottom of a large Wooden Chair, and it has been used as the Inauguration Chair of the Kings of *England* for many Ages.

In the Year 1299, a Fire, which broke out in the King's Palace, destroyed the Roof, and very

Rec. St.  
Marg.  
Welt.

1296.

Stow. Sur.  
Ed.

much defaced the Abbey Church; which, by the Assistance of the King and his Successors, the Abbots were enabled to repair.

In the Year 1352, *Westminster* was by Act of Parliament constituted one of the ten Towns in *England*, where the Staple, or Market for Wool, Leather, Woolfels, Lead, and other Staple Commodities, should be perpetually held.

Upon the humble Petition of the Inhabitants of *Westminster*, *Henry VI.* granted them the waste Water of the Royal Conduit in his Palace by Charter.

In the Year 1502, *Henry VII.* caused the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary*, and a Tavern adjoining to the East End of the Abbey Church, to be taken down, and on the Site thereof erected the present stately and most magnificent Edifice, denominated *Henry VII's* Chapel, at the Expence of fourteen thousand Pounds! a very great Sum, if we consider, that Wheat was then sold at five Shillings the Quarter; which, at a Medium of seven Years, appears to be but about a sixth Part of the modern Price.

Abbot *Islip*, assisted by several Persons of Distinction, laid the first Stone of this Chapel on Behalf of the King, whereon was this Inscription:

*Illustrissimus Henricus Septimus, Rex Angliæ & Franciæ, & Dominus Hiberniæ, posuit hanc petram in honore beate Virginis Mariæ, xxiiij Die Januarij, Anno Domini Mccccen. & Anno dicti Regis Henrici Septimi decimo octavo.*

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C H A P. II.

*An Account of the Suppression of the Abbey, the converting the same into a Bishoprick, and then into a Collegiate Church.*

At the general Suppression of Religious Houses by *Henry VIII.* this Abbey was surrendered to him, by *William Benson*, the Abbot, and seventeen of the Monks, on the 16th of *January*, *Anno* 1539, at which Time it appeared to be near double the Value of any other Religious Foundation in the Kingdom; the Revenues whereof amounted to 3977*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per *Ann.* a Sum equal to 20000*l.* at present.

The Monastery thus dissolved, *Henry* erected the same into a College of Secular Canons, under the Government of a Dean, and appointed *William Benson*, the last Abbot, first Dean thereof: But this Establishment proved of no long Duration, for, on the 19th of *December*, *Anno* 1541, *Henry* converted the same into a Bishoprick, and constituted *Thomas Thirlby* Bishop thereof, together with a Dean and twelve Prebendaries; and appointed the whole County of *Middlesex* (the Parish of *Fulham*, immediately belonging to the Bishop of *London*, only excepted) for its Diocese. And for the better Support of the Episcopal Dignity, increased the Revenues of the Bishoprick, with an Addition of the major Part of the Lands which belonged to the late Abbey.

On this Occasion, *Westminster* became a City; for the making of which, according to the Opinion of the great Lord Chief Justice *Coke*, nothing else is required, than the Appellation of a Bishop's See. But the Bishoprick being soon after dissolved, the Epithet of City was thereby lost: However, the same, by Complaisance, is still continued.

*Thirlby* having greatly embezzled the Revenues of his new Bishoprick, was therefore, *Anno* 1550, translated to *Norwich*; and the new Bishoprick being dissolved by *Edward VI.* he restored the Government thereof by a Dean; which continued till *Mary's* Accession to the

Rec.  
West.  
An. 1447.

Fab.  
Chron.

Thomp.  
Ledg.

Weav.  
Fun. Mon.

1511.

Rym.  
Fœd.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Godw. de  
Præsul.  
Angl.

Cok. Init.  
p. 4.

15 I.

Crown,



Dug.  
Mon.  
Angl.

Crown, who on the 7th of September, Anno 1557, restored it to its antient Conventual State, and appointed *John Feckenham* Abbot thereof. But upon Queen *Elizabeth's* Accession, the Monks being again ejected, she, by her Letters Patent of the 21st of May, Anno 1560, erected the same into a College, under the Government of a Dean, and twelve Secular Canons, or Prebendaries; a School-Master, Usher, and forty Scholars, denominated the Queen's, who are educated in the Liberal Sciences preparatory to the University, and provided with all the Necessaries of Life, other than Cloathing, of which they have only a Gown yearly. To this Foundation likewise belong twelve Almsmen, an Organist, with Singing-men, Choiristers, &c.

This Church (without mentioning the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary*, alias that of *Henry VII.* adjoining to the East End thereof, which by all Judges is reckoned the most curious and exquisite Piece of *Gothick* Architecture in *Europe*, and which by *Leland*, a very learned and judicious Antiquary, is called *The Wonder of the World*) is one of the most spacious, stately and magnificent Fabricks upon Earth; which not only excelled in its Furniture of inestimable Value, but likewise in Possessions of Lands, Tenements, &c. for it had in different Parts of the Kingdom, no less than two Hundreds, sixteen Manors, seventeen Hamlets, and ninety-seven Towns and Villages, large Possessions, besides those in many other Places less considerable.

Dart.  
Hist.  
Westm.Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

There were antiently in this Conventual Church fourteen Chapels, tho' at present there are only twelve, viz. Of the Virgin *Mary*, or *Henry the Seventh's*, *Edward the Confessor*, *St. Benedict*, *St. Edmund*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. Paul*, *St. John Baptist*, *Islip* or *Erasmus's*, *St. John the Evangelist*, *St. Michael*, *St. Andrew*, *St. Blaise*, and the Altars of *St. Martin*, *St. Helena*, *St. Dunstan* and *Thomas a Becket*.

Of the Chantries and Anniversaries established in this Church, the first were only four, and the latter forty-six.

In this Collegiate Church is weekly distributed, on *Saturdays*, to forty poor Widows, a two Pound Loaf, and a Pound and a half of raw Beef, each; which is said to be the Benefaction of *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, Mother to *Henry the Seventh*.

*William the First*, denominated *the Conqueror*, being the first Prince that ever was crowned at *Westminster*, he has therein been followed by his Successors; who have not only received the Royal Diadem in the Conventual, or Collegiate Church of this City, but likewise many of their Remains are deposited in the said Church, or Royal Repository.

This Abbey, tho' 'twas only the Second in Rank, (as already observed) yet it was in all other Respects the Chief of the Kingdom; and whose Abbots, having had Episcopal Jurisdiction, their Seat in Parliament was in the House of Peers; whose Names, together with those of the Bishop and Deans, I shall subjoin for the Satisfaction of the Curious,

*The Names of the Abbots, Bishop and Deans of Westminster.*

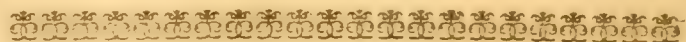
*Abbots.* Orthbright, Germannus, Aldred, Syward, Osmund, Selred, Orgar, Brithstan, Orthbright II. Alfwius, Alfwius II. Algar, Eadmerus, Alfnod, Alfric, Wulfinus, Aldfius, Wulnoth, Edwyn, Galfrid, Vitalis, Gilbert Crispin, Herbet, Gervaise de Bloys, Laurentius, Walter, William Postard, Papillon, William de Humez, Richard de Berkyne, Richard de Croc-kesley, Philip de Levesham, Richarde de Ware, Walter Wenlock, Richard de Sudbery, William

de Curthington, Thomas Henley, Simon de Brukeston, Simon Langham, Nicholas Littlington, William de Colcheiter, Richard Harounden, George Flaccet, William . . ., John Eastney, Edmund Kirton, Thomas Milling, John Islip, William Benson, John Feckenham.

Thomas Thirlby, was the only Bishop.

*Deans.* William Benson, Richard Cox, Hugh Weston, William Bill, Gabriel Goodman, Lancelot Andrews, Richard Neal, George Moun-teigne, Robert Tounson, John Williams, John Earl, John Dolben, Thomas Sprat, Francis Atterbury, banished the Kingdom, by Act of Parliament, for Treasonable Practices, Samuel Bradford, Joseph Wilcox.

This Abbey, or Collegiate Church, having for many Ages not only been the Place of Royal Sepulture for the Kings and Queens of *England*, but likewise for the Nobility, and other Persons of Distinction of this Nation; I shall therefore subjoin an Account of the principal and most curious monumental Inscriptions therein contained: And, for the greater Ease of the Reader, shall insert them in alphabetical Order, with marginal References, to shew in what Part of the Church, *Henry the Seventh's* Chapel, and Cloisters, they are situate.



## C H A P. III.

*The most remarkable Monumental Inscriptions in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter.*

## Depositum

Serenissimæ, potentissimæ & excellentissimæ Principis *Annæ*, Dei Gratia, *Magnæ Britannicæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ* Reginæ, Fidei Defensoris, &c. natæ in Palatio *sti. Jacobi*, 6to. die *Februarii* 1664-5. denatæ *Kensingtoniæ* primo die *Augusti*, 1714. ætatis suæ quinquagesimo, Regni-que decimo tertio.

Hen. VII.  
Chap.

Ad Potentissimum Serenissimæ *Annæ* Maritum *Jacobum*, Dei Gratia, *Magnæ Britannicæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ* Regem, Fidei Defensorem, &c. Annus & *Anna* in se redit, hic novus, illa perennis; Cujus Vir, Pater & Frater Rex, Regia proles: In Cœlo æternos Regina est *Anna* per annos Floreat illa suis in prole æterna *Britannis*, Inque suo vigeat feliciter *Anna Jacobo*.

Ibid.

Inclyte Rex *Britonum*, veniam da vera loquenti, *Jacobus* caret *Anna*, & non caret *Anna Jacobo*; Maxime Rex Regum, Regem solare *Jacobum*.

Obiitni Domino, Anno Domini 1618. quarto No-narum *Martia*, annos nata 44. menses 4. & dies 18.

Mrs. *Aphra Behn* died April 1689.

Here lies a Proof, that Wit can never be Defence enough against Mortality.

East  
Cloister.

Great Poetess, O thy stupendous Lays  
The World admires, and the Muses praise.

To the Glory of the Lord of Hosts, here under resteth Sir *Richard Bingham*, Kt. of the antient Family of the *Binghams* of *Bingham Melcomb* in the County of *Dorset*; who from his Youth was trained up in military Affairs, and served in the Time of Queen *Mary* at *St. Quintin's* in the Western Isles of *Scotland*; and in *Britain*, in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, at *Leith* in *Scotland*; in the Isle of *Candy* under the *Venetians*, at *Cabo Chrio*, and the famous Battle of *Lepanto*, against the *Turks*; in the Civil Wars of *France*; in the *Netherlands*; and at *Smerwick*, where the *Romans* and *Irish* were vanquished.

South Isle.

After, he was made Governor of *Connaught*; where he over-threw the *Irish-Scots*, expelled the traitorous *O Rourke*, suppressed divers Rebellions, and that with small Charges to her Majesty,

main-



St. Paul's Chap.

maintaining that Province in a flourishing Estate by the Space of thirteen Years. Finally, for his good Service; was made Marshal of Ireland, and General of *Leinster*; where, at *Dublin*, in an assured Faith in *Christ*, he ended this transitory Life the 19 June, An. Dom. 1598, ætat. 70.

En infra positam, qualis hominum oculis obversabatur, *Rusbeii* imaginem: si eam, quæ in Animis altius insedit, ultra desideras; *Academiæ* utriusque & *Fori Lumina*, *Aulæ*, *Senatus*, atque *Ecclesiæ Principes Viros* contemplare: cumque fatam ab illo Ingeniorum *Messim*, tam variam, tamque uberem lustraveris; quantus is esset, qui severit, cogita.

Is certe erat, qui insitam cuique à naturâ indolem & acutæ perspexit, & exercuit commode, & feliciter promovit.

Is erat, qui Adolescentium Animos ita docendo finxit, aluitque, ut tam sapere discerent, quam fari; dumque Pueri instituebantur, sensim succrescerent Viri. Quotquot illius disciplinâ penitus imbuti, in Publicum prodire, tot adepta est Monarchia, tot *Ecclesia Anglicana* Propugnatores, fidos omnes, plerosque strenuos. Quæcumque demum sit *Fama Scholæ Westmonasteriensis*, quicquid inde ad Homines fructus redundârit, *Busbeio* maxime debetur, atque in omne porro Ævum debetur. Tam utilem Patriæ Civem multis annis opibusque florere voluit Deus: Vicissim ille Pietati promovendæ se & sua alacris devovit; Pauperibus subvenire, Literatos fovere, Tempa instaurare, sed illi erat Divitiis frui: & hos in usus, quicquid non erogaret vivus, legavit moriens.

*Richardus Busby, Lincolnensis*, Natus est Lutonie 1606. Sept. 22. Scholæ *Westmonasteriensis* præfectus est 1640. Dec. 23.

Sedem in Eccles. *Westm.* Prebendarius obtinuit Julii 5. A. D. 1660. & *Wallensi* Thesaurarius, Aug. 11. 1660. Obiit 1695. Apr. 5.

Hen. VII. Chap.

Deposuit Augustissimi & Potentissimi Principis *Caroli Secundi, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ* Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c.

Obiit Sexto die *Februarii*, Anno Dom. 1684. Ætatis suæ Quinquagesimo Quinto, Regniq; sui Tricesimo Septimo.

South Crof.

M. S.  
Qui fuit *Anglorum* Vates ter maximus olim,  
*Gafridus Chaucer*, conditur hoc Tumulo.  
Annum si quæras Domini, si Tempora Mortis,  
Ecce! Notæ subsunt, quæ tibi cuncta notant.  
25 *Novbris* 1400. Ærurnarum requies Mors.  
*N. D. D. D.* hos fecit Musarum Nomine sumptus 1550.

St. Edm. Chap.

*Edwardus primus, Scotorum* Malleus, hic est. 1308. Pactum serva.

And on a Table near the Tomb, are inscribed the following *Latin* and *English* Verses:  
Mors est mœsta nimis, magnos que jungit in imis,  
Maxima Mors minimis conjungens ultima primis;  
Nullus in orbe fuit Homo vivens, nec valet esse,  
Qui non morte ruit; est hinc exire necesse.  
Nobilis & Fortis, tibi tu confidere noli;  
Omnia sunt Mortis, sibi subdit singula soli.  
De Mundi medio magnum mors impia movit,  
*Angli* pre tædio satis anxia plangere novit:  
Corruit *Edwardus* vario veneratus honore,  
Rex nuper ut *Nardus* fragrans Virtutis odore,  
Corde *Leopardus*, invictus & absque pavore,  
Ad rixam tardus, discretus & eucharis ore,  
Viribus Armorum quasi gigas ardua gessit,  
Colla superbiorum prudens per Prælia prellit,  
Inter *Flouderenses* Fortuna sibi bene favit,  
Ut quoque *Wallenses* & *Scotus* suppeditavit.  
Rex bonus absque pari strenue sua Regna regebat:  
Quod Natura dare potuit, Bonitatis habebat,  
Acto Iustitæ, Pax Regni, sanctio Legis,  
Et ipsa requie premunt precordia Regis:

Gloria tota ruit, Regem capit hæc modo fossa.  
Rex quandoque fuit, nunc nil nisi pulvis & ossa:  
Filius ipse Dei, quem corde colebat & ore,  
Dum vixit Rex, & valuit sua magna potestas,  
Fraus latuit, Pax magna fuit, regnavit honestas.

Death is too doleful which doth join  
The highest Estate full low;  
Which coupleth greatest Things with least;  
And last with first also.  
No Man hath been in World alive,  
Nor any may there be,  
Which can escape the Dint of Death:  
Needs hence depart must we.  
O noble and victorious Man,  
Trust not unto thy Strength;  
For all are subject unto Death;  
And all must hence at length.  
Most cruel Fate from worldly Stage  
Hath wrest a worthy Wight;  
To whom all *England* mourned loud  
To see his doleful Plight.  
*Edward* is dead, which was adorn'd,  
With divers Graces here,  
A King, or fragrant *Nardus* height,  
A gracious Princely Peer.  
In Heart the which was *Lybard* like,  
Right puissant, void of Fear:  
Most slow to Strife, discreet and wise,  
And gracious every where.  
In Arms a Giant fierce and fell,  
Attempting famous Facts,  
Most prudent did subdue the Proud  
By Feat of Martial Acts:  
In *Flanders* Fortune gave to him,  
By Lot right good Success,  
In *Wales* he wan: The *Scottish* Rout  
With Arms he did suppress.  
This King, without his like alive,  
Did firmly guide his Land:  
And what good Nature could conceive,  
He had it plight at Hand.  
He was in Justice and in Peace  
Excelling: Laws took Place;  
Desire to chafe all wicked Works,  
Did hold this Kings good Grace.  
He now doth lie intomb'd here,  
Which furthered each good Thing:  
Now nought he is but Dust and Bones,  
Which was a worthy King.  
The very Son of God, whom erst  
This King did love most dear,  
Hath given to him immortal Bliss,  
For his good living here.  
Whilst lived this King, by him all Things  
Were in most goodly Plight:  
Fraud lay hid, great Peace was kept,  
And Honesty had Might.

Hic Decus *Anglorum*, Flos Regum præteritorum,  
Forma futurorum, Rex clemens, Pax Populorum,  
Tertius *Edwardus*, Regni complens Jubileum,  
Invictus pârdu, bellis pollens *Macchabeum*,  
Prosperè dum vixit, Regnum Pietate revixit,  
Omnipotens rexit: Jam Celo celice Rex fit.  
Tertius *Edwardus*, fama super æthera notus.  
Pugna pro Patria.

St. Edm. Chap.

II. S. S. Reliquiæ *Edwardi* Vti. Regis *Angliæ*,  
& *Richardii*, Ducis *Ebracensis*. Hos Fratres Ger-  
manos Turre *Londini* conclusos, injectisque Culci-  
tris suffocatos, abdite & inhoneste tumulari jussit  
Patruus *Richardus*, perfidus Regni Prædo. Ossa  
desideratorum, diu & multum quæsitâ, post an-  
nos cxc & i. Sclarum in ruderibus (scalæ istæ  
ad sacellum Turris *Albæ* nuper ducebant) alte  
defossa, indiciiis certissimis sunt reperta xvij. die  
*Julii*, Anno Dom. MDCLXXIII. *Carolus* II. Rex  
clementissimus, acerbam sortem miseratus, inter  
avita Monumenta Principibus infelicissimis iusta  
perfolvit, Anno Dom. 1678. annoque Regni sui 30.

Hen. VII. Chap.

Nobis



St. Edm. Chap. Nobilis *Hispani* jacet hic Soror inclita Regis,  
 Eximii Conſors *Aleonora* thori,  
*Edwardi* primi, *Wallorum* Principis, Uxor;  
 Cui Pater *Henricus* tertius *Anglus* erat.  
 Hanc ille Uxorem gnato petit: omnia Princeps,  
 Legati munus ſuſcipit ipſe bono  
*Alphonſo* Fratri. Placuit felix *Hymeneus*,  
 Germanam *Edwardo* nec ſine dote dedit:  
 Dos preclara fuit, nec tali indigna Marito,  
*Pontivo* Princeps munere dives erat.  
 Femina conſilio prudens, pia, prole beata,  
 Auxit amicitiiſ, auxit honore virum.

Diſce mori.

Hen VII. Chap. Hic jacet *Elizabetha*, *Edwardi* Quarti quondam  
 Regis Filia, *Edwardi* Quinti Regis quondam no-  
 minati Soror, *Henrici* Septimi olim Regis Conjux,  
 atque *Henrici* Octavi Regis Mater inclita. Obiit  
 autem ſuum diem in Turri *Londoniarum*, die 2.  
*Feb.* Anno Dom. 1502. 37. annorum ætate functa.

Ibid. Memoriam æternam *Elizabethæ*, *Angliæ*, *Franciæ*,  
 & *Hiberniæ* R. *Henrici* VIII. Filiæ, R. Hen. VII.  
 Nepti, R. Ed. III. Pronepti, Patriæ Parenti, Re-  
 ligionis & bonarum Artium Altrici, plurimarum  
 Linguarum peritæ, præclaris tum Animi tum Cor-  
 poris dotibus, Regiſque virtutibus ſupra Sexum.  
 Principi incomparabili *Jacobus*, *Magnæ Britanniæ*,  
*Franciæ* & *Hiberniæ* Rex, Virtutum & Regnorum  
 Heres, bene merenti pie poſuit.

Regno Conſortes & Urna, hic obdormimus,  
*Elizabetha* & *Maria*, Sorores, in ſpe Reſurrectio-  
 nis.

Memoriæ ſacrum. Religione ad primævam Sin-  
 ceritatem reſtaurata, Pace fundata, Moneta ad  
 juſtum Valorem reducta, Rebellione domeſtica  
 vindicata, *Gallia* malis inteſtinis præcipiti ſuble-  
 vata, *Belgio* ſuſtentato, *Hiſpanica* Claſſe proſtigata,  
*Hibernia* pulſis *Hiſpanis*, & Rebellibus ad dedi-  
 tionem coactis, pacata; redditibus utriſque Aca-  
 demiæ lege annonaria plurimum adauctis, tota  
 denique *Anglia* ditata, prudentiſſime annos xlv.  
 adminiſtrata, *Elizabetha* Regina Victrix, Trium-  
 phatrix, Pietatiſ ſtudioſiſſima, feliciſſima, placida  
 Morte ſeptuagenaria ſoluta, mortales reliquias,  
 dum *Chriſto* jubente reſurgant, immortales in hac  
 Eccleſia celeberrima ab ipſa conſervata, & denuo  
 fundata, depoſuit. Obiit xxiii. Martii, anno Sa-  
 lutis MDCII. Regni xlv. ætatiſ lxx.

Ibid. Depoſitum ſereniſſimæ & potentiſſimæ Princi-  
 piſſæ *Elizabethæ*, Reginæ *Bohemiæ*, Relictæ *Fre-  
 derici*, Dei Gratia, *Bohemiæ* Regis, Archidapiſeri  
 & Principiſ Electoriſ ſacri *Romani* Imperii, Filiæ  
 unicæ *Jacobi*, Sororiſ *Caroli* Primi, & Amitæ *Ca-  
 roli* ejus Nominis Secundi, Mag. Brit. Franc. &  
*Hib.* Regum. Quæ in ædibus Comitiſ *Liceſtriæ*  
 die *Jovis* 13. Feb. piſſime in Domino obdormivit,  
 anno a *Chriſto* nato 1661. ætatiſ ſuæ ſexageſimo  
 ſexto.

South Crofs. Life is a Jeſt, and all Things ſhow it;  
 I thought ſo once, but I know it.  
 Of Manners gentle, of Affectionſ mild;  
 In Wit a Man, Simplicity a Child;  
 With native Humour, temp'ring virtuous Rage;  
 Form'd to delight at once and laſh the Age.  
 Above Temptation in a low Eſtate,  
 And uncorrupted even among the Great.  
 A ſafe Companion, and an eaſy Friend;  
 Unblam'd thro' Life, lamented in the End.  
 Theſe are thy Honours! Not that here thy Buſt  
 Is mix'd with Heroes, or with Kings thy Duſt;  
 But that the Worthy and the Good ſhall ſay,  
 Striking their penſive Boſoms, Here lies Gay.

Here lie the Aſhes of Mr. *John Gay*, the warm-  
 eſt Friend, the gentleſt Companion, the moſt be-  
 nevolent Man; who maintain'd Independency in  
 low Circumſtanceſ of Fortune; Integrity in the  
 Midſt of a corrupt Age; and that Serenity of  
 Mind, which conſcious Goodneſſ alone can give,  
 thro' the whole Courſe of his Life.

Favourite of the Muſes, he was led by them  
 to every elegant Art, refined in Taſte, and fraught  
 with Graces all his own. In various Kindſ of Po-  
 etry ſuperior to many, inferior to none. His  
 Works continue to inſpire what his Example  
 taught, Contempt of Folly however adorned, De-  
 teſtation of Vice however dignified, Reverence  
 for Virtue however diſgraced.

*Charles* and *Catherine*, Duke and Dutcheſſ of  
*Queensberry*, who loved this excellent Perſon liv-  
 ing, and regret him dead, have cauſed this Mo-  
 nument to be erected to his Memory.

Ici: gift *Henri*, Jadis: Rey: de: *Engleterre*: Sey-  
 nur de: *Hirlanda*: Duc: de: *Aquitayne*: Le: Weav.  
 Filz: Li: Rey *Johan*: Jadis: Rey: de: *Engle- Fun.Mon.*  
 tere: A: Kideu: Face Mercy: Amen.

Dux *Normannorum*, verus Conqueſtor eorum,  
 Heres *Francorum* deceſſit, & *Heſtor* eorum,

On a Table near his Monument,  
*Gallorum* Maſtrix, jacet hic *Henricus* in Urna,  
 1422, Domat omnia Virtus.

Pulchra Virumque ſuum ſociat tandem *Katerina*.  
 Otium fuge.

O merciful God, what a Prince was this!

Which his ſhort Time in martial Actſ ſpent,  
 In Honour of Conqueſt, that Wonder to me it is,  
 How he might compaſſ ſuch Deeds excellent,  
 And yet for that his Mind nothing detent;  
 All ghottiſ Health for his Soul to provide,  
 Out of this World ere he fatally ſhould ſlide.  
 So though I had *Tully* his Eloquence,

Or of *Seneca* the grave Morality,  
 Or of *Solomon* the perfect Sapience,  
 Or the ſweet Ditties of Dame *Calliope*;

Yet might I not in Proſe, or other Ditty,  
 Accordingly advance this Prince's Fame,  
 Or with due Honour to enhaunce the ſame.

Conſidering his Actſ, whereof Parcel appeare

In this rude Work, with many more left out.

The Time alſo was leſſe than Ten Yeare,

That he ſo ſhortly brought all things about,

By Divine Grace furthered out of doubt.

That mightful Lord he holp'd his ghottiſ Knight,

With Grace and Honour to paſſ this World's Fight.

And to have Reward double and condigne.

And firſt, for martial Actſ by him done,

To be advanced amongſt the Worthies Nine;

And for his Virtueſ uſ'd by him eſtloone,

With many good Deeds, which he on Earth had  
 done;

Above the Hierarchieſ, he is, I truſt, now ſtall'd,  
 That was on Earth, King of Kingſ call'd.

Hic jacet *Henricus*, ejus Nominis Septimus, *An-  
 gliæ* quondam Rex, *Edmundi*, *Richmondia* Comi-  
 tiſ, Filiuſ; qui die 22. *Auguſti* Rex creatuſ, ſta-  
 tim poſt apud *Weſtmonaſterium* die 30. *Octobriſ* co-  
 ronatur, Anno Domini 1485. Moritur deinde 21.  
 die *Aprilis*, anno ætatiſ 53. regnavit annos 23.  
 menſeſ 8. minus die.

On the Frize of the Tomb:  
 Septimus hic ſituſ eſt *Henricuſ*, Gloria Regum  
 Cunctorum, ipſiuſ qui tempeſtate fuerunt.  
 Ingenio atque quibuſ, geſtarum & nomine rerum,  
 Acceſſere opibuſ Naturæ dona benignæ:  
 Frontiſ honoſ, Facieſ auguſta, heroica Forma:  
 Junctaque ei ſuaviſ Conjux, perpulchra, pudica,  
 Et ſacunda fuit, feliceſ Prole Parenteſ,  
*Henricum* quibuſ Octavum, terræ *Anglia* debeſ.

On the Ledge of the Chapel.  
 Septimus *Henricuſ* Tumulo requieſcit in iſto,  
 Qui Regum ſplendor, lumen & Orbis erat;  
 Rex vigil & ſapienſ, comiſ Virtutiſ amator,  
 Egregiuſ forma, ſtrenuſ atque potenſ:  
 Qui peperit Pacem Regno, qui Bella peregit  
 Plurima, qui Victor ſemper ab hoſte redit;  
 Qui natiſ binis conjunxit Regibuſ ambuſ,  
 Regibuſ & cunctiſ ſœdere junctuſ erat;

Qui



Qui sacrum hoc struxit Templum, statuitque sepulchrum,

Pro se, proque sua Coniuge, Prole, Domo.  
Lustra decem atque annos tres plus compleverat,  
annis

Nam tribus octenis Regia Sceptra tulit.  
Quindecies Domini centenus fluxerat annus,  
Currebat nonus, cum venit atra dies.  
Septima ter mensis lux tunc fulgebat *Aprilis*,  
Cum clausit summum tanta Corona diem.  
Nulla dedere prius tantum tibi secula Regem,  
*Anglia*, vix similem posteriora dabunt.

Hen. VII.  
Chap.

Inviictissimi Principis *Jacobi Primi, Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ & Hiberniæ* Regis; qui rerum apud *Scotos* annos 58. menses 3. dies 12. & apud *Anglos* annos 22. & dies 3. pacifice, ac feliciter potitus, tandem in Domino obdormivit 27. die *Martii*, anno a Christo nato 1625. Ætat. vero suæ 60.

St. Edm.  
Chap.

Hic *Katherina* jacet, *Francorum* Filia Regis,  
Heres & Regni (*Carole Sexte*) tui;  
*Henrici Quinti* thalamo bis læta jugali,  
Nam sic Vir duplici clarus honore fuit:  
Jure suo *Anglorum*, *Katherine* jure triumphans  
*Francorum* obtinuit jus, decus, Imperii.  
Grata venit letis felix Regina *Britannis*,  
Perque dies celebrant quatuor ore Deum.  
Edidit *Henricum* gemebunda puerpera Regem,  
Cujus in Imperio *Francus & Anglus* erat;  
Non sibi, nec Regno felici fidere natum,  
Sed Patri & Matri Religione parem.  
Post ex *Owino Tuddero* tertia proles,  
Nobilis *Edmundus*, te, *Katherina*, beat:  
Septimus *Henricus*, quo non prestantior alter,  
Filius *Edwardi*, Gemma *Britanna* fuit.  
Felix ergo Uxor, Mater, ter Filia felix:  
Ast *Avia* hæc felix terque quaterque fuit.

Otium fuge.

Hen. VII.  
Chap.

Depositum inclitissimæ Principissæ *Mariæ*, illustriissimi *Gulielmi* Principis *Auriaci* Relictæ, Filiæ primogenitæ Serenissimi Regis *Angliæ Caroli*, (pie semper Memoriz) & Sororis Serenissimi *Caroli* Regis ejus Nominis secundi, quæ in Aula Regia apud *Whitehall* die Lunæ, Vicefimo quarto die *Decembris*, piissime in Dom. obdormivit, Anno a Christo Nato MDCLX. Ætatis suæ vicefimo nono.

Ibid.

D. O. M. Bonæ Memoriz, & Spei æternæ, *Mariæ Stuartæ*, *Scotorum* Reginæ, *Franciæ* Dotariæ, *Jacobi V. Scotorum* Regis Filiæ, & Hæredis unicæ *Henrici VII. Ang.* Regis ex *Margareta* majori natu Filiæ (*Jacobo III. Regi Scotorum* Matrimonio copulata) proneptis, *Edwardi III. Angliæ* Regis ex *Elizabetha* Filiarum natu maxima abneptis, *Francisci II. Gallorum* Regis Conjugis, Coronæ *Angliæ*, dum vixit, certæ & indubitatæ Hæredis, & *Jacobi Magnæ Britanniæ* Monarchæ potentissimi Matris.

Stirpe verè Regia & Antiquissima prognata erat, maximis totius *Europæ* Principibus Agnatione & Cognatione conjuncta, & exquisitissimis Animi & Corporis Dotibus & Ornamentis cumulatissima. Verum ut sunt variz rerum humanarum vices! Postquam Annos plus minus viginti in Custodia detenta, fortiter & strenue (sed frustra) cum malevolorum obtrectionibus, timidorum suspicionibus, & inimicorum capitalium insidiis conflictata esset, tandem inaudito & infesto Regibus exemplo, securi percutitur.

Et contempto Mundo, devicta Morte, lassato Carnifice, Christo Servatori Animæ Salutem, *Jacobo* Filio spem Regni & Posteritatis, & universis cædis infaustæ Spectatoribus Exemplum Patientiæ commendans, pie & intrepide cervicem Regiam securi maledictæ subjecit, & Vitæ caducæ sortem cum Celestis Regni Perennitate commutavit ult. Idus *Februarii*, Anno Christi MDLXXXVII. Ætatis XXXXVI.

No. 112.

Si generis splendor, raræ si gratia Formæ,  
Probrî nescia mens, inviolata Fides,  
Pectoris invicti Robur, Sapientia, Candor,  
Nixaque solantis Spes Pietate Dei,  
Si Morum Probitas, duri Patientia Fræni,  
Majestas, Bonitas, pura, benigna Manus,  
Pallida Fortunæ possint vitare tonantis  
Flumina, quæ Montes, Templaq; sancta petunt,  
Non præmatura Fatorum Sorte perisset,  
Nec fieret mœstis tristis Imago Genis.  
Jure *Scotos*, Thalamo *Francos*, spe possidet *Anglos*;  
Triplíce sic triplex Jure Corona beat.  
Fælix! heu nimium Fælix! si Turbine pulsa,  
Vicinam sero conciliasset Opem:  
Sed cadit, ut Terram teneat; nunc Morte triumphat,

Fructibus ut sua Stirps pullulet inde novis.  
Victa nequit vinci, nec Carcere clausa teneri;  
Non occisa mori, sed neque capta capi.  
Sic Vitis succisa gemit fecundior Uvis,  
Sculptaque purpureo Gemma Decore micat.  
Obruta frugifero sensim sic Cespite surgunt  
Semina, per multos quæ latuere Dies.  
Sanguine sancivit Fœdus cum Plebe *Jehova*,  
Sanguine placabant Numina sancta Patres:  
Sanguine conspersi quos præterit Ira Penates;  
Sanguine signata est, quæ modo cedit Humus.  
Parce, Deus, fatis est; infandos siste dolores,  
Inter funestos pervolet illa Dies.  
Sit Reges mactare nefas, ut Sanguine posthac  
Purpureo nunquam Terra *Britanna* fluat.  
Exemplum pereat cæcæ cum Vulnere Cristæ;  
Inque Malum præceps Author & Actor eat.  
Si meliore sui post Mortem Parte triumphat,  
Carnifices fileant, Tormina, Claustra, Cruces.  
Quem dederant Cursum superi, Regina peregit;  
Tempora læta Deus, Tempora dura dedit.  
Edidit eximium fato properante *Jacobum*,  
Quem *Pallas*, *Musæ*, *Delia*, Fata colunt.  
Magna Viro, major Natu, sed maxima partu,  
Conditur hic Regum Filia, Sponsa, Parens.  
Det Deus & nati, & qui nascentur ab illa,  
Æternos videant hinc sine nube Dies.

H. S. E. *Isaacus Newton*, Eques Auratus, qui Animi Vi prope Divina, Planetarum Motus, Figuras, Cometarum Semitas, Oceanique Æstus, sua Mathefi Facem præferente, primus demonstravit; Radiorum Lucis Dissimilitudines, Colorumque inde nascentium Proprietates, quas nemo antea vel suspicatus erat, pervestigavit, Naturæ, Antiquitatis Scripturæ, Sedulus, Sagax, Fidus Interpret, Dei O. M. Majestatem Philosophia asseruit, Evangelii Simpliciter Moribus expressit. Sibi gratulentur Mortales, tale tantumque extitisse Humani Generis Decus. Nat. 25. Dec. A. D. 1642. Obiit 20 Mar. 1726.

Mid. Isle.

*Thomas Parr* of the County of *Salop*, born in anno 1483. He lived in the Reign of Ten Princes, viz. King *Edward* the IV. King *Edward* V. King *Richard* III. King *Henry* VII. King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* and King *Charles*; aged 152 Years, and was buried here, Nov. 15. 1635.

South  
Cross.

Prudens & mundus *Richardus* Jure secundus  
Per Fatum victus, jacet hic sub Marmore pictus.  
Verax Sermone, prudens fuit & Ratione.  
Corpore Procerus, Animo prudens ut *Omerus*.  
Ecclesiæ favit, elatos suppeditavit.  
Quem vis prostravit, Regalia qui violavit.  
Obruit Hereticos, et eorum stravit Amicos:  
O clemens *Christe*, tibi devotus fuit iste.  
Votis, Baptiste, salves quem protulit iste.  
Hic jacet immiti consumptus Morte *Richardus*,  
1399. fuisse Felicem miserrimum.

St. Edm.  
Chap.

Heare lyes (expecting the Second Comminge of our Saviour *Christ Jesus*) the Body of *Edmund Spencer*, the Prince of Poets in his Time; whose di-

South  
Cross.



vine Spirit needs no other Witnesse, then the Works which he left behind him. He was borne in *London*, in the Year 1510, and died in the Year 1596.

The numerous sepulchral Inscriptions in this Church and Cloisters being too many to be inserted within the Compass of this History, we refer them to Mr. *Dart's* Antiquities, and other modern Collections; and shall only observe that there are interred in this Repository, thirteen Kings, sixteen Queens, thirty-two Princes, twenty-nine Princesses, fifteen Dukes, seventeen Dutchesses, eight Marquises, three Marchionesses, thirty-three Earls, twenty-four Countesses, three Viscounts, one Viscountess, thirty-eight Barons, thirty-one Baroneesses, Knight and Baronets sixty-eight, Archbishops seven, Bishops eighteen, Abbots twenty-five, Deans four, and Gentlemen, Ladies, and other Persons of Distinction, five hundred and thirty-seven.

To the above-specified Epitaphs, (though foreign to this Work) I shall for its amazing Composition, and singular Diction, add a monumental Inscription in the *Higb-German* Language, which I transcribed from a sepulchal Monument in the common Burial-ground, without the *Grimmesche* Gate at *Leipsick* in *Upper Saxony*; which, for the Use of the Reader, I have rendered into *English*.

#### Capital Conto.

|                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><i>Gewin &amp; Verlust Conto.</i><br/>An gluckfeeligen Sterbe Gewin,<br/>Wohl gestorben ist der beste<br/>Gewin, 100000.</p> | <p>Fur des Christus unchatzbares<br/>Lose Gelt und Ranzion, 100000.<br/>1669. 7. April in Scheibenberg.</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Auf Felix Adam Blechsmidt, bestimte Sterbe Tag, anno 1700. d. 21. October; Gelobe ich Jesus Christus, S. T. Burge Zubezahlen, diesen meinen sola Wechsell Brieve an dem Selbstn: Dem Werth nab ich Selbstn verdient, bin mit Sein Glauben und Leben vergnugt, Schenke ihm dahero die Ewige Seeligkeit aus Gnaden.

Jesus Christus.

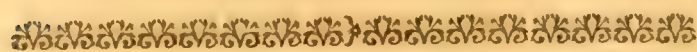
#### Stock Account.

|                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><i>Profit and Loss Account.</i><br/>A fortunate End a Prize; to die<br/>well, is the best Prize, 100000.</p> | <p>For Christ's unvaluable Purchase<br/>and Ransom, 100000.<br/>Scheibenberg 7. April 1669.</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Upon the appointed Day of *Felix Adam Blechsmidt's* Death, which shall happen on the twenty-first of *October*, Anno 1700. I, *Jesus Christ*, promise to pay unto him this my only Bill of Exchange, having purchased the Value thereof through my Merits; therefore being satisfied with his Life and Faith, give him eternal Happines through Grace.

Jesus Christ.

This Bill of Exchange, or promissary Note, is dated at the Time and Place of *Blechsmidt's* Birth, and made payable to him on the Day of his Death. And as for the Sums of 100000, they are, by the People, commonly read Dollars; though there is not the least Sign, or Appearance, of any such Coin thereby.



#### C H A P. III.

*An Account of the several Parishes within the City and Liberty of Westminster.*

#### St. A N N E's.

THE Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields* continuing greatly to increase, the numerous Inhabitants, for want of Places of Worship, were deprived of an Opportunity of publicly celebrating the divine Offices; wherefore the Inhabitants of the new-erected Buildings applied to the

Bishop of *London*, to appoint them a proper Spot of Ground in *Kemp's Field*, whereon to erect a Church, and set out a Church-yard for a common Cemetery. This Request being readily agreed to by the Bishop, the Inhabitants of the said Buildings began to erect a Church and Steeple thereon; which being raised to a considerable Height, the District for the intended Parish was settled with the Vestry of *St. Martin's in the Fields*; and upon Application to Parliament in the Year 1678, it was erected into a distinct Parish, and discharged from all manner of Dependance upon that of *St. Martin's*, in all respects, as if it never had belonged to the same; with a Power to erect a Church and Steeple, to be called *The Parish Church of St. Anne, within the Liberty of Westminster*; with a Right of choosing Parish Officers, to make Rates, and in all other Respects to act as the Inhabitants of the other Parishes within the City and Liberty of *Westminster*.

Act. Parl.  
30 Car. II.

And by the Authority aforesaid, the first Rector was appointed by the Bishop of *London*; and he and his Successors thereby incorporated and enabled to sue and be sued; and to purchase Lands in Mortmain, not exceeding the yearly Rent of one hundred and twenty Pounds.

Ibid.

And by the said Act of Parliament, the perpetual Advowson of this Rectory was settled upon the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors; who are in all Respects impowered to exercise the same Authority therein, as in the several Parishes of the City of *London*; and the Rector and his Successors, to enjoy the like Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, *Easter* Books, and Ecclesiastical Duties, as the Vicar of *St. Martin's* enjoys; and also, an Annuity of one hundred Pounds, to be annually assessed upon the Parishioners on *Easter Thursday*, by the Church-Wardens, and three, or more substantial Householders, by a Pound-rate, not exceeding eight Pence upon every twenty Pounds personal Estate, to be confirmed by two Justices of the Peace, dwelling within the City, or Liberty of *Westminster*; and to be collected by such Persons as the Assessors shall yearly nominate who are to pay the same to the Church-Wardens, and they to the Rector quarterly upon pain of Imprisonment: And for the making such Assessment, the Church-Wardens shall, on every *Easter-day*, give Notice in the Church, for a Meeting on the *Thursday* following, for that Purpose; and if the Assessment be not made within the Time appointed, the Persons so offending, to forfeit five Pounds each to the Rector, to be levied by Distress: And all Persons aggrieved by such Assessment, to be relieved by the Justices, at the general quarter Sessions; whose Order shall be final without Appeal.

Ibid.

And by the Authority aforesaid, the Rector, with the Consent of the Burgesses, Church-Wardens and principal Inhabitants, may appoint a Parish Clerk; who shall have the like Allowances, as the Clerk of *St. Martin's in the Fields*. The first Church-wardens and other Parish Officers to be chosen by the Vestry of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, and all their Successors by the Laws now in Force. The Church-wardens to raise Money for the Repairs of the Church, after the same Manner as that of the Hundred-Pound Annuity for the Rector.

Ibid.

And by Virtue of the said Act of Parliament, the Rector and his Successors are, in Right of the Church, seized of their Demesns in Fee, in a Parcel of Ground in *Kemp's Field*, now *King's-street*, *Soho*, of the Length of 213 Feet, and Depth of 45, with a Power of granting Building-leases, for the Term of forty-one Years, at four Shillings per Foot yearly for each Foot fronting the Street; and at the Expiration of that Term, the Rector may demise the Houses thereon, for the Term of

Ibid.









*South West View of the Parish Church of St. Clement's Dances in the Strand*



of forty Years, upon a reasonable improved Rent, without taking a Fine.

Though by this Act of Parliament, the aforesaid District was converted into a Parish, and the Method of its Government thereby settled; yet no Provision being made therein for finishing the Church and Steeple, they were reduced to a worse Condition than at the Time of petitioning; wherefore the Parishioners found it necessary to apply to Parliament, for a Power to raise Money toward finishing the said Church and Steeple, Rectory-house, and other parochial Works. Whereupon, in the Year 1685, it was by Parliament enacted, that towards raising the Sum required, for accomplishing so good a Design, the Bishop of London was authorized, by an Instrument under his Seal, to constitute thirty Persons to be Commissioners for finishing the same; who were to continue as such, till the Work was finished, and paid for; then they were to become Vestry-men of the new Parish, and as such to continue, till they remove, die, or be displaced for Mal-practices; and as often as a Vacancy happens, the same to be supplied by a proper Person, to be elected by the remaining Members of the said Vestry. And towards finishing this Church and Steeple, the Commissioners were empowered to raise the Sum of five thousand Pounds, (above what the Pews should be sold for) in four Years, at sixteen quarterly Payments, clear of all Deductions; towards the raising of which Sum, all Tenants to be rated at least one fifth of the Sum charged upon Landlords.

This Church being finished, it was, together with its Cemetery, consecrated by Henry, Bishop of London, on the twenty-first of March, Anno 1685

It is a Rectory, situate in Dean-street, Sobo, and dedicated to St. Anne, the Mother of the Virgin Mary.

The Rector of this Parish, in lieu of Tithes, receives from his Parishioners an Annuity of one hundred Pounds; which, together with the Glebe, Surplice Fees, and Easter Book amount to about three hundred Pounds per Annum. But the Parish being taken out of that of St. Martin, the Rector pays neither first Fruits, nor Tenths to the King, nor Procurations to the Bishop, or Arch-deacon.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

This Parish, consists of two Wards, who have each a Burgefs and his Assistant; the Vestry, which is select, consists of thirty Members; two Church-Wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, six Constables, four Scavengers, who pay the Raker for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, three hundred and thirty Pounds; four Beadles, twenty Watchmen, one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven Houses; and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

At the North-east and North-west Angles of Newport-street were situate the City Mansions of the noble Families of Bolingbroke and Newport; on the West Side of the Garden of the latter (where Gerard-street, &c. are situate) was a Military, or Artillery Ground, wherein were exercised the Militia of Middlesex, and trained-bands of Westminster. The only Things remarkable in this Parish at present, are, its beautiful Streets, spacious and handsome Church, and stately Quadrangle, denominated King's-square, but vulgarly Sobo-square; and Part of Leicester-square.

St. CLEMENT's Danes.

The Origin of this Church is of very great Antiquity, as is manifest by the cruel and barbarous Massacre of the Danes in the Reign of

Ethelred, Anno 1002, at which Time many of that distressed Nation fled hither for Sanctuary. A farther Proof of the Antiquity of this Church, is, that Harde-Canut, upon his Accession to the Crown, Anno 1039, under Pretence of revenging some Injuries done to his Mother by his late Brother and Predecessor Harold, caused his Corps to be taken from its Place of Sepulture at Westminster; and after causing the same to be decolled by the Hands of the common Hangman, commanded it to be thrown into the River Thames; which being soon after fished up by certain Fishermen, they re-interred it in this Church-yard; which was then the common Cemetery of the Danes in this City.

That this Church was originally erected by the River Side, is manifest from the Place of its Situation, denominated the Strand, a Saxon Appellative, denoting either a Bank, Shore, or Side of a River; and probably founded by that People in the Reign of Ethelred. But by Fleetwood (some Time Recorder of London) we are told, that at the Expulsion of the Danes, none of that Nation were suffered to stay in England, but such as were married to English Women; and the remaining few obliged to reside between the City of London and Island of Thorney (now called Westminster) where they erected a Chapel, which, upon its Consecration, received the Appellation of Ecclesia Clementis Dacorum, in the first of Edward, called the Confessor, Anno 1041.

It is a Rectory, situate on the North Side of the Strand, and dedicated to St. Clement, a Roman Disciple of St. Peter, and fourth Bishop of Rome, and the additional Name of Danes, is taken from the ancient Inhabitants of this Neighbourhood. It being, by Henry the Second, given to the Knights Templars of this City, the Advowson thereof continued in them till the Dissolution of their Order, when it was conferred upon the Prior and Canons of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, who disposed of the same, together with some Lands in the Parish, to Walter Bishop of Exeter, about the Year 1324, in whom and his Successors it continued till the Year 1547, when Edward the Sixth granted it to Edward Duke of Somerset; but upon his Attainder, it reverting to the Crown, the said King, Anno 1552, conferred it upon Sir Thomas Palmer; but it again devolving to the Crown, Queen Elizabeth granted the same to William Lord Burleigh, in whose Descendants, the Earls of Exeter, it still remains.

The present beautiful Church was erected at the Charge of the Parishioners in the Year 1682, and in the Year 1719 the Steeple was raised eighty-five Feet.

The Profits of this Rectory, amount to about five hundred Pounds per Annum.

A Table of Fees, or Duties, for the Parish of St. Clement's Danes, in the County of Middlesex, settled, concluded and agreed upon at a Vestry held within the said Parish, on the First Day of December, in the Year of our Lord God one thousand seven Hundred and three.

| Duties to be paid to the Parish.                                                                                       | l. | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| For every Grave in the Church.                                                                                         | 3  | 10 | 0  |
| For every Corps interred in either of the Vaults, viz. the great Vault or Clement's Inn Vault                          | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| For every Corps laid in either of the said Vaults, and under ten Years old,                                            | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Note. When Clement's Inn Vault is opened, for taking up and laying the Isle, shall pay above the former Fee the Sum of | 0  | 5  | 0  |
| For a Grave in the South Porch                                                                                         | 3  | 10 | 0  |
| If any Grave shall be made in either of the Vaults, shall pay over and above the former Fees                           | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| For every Corps interred in the Old Church-yard                                                                        | 0  | 8  | 0  |
| For every Corps interred in the New Church-yard                                                                        | 0  | 4  | 0  |
| For the great Bell                                                                                                     | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| The second Bell                                                                                                        | 0  | 8  | 0  |
| The third Bell                                                                                                         | 0  | 6  | 0  |
| The other Bells each                                                                                                   | 0  | 4  | 0  |
| For                                                                                                                    |    |    |    |

Chron.  
Joh.  
Brompt.

Dug Mon.  
Angl.

Dugd.  
Antiq.  
Warw.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Chron.  
Sax.



|                                                                                                       | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| For the best Pall                                                                                     | 1         | 0         | 0         |
| The second Pall                                                                                       | 0         | 15        | 0         |
| The third Pall                                                                                        | 0         | 10        | 0         |
| The best Cloth                                                                                        | 0         | 6         | 8         |
| The second Cloth                                                                                      | 0         | 2         | 6         |
| The worst Cloth                                                                                       | 0         | 1         | 4         |
| But be it provided, that if any Corps shall be interred, and none of the Parish Palls used, shall pay | 0         | 10        | 0         |

Duties to be paid to the Rector.

|                                                                                                                                         |   |    |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| For all Funerals in the Chancel, to be agreed for with the Rector                                                                       | 0 | 0  | 0 |
| For every Funeral in the Church and Vaults                                                                                              | 0 | 6  | 8 |
| If any Stranger shall preach a Funeral Sermon, he shall pay for the Use of the Pulpit, if the same shall then be demanded by the Rector | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For any Corps interred in the old Church-yard                                                                                           | 0 | 3  | 4 |
| For any Corps interred in the new Church yard                                                                                           | 0 | 2  | 4 |

To the Parish Clerk, viz.

|                                                   |   |   |   |
|---------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| For every Funeral in the Church Vaults or Chancel | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| For every Funeral in either of the Church-yards   | 0 | 1 | 0 |

To the Sexton.

|                                                   |   |   |   |
|---------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| For every Funeral in the Church Vaults or Chancel | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| For every Funeral in either of the Church-yards   | 0 | 0 | 6 |

To the Grave-Maker.

|                                                   |   |   |   |
|---------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| For every Funeral in the Church Vaults or Chancel | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| For every Funeral in either of the Church-yards   | 0 | 1 | 0 |

To the Bearers.

|                                                                                                  |   |   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| In Gowns each Man                                                                                | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Without their Gowns each Man                                                                     | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| For the Removal of a Corps from the Place where they die to the Church-house, to pay each Bearer | 0 | 0 | 6 |

NOTE, All Strangers to pay double Fees, unless good Cause shall appear to the contrary to the Church-wardens.

If any Corps be interred in either of the Church yards, and the Service of the Church shall be desired, then, and in such Case, the Fees which are due to the Rector, the Clerk of the Parish, the Sexton, and the Grave-digger, shall be paid as if such Corps were interred in the Church or Vaults, and not the Church-yard Fees.

It is also hereby provided, That the poor People of this Parish, who receive Alms, whether young or old, be all buried as such, without any Duty, Fees, or Reward, to any Person, in any kind whatsoever.

All Corps to be interred by ten of the Clock at Night; if later, the Persons concerned shall agree with the Minister, and other Church-Officers, for late Attendance.

All Fees to be paid by all Persons concerned on or before the Interment of any Corps; and that the Parish-clerk shall not deliver any Bill till such Bill be signed by the senior Church-warden, or in his Absence by the junior Church-warden.

The Sexton's Fees from the Bells.

Paid him by the Church wardens out of the Fees above said.

|                              | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| For the Great Bell and Knell | 0         | 1         | 4         |
| The second Bell              | 0         | 1         | 0         |
| The third Bell               | 0         | 0         | 9         |
| The lesser Bells             | 0         | 0         | 6         |

Marriage Fees.

|                                  |   |    |   |
|----------------------------------|---|----|---|
| To the Rector, By Licence        | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| By Bans                          | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| For putting up the Banns         | 0 | 1  | 0 |
| To the Clerk, By Licence         | 0 | 2  | 6 |
| By Banns                         | 0 | 1  | 0 |
| To the Sexton, for all Marriages | 0 | 2  | 0 |

This Table of Fees, settled and agreed upon at a Vestry above said, being exhibited unto me *Henry Newton*, Doctor of Laws, Vicar General and Official Principal of the Diocese of *London*, I have perused and approved the same: And in Testimony thereof have caused the same to be entered in the Episcopal Registry of *London*; and have hereunto subscribed my Name, and caused the Seal of my Office, which is used in this behalf, to be set to these Presents this fourteenth Day of *February*, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and three, English Stile.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

|                                         | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Newc. To First-fruits                   | 52        | 7         | 1         |
| Repet. To Tenths                        | 5         | 4         | 1         |
| Ecclef. To the Bishop's Procuration     | 0         | 7         | 6         |
| Paroch. To the Archdeacon's Procuration | 0         | 5         | 5         |
| To Synodalis                            | 0         | 3         | 5         |

Donations, per Annum.

|                                                        |    |   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----|---|---|
| Par. Reg. The Earl of <i>Essex</i>                     | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Mund.Ed. <i>Richard</i> and <i>Anne Bedoe</i> his Wife | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Stow.Sur. <i>Edward Price</i>                          | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| Par. Reg. The Lady <i>Bridgeman</i>                    | 8  | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Robert Raxall</i>                                   | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Mr. Laurence</i>                                    | 11 | 5 | 0 |

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

This Parish, which consists of Part of two Liberties, (*viz.* of *Westminster* and the Dutchy of *Lancaster*) has one Burgefs, with his Assistant; two Church-Wardens; five Overseers of the Poor; eight Constables; sixteen Scavengers, who annually pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of five hundred and thirty-five Pounds; two Beadles, and twenty-eight Watchmen. Here is a Faculty Vestry, consisting of forty-four Members; sixteen hundred and ninety-one Houses; and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

A celebrated Fountain, denominated *St. Clement's Well*, which was many Ages ago one of the three principal Springs whereat the City Youth on Festival Days used to entertain themselves with a Variety of Diversions: The Well is now covered, and a Pump placed therein, on the East Side of *Clement's-Inn*, and lower End of *St. Clement's-Lane*.

At the Dissolution of the Order of Knights Templars, the Advowson of this Church, together with Lands and five Messuages in the Parish, were conferred upon the Prior and Canons Regular of the Church of the *Holy Sepulchre*; which Lands and Messuages, I imagine, will appear to have been that Part of the *Temple*, called the *Outer*. For, in the Year 1324, the said Prior and Canons having disposed of the same to *Walter*, Bishop of *Exeter*, he erected thereon a stately Edifice, as a City Mansion, for himself and his Successors, and denominated the same *Exeter-House*. This Fabrick being some Time after alienated, it came to the noble Families of *Paget* and *Leicester*, and at last to that of *Essex*; and being since pulled down, a beautiful Street is erected on the Site thereof, by the Appellation of the last noble Possessor.

In the *Strand*, between the said *Essex-house* and *Milford-lane*, was situate the Chapel of *St. Esprit*, but when, or by whom the same was founded, is unknown.

Almost contiguous to the said *Milford-lane*, on the West, was situate the Bishop of *Bath's* Palace, which coming to the Earl of *Arundel*, it received the Appellation of its new Master; but it at last making way for new Streets, the Titles of the last noble Possessor are still retained in those denominated *Arundel* and *Norfolk*.

Here is a Street, from a Well formerly therein, called *Holywell-street*: This Epithet it probably received from a Chapel, said to have stood near *St. Innocent's Church*, or *St. Mary le Strand*.

At the upper End of *Wych-street*, and lower End of *Drury-lane*, anciently stood the Houses of the noble Families of *Drury* and *Craven*; and as from the former the neighbouring Lane was denominated, so from the latter a beautiful Court received the Name of its Buildings.

The most remarkable Places in this Parish at present are, *Clare Market*, and the three Inns of Chancery, *viz.* *Clement's*, *New* and *Lyon's Inns*.

St. GEORGE's, Hanover-Square.

The new Buildings in the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields* still continuing to increase and extend themselves over the neighbouring Fields, the Inhabitants were thereby so greatly increased, that neither the Parish-Church, nor its Chapels of Ease, were sufficient to contain one Half thereof; wherefore the Commissioners for building the fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality, caused one of the said Churches to be erected in one of the Out-Wards of the said Parish; and the same being finished, it was consecrated on the

Fitzsteph. Descrip. Lond.

Dugd. Antiq. Warwick.

Stow Sur. Lond.

Ibid.

Joh. Fleet Hist. West.





B. Cole sculp.

*North West Prospect of the Parish Church of St. George Hanover Square*

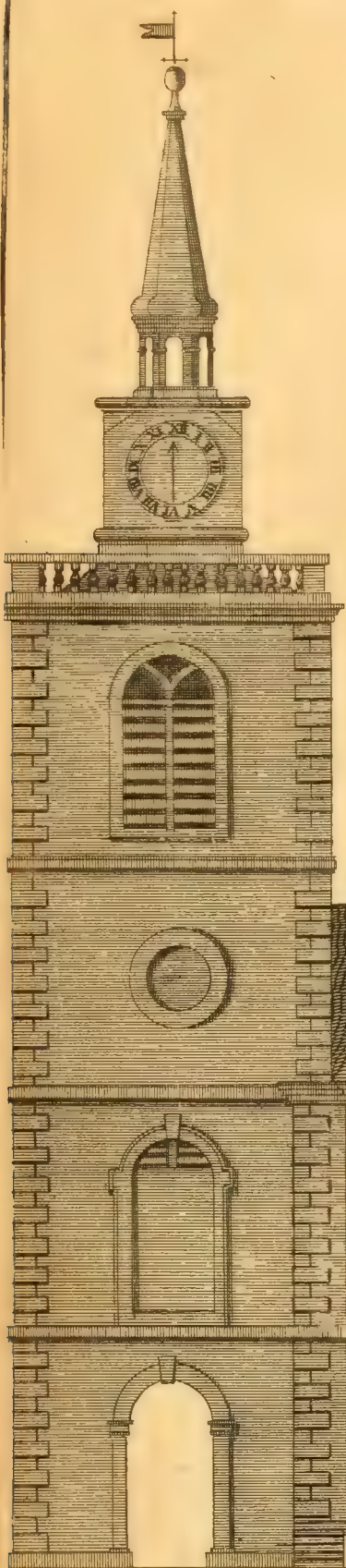




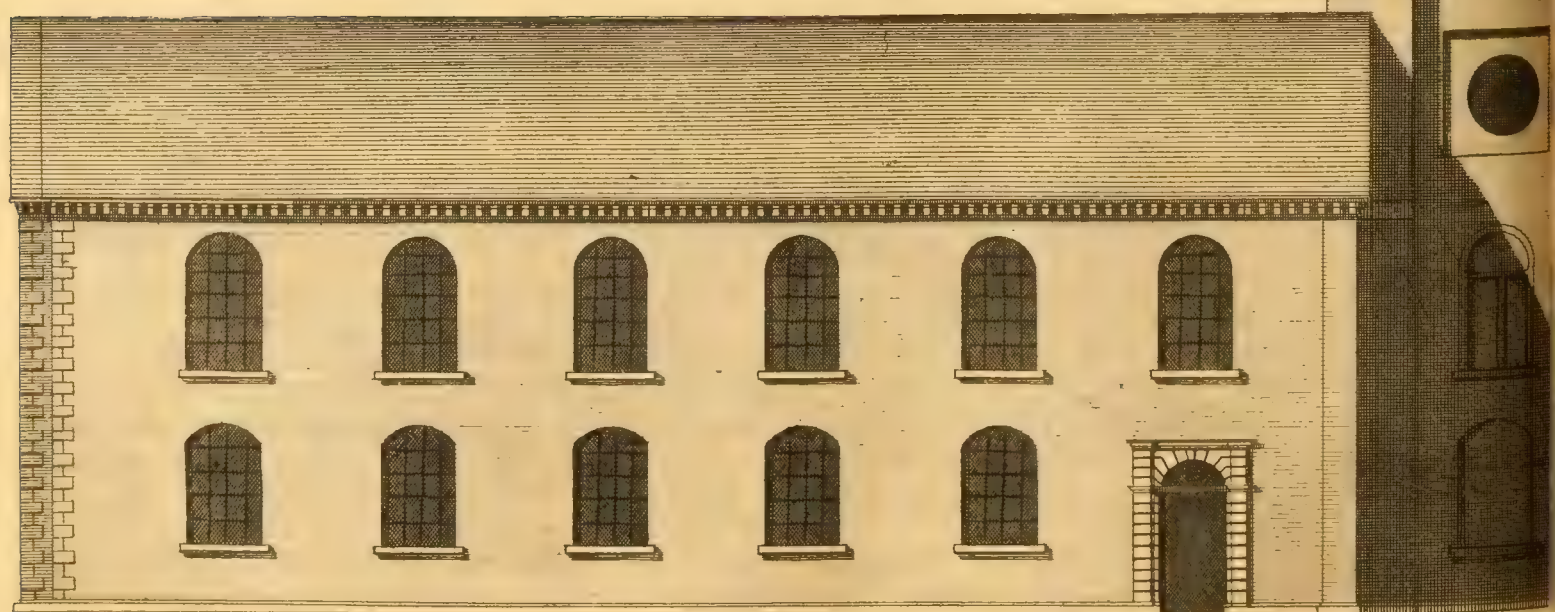








*The South Prospect of St. James's Westminster:*



*The North Prospect of St. Anne's Westminster:*



the 23d of March, Anno 1724, by Edmund, Bishop of London; and, in Honour of his reigning Majesty's Name, was dedicated to St. George the Martyr.

This Church is a Rectory, situate on the East Side of *George-street*, and near the Square, whence it has its additional Epithet; and the Ground whereon the same is erected was given by Lieutenant General *William Stewart*, who some Time after bequeathed to this Parish the Sum of four thousand Pounds, towards erecting and endowing a Charity School therein.

This new Parish, consisting of the two Out-Wards of that of St. Martin's in the Fields, was by Act of Parliament constituted a distinct Parish. And the Rector, by the Authority aforesaid, is intitled to all such Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, *Easter-Books*, or Offerings, and all other Dues, as the Vicar of St. Martin's formerly used to receive in the two Out-Wards which compose this Parish. And the perpetual Advowson of the Rectory is settled upon the Bishop of London, and his Successors.

The Profits arising to the Rector of this Parish, consisting of Tithes, Surplice-Fees, and *Easter-Offerings*, are said to amount to about six hundred Pounds *per Annum*. But the Parish being taken out of that of St. Martin's in the Fields, the only Disbursement on account of the Cure, is ten Shillings Procuration, which is paid to the Bishop rather by Complement than Right.

#### Officers, &c. in this Parish.

This Parish, instead of two, at present consists of four Wards, denominated *Conduit-street*, *Grosvenor-street*, *Dover-street*, and the Out-Ward, which contain the following Officers, &c. viz. An Assistant Burgess; a select Vestry of one hundred and one Members; two Church-Wardens; six Overseers of the Poor; four Constables; one Headborough; six Scavengers, who annually pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of nine hundred Pounds; four Surveyors of the Highways; four Beadles; thirty-nine Watchmen; nineteen hundred and nine Houses.

#### Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The only Things remarkable before its Erection, were two of the London Conduits, and a Ducking-pond near the South-east Angle of *Grosvenor-street*; and three Forts on the Line of Communication, drawn round the City and Suburbs of London, by Order of Parliament in the Year 1643. One at the lower End of *Bruden-street*, another at the Place called *Oliver's Mount*, and the third at the End of *Tybourn-lane*, *Hide-Park Road*.

At the North End of *Halfmoon-street*, in a Place denominated *May-Fair*, is annually held a Fair, which begins on *May-Day*, and continues for the Space of fourteen Days; which Fair, in the Year 1705, was put down, but is again revived.

The Remarkables at present are, the handsome Parish Church; four Chapels of Ease, viz. in *Conduit-street*, *Audley-street*, *May-fair* and *Knight's-bridge*: The first of which, denominated *Trinity-Chapel*, is modelled after King James the Second's Field-Chapel, which was a Wooden Building erected in his Camp at *Lionsflow Heath*, Anno 1686, whence it was brought to Town, and placed in *Glass-house-street*, at the North-east Corner of *Old Bond-street*, where it continued, for the Use of that Neighbourhood, till the Year 1716, when it was demolished, and the present Chapel erected for the same Use. This Parish likewise contains two of the City Conduits; Part of *Hyde-Park*; two spacious and magnificent Squares, in one of which is a stately gilt Equestrian Statue of his late Majesty King George the First; *Chelsea Wa-*

ter-works; an Hospital for the Cure of lame and distempered Poor, and a Work-house for accommodating the Parish Poor.

#### St. JAMES's.

The Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields continuing greatly to increase in new Buildings, another Church, or Chapel, was deemed necessary for the Accommodation of the numerous Inhabitants; wherefore Henry, Earl of St. Alban's, and the neighbouring Inhabitants, erected the present Church, at the Expence of above seven thousand Pounds.

Upon the Death of the said Earl, Charles the Second, by his Letters Patent of the 31st of May, Anno 1684, granted the said Church and Cemetery, in Trust, to Thomas Lord *Jermine* (Nephew to the said Earl) and his Heirs forever; who thereupon assigned over the said Church, with its Appurtenances, to Sir *Walter Clarges*, Bart. and others, in Trust, as a Chapel, for the Use of the Inhabitants of that Part of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields; whereupon it was consecrated by Henry, Bishop of London, on Sunday the 13th of July in the same Year, and dedicated to the Honour of God, by the Appellation of St. James in the Fields.

The Church being consecrated, and a District for a new Parish set out, Application was made to Parliament in the Year 1685, to get the said District made Parochial; wherefore the Parliament did constitute the same a Parish, distinct from, and independent of, that of St. Martin's in the Fields; and the same to be called *The Parish of St. James within the Liberty of Westminster*; whereof Thomas *Tennison*, D. D. Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, was appointed the first Rector; and by the same Authority, he and his Successors, Rectors of this Parish, were incorporated, and enabled to sue and be sued, by the said Name, in all Courts and Places in this Realm; and that a House be erected on Part of the Church-yard, or near the same, for a Habitation for the Rector, with a Power of purchasing in Mortmain, Lands to the Amount of two hundred Pounds *per Annum*, over and above the then Endowments: And as a farther Support for the Rector he is intitled to all such Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, *Easter-Books*, and all other Dues, as the Vicar of St. Martin's receives.

And it is further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that the Patronage, or Advowson of and to this Rectory, after the Death or Avoidance of the first Rector, shall be in the Bishop of London and his Successors, and Thomas Lord *Jermine*, and his Heirs for ever; the first Rector to be collated by the Bishop of London, and the next by the Lord *Jermine*, or his Heirs; and for ever after, the Bishop of London to present twice to Lord *Jermine's* once. And the Incumbents to be instituted and inducted as other Rectors are, and to enjoy in all Respects the same Ecclesiastical Duties as the Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields. But some Time ago, the Lord *Jermine* having by a Deed, enrolled in Chancery, conveyed his Right of Presentation to this Rectory, to the Bishop of London, and his Successors, they are become sole Patrons thereof.

And by the same Authority, the Rector of this Parish is seized in Demean, as of Fee, in Right of the Church, of a certain Toft of Ground on the North Side of the same in *Piccadilly*; and likewise of another Parcel of Ground, whereon stood Stables; together with five Houses in *Jermine-street*. These being the Glebe belonging to the Cure, the Rector is authorized to demise the Houses thereon by Lease, for the Term of forty one Years, upon an improved Rent, without a Fine.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Act Pari.  
1 Jac. II.

Ibid.



Ibid. And by the same Authority, the two first Church-wardens were appointed; and the several Vestrymen of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, Inhabitants of this Parish, together with the Commissioners that were nominated by the Bishop of *London*, as Supervisors of the Building of the Church, were constituted Vestrymen, and in conjunction with the Rector, impowered to nominate so many additional Vestrymen as would make the Number (with the Rector and Church-wardens) thirty-four; any six whereof (the Rector, or his Deputy, and one of the Church-wardens, to be always two) to have the same Power as the Vestry of *St. Martin's in the Fields*; and upon the Death, or Removal of a Vestryman, to constitute another.

Ibid. And by the Authority aforesaid, the Rector, with the Approbation of the Vestry, may appoint an Assistant-Precacher, and a Clerk, both to be in Priests Orders, with a Sexton, or Sextons, to be continued during Life, or good Behaviour: The Assistant to have a Stipend of one hundred Pounds *per Annum*, to be yearly raised by an Assessment upon the Inhabitants; the Parish Clerk a Salary of thirty Pounds *per Annum*, out of the Profits arising from the Pews, together with the same Dues and Perquisites received by the Clerk of *St. Martin's*; and the Sextons to have the same Salaries, Dues, &c. as those of *St. Martin's in the Fields*; and the Parish Officers to be chosen after the same Manner as those of the said *St. Martin's*.

And by the same Authority, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Parish is reserved to the Bishop of *London* and his Successors.

| Receipts on Account of the Cure. |   |   | l.  | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------|---|---|-----|----|----|
| By Glebe                         | — | — | 60  | 0  | 0  |
| By Surplice Fees                 | — | — | 290 | 0  | 0  |
| By Easter Dues                   | — | — | 240 | 0  | 0  |
| By a Parsonage House             | — | — | 40  | 0  | 0  |

#### Officers, &c. in the Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty-four Members; two Burgesses, with their Assistants; two Church-wardens; eight Overseers of the Poor; seven Constables; fourteen Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of nine hundred Pounds *per Annum*; four Beadles, and fifty-four Watchmen; three thousand three hundred and seventeen Houses.

#### Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Site whereon *Marshall-street*, part of *Little Broad-street* and *Marlborough Market* are now erected, was denominated the *Pest-Field*, from a *Lazaretto* therein, which consisted of thirty-six small Houses, for the Reception of poor and miserable Objects of this Neighbourhood that were afflicted with a direful Pestilence, *Anno 1665*. And at the lower End of *Marshall-street*, contiguous to *Silver-street*, was a common Cemetery, wherein some thousands of Corps were buried that died of that dreadful and virulent Contagion.

The Remarkables at present are, the handsome Church and Steeple; two Chapels of Ease; a Presbyterian, Anabaptist, and a French Meeting-house; three Charity Schools; two magnificent Squares; two Markets, and Part of a third; with a Work-house for the Reception of the Parish Poor.

#### St. JOHN Baptist's.

Stow. Sur. Lond. The House denominated the *Savoy*, (to which this is a Chapel) was at first erected by *Peter*, Earl of *Savoy*, (Uncle to *Eleanor*, Consort to *Henry the Third*) in the Year 1245. But *Peter* soon after conferring the same upon the Fraternity of *Mountjoy*, *Queen Eleanor* purchased it of them for the Use of her Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Lanca-*

ster; and the same being pulled down some Time after, *Henry*, Earl of *Lancaster*, about the Year 1328, rebuilt it in such a sumptuous and magnificent manner, that it far excelled all other Structures in the Kingdom, at the Expence of fifty-two thousand Marks.

Chron. Hen. Knight.

In 1381, this stately Palace, with all its sumptuous Furniture, was destroyed by *Wat Tyler* and the *Kentish* Rebels. The Site thereof devolving to the Crown, *Henry the seventh* began to re-edify the same about the Year 1509, (as it at present appears) for an Hospital for the Reception and Entertainment of one hundred distressed Objects; but that Prince not living to finish the same, *Henry*, his Son and Successor, in the Year 1511, not only granted his Manor of the *Savoy* to *Richard* Bishop of *Winchester*, and others, Executors of his Father's Will, towards finishing the said Hospital; but likewise by his Charter of the fifth of *July*, *Anno 1513*, constituted them a Body Politick and Corporate, to consist of a Master and five secular Chaplains, and four Regulars, in Honour of *Jesus Christ*, his Mother; and *St. John Baptist*, with a Power to purchase, in Mortmain, Lands to the Amount of five hundred Marks *per Annum*, clear of Reprises; and the Foundation to be denominated, *The Hospital of King Henry the seventh, late King of England, of the Savoy*.

Ibid.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Dug. Mon. Angl.

When this Hospital was suppressed by *Edward the Sixth*, in the Year 1553, the Revenues thereof were found to amount to five hundred and twenty nine Pounds fifteen Shillings and seven Pence *per Annum*. See *Bridewell Hospital*, *Farringdon Ward within*.

Speed Hist. Great Brit.

His Sister *Mary*, succeeding to the Crown in the Year 1557, refounded this Hospital, and endowed it anew; when her Ladies and Maids of Honour, at their Expence, completely furnished the same with all Necessaries. But it being again suppressed, upon the Accession of *Queen Elizabeth* to the Crown, the Apartments thereof are at present appropriated to divers Uses, such as a Church, which claims an extraparochial Jurisdiction, a Chapel for the Accommodation of French Protestants, Lodgings for private Families, and Barracks and a Prison for Soldiers.

Ibid.

The Church of *St. Mary le Strand* being destroyed by *Edward*, Duke of *Somerfet*, the Inhabitants of the Parish united themselves to those of the Precinct of the *Savoy*, the Chapel whereof served the united Body for the Celebration of the Divine Offices, till the Year 1723, when the Parishioners of *St. Mary le Strand* left this Chapel, and repaired to the new Church erected for them in the *Strand*, (at the Charge of the Publick) by the Appellation of their ancient Church.

This being a Chapelry, there are no Disbursements on account of the Cure, or Receipts for Support of the Chaplain, than the Surplice Fees, and Contributions of the Inhabitants.

#### Donations per Annum.

|                                                                              |     |   |   |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---|---|---|
| <i>Alice Loveday</i>                                                         | —   | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Anne Dove</i> , in Money for a Purchase                                   | 60  | 0 | 0 |   |
| <i>Grace Edwards</i> , in ditto for ditto                                    | 100 | 0 | 0 |   |
| <i>Elizabeth Jenyns</i> , in ditto for ditto                                 | 100 | 0 | 0 |   |
| <i>Jane Edwards</i> , in ditto for ditto                                     | 100 | 0 | 0 |   |
| <i>Arabella</i> , Countess Dowager of <i>Nottingham</i> , in ditto for ditto | 100 | 0 | 0 |   |

#### Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of twelve Members; one Chapel-warden; one Overseer of the Poor; one Constable; houses, sixty-seven.

#### Remarkables, &c. in this Precinct.

Part of the Hospital is converted into Barracks, and an Infirmary for Soldiers; here are a Quaker's, two German and a French Meeting-house; and



and the Street denominated the *Strand*, on the North Side thereof, is raised about twenty Feet.

St. JOHN the Evangelist's.

A&C. Parl.  
1 Geor. II.

The Parish of St. Margaret's, *Westminster*, being greatly increased in the Number of Houses and Inhabitants, it was judged necessary to erect one of the fifty-two new Churches therein, for the better Accommodation of the numerous Inhabitants, in the Performance of their religious Duties, which being no sooner erected, and a District for a Parish marked out, than the Inhabitants thereof applied to Parliament, to have the same erected into a Parish: Wherefore the Parliament, answerable to their Petition, not only converted the said District into a Parish; but likewise towards providing and settling a Maintenance for the Rector thereof, and his Successors, granted the Sum of two thousand five hundred Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchase of Lands, Tenements, &c. in Fee Simple, for their Use.

And over and above the Profits that shall arise from the said Purchase, it is likewise by Parliament enacted, that the Sum of one hundred and twenty-five Pounds, as a farther Provision for the said Rector and his Successors, shall be yearly raised by an equal Pound-rate upon the Inhabitants, to be assessed by the Rector, Church-Wardens and Vestry, on every *Easter-Tuesday*, or fourteen Days after; and in case the said Rector, Church-wardens and Vestry shall refuse, or neglect to make such Assessment within the Time aforesaid, he, or they so refusing or neglecting, to forfeit to the King the Sum of one hundred Pounds for every such Offence. And the Assessment, when made, to be confirmed by Justices of the Peace in the City, or Liberty of *Westminster*; and the Collectors to be chosen by the Vestry; who upon their refusing to act, are to forfeit to the King the Sum of one hundred Pounds.

And in consideration, that by the Division of St. Margaret's, the Curate thereof, and the Chaplain of *Totbill-fields* Chapel, will thereby become great Sufferers; the Rector of this Church, and his Successors, are for ever to pay to the Curate of St. Margaret's aforesaid, the Sum of seventeen Pounds eight Shillings and eleven Pence *per Annum*, by quarterly Payments, without any Deduction; and also to pay to the said Chaplain annually, during his natural Life, or Continuance in the said Cure, the Sum of fifty-two Pounds ten Shillings.

And to this, as well as all the other new Churches, the King to have the first Presentation; and for ever after, the Advowson to be in the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*. And to prevent this Rectory from being held in Commendam, all Licenses and Dispensations for holding the same are, by the said Act of Parliament, declared null and void.

The Church was consecrated on the 24th of June, 1728.

Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Cure.

| Receipts on account of the Cure.                                  | l.  | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| By Glebe                                                          | 100 | 0  | 0  |
| By Assessment                                                     | 125 | 0  | 0  |
| By Surplice Fees                                                  | 40  | 0  | 0  |
| By a Parsonage House                                              | 20  | 0  | 0  |
| Disbursed on account of the Cure, to the Curate of St. Margaret's | 17  | 8  | 11 |

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The weekly *Monday* Market, and the annual Fair called *Magdalen's*, granted by Henry the third to the Abbot and Canons of *Westminster*, Anno 1257, were held, the first in *Margaret-street*, (near the Horse-ferry) where its Name is still preserved; and the latter, at the upper End of the said Street, in *Totbill-fields*; in which Fields was a

Fort upon the Line of Communication, drawn round the City of *London* and Suburbs by Order of Parliament, in the Year 1643. In this Work, a Lazaretto was erected in the Year 1665, for the Reception of poor Objects oppressed with the Plague; which Place at present is denominated *The seven Houses*.

The only Remarkable at present is the stately and beautiful Church.

St. MARGARET's.

K. Edward being engaged in rebuilding the Conventual Church of St. Peter, in a very magnificent Manner, imagined that it would very much tend to the Dishonour of his new and stately Edifice, to have the neighbouring People assemble therein, for the Performance of their religious Duties, as they had formerly done in the old. Therefore, to prevent all Inconveniencies, or Annoyances (that might arise from such Assemblies) to the Monks, in the Celebration of the divine Offices, Edward, about the Year 1064, caused to be erected a Church on the North Side of St. Peter's, for the Use of the neighbouring Inhabitants, and dedicated the same to St. Margaret, the Virgin and Martyr of *Antioch*.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

This Church, which is situate on the North Side of the Abbey-church, at the Distance of thirty Feet, was rebuilt in the Reign of King Edward I. by the Parishioners and Merchants of the Staple, the Chancel excepted, which was built by the Abbot of *Westminster*. This Church, in the Year 1735, was not only beautifully repaired, but the Tower thereof cased and mostly rebuilt, at the Charge of three thousand five hundred Pounds, given by Parliament, in consideration of its being, as it were, a national Church, for the Use of the House of Commons.

Ibid.

The Patronage of this Church, which is a Curacy, was anciently in the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, as it is at present in the Dean and Chapter, and who, being possessed of the Tithes, farm the same to the Inhabitants of the Parish, at the Rent of fifty-three Shillings and four Pence *per Annum*; the Profits arising thereby they give to their Curate.

Receipts on account of the Cure.

|                                                       | l.  | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| By Tithes from the Parish                             | 20  | 0  | 0  |
| By Surplice Fees                                      | 250 | 0  | 0  |
| By the Easter Book                                    | 30  | 0  | 0  |
| By Money from the Rector of St. John the Evangelist's | 17  | 8  | 11 |
| By a Parsonage House                                  | 20  | 0  | 0  |

I cannot learn that the Curate is any thing in Disburse on Account of the Cure.

Donations per Annum.

|                                            |    |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| The King's Gift by Letters Patent          | 55 | 0  | 0 |
| 1587, William Lambert, by Will             | 24 | 0  | 0 |
| 1588, William Bagnel, by Will              | 9  | 0  | 0 |
| 1602, Edmund English, by Will              | 12 | 0  | 0 |
| 1612, Robert, Earl of Salisbury, by Will   | 8  | 0  | 0 |
| 1617, Joan Hughes, by Will                 | 6  | 13 | 4 |
| 1621, Joyce Goddard, by Will               | 28 | 0  | 0 |
| 1625, Henry Forrest, by Will               | 10 | 0  | 0 |
| 1657, Tobias Mills, by Will                | 5  | 0  | 0 |
| 1662, Thomas Hanwell, by Will              | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| 1670, Joan Barnet, by Will                 | 42 | 10 | 0 |
| 1677, Emery Hill, by Will                  | 6  | 0  | 0 |
| 1682, Sir Philip Warwick, by Will          | 5  | 0  | 0 |
| 1682, Sir John Cutler                      | 37 | 0  | 0 |
| 1686, Sarah, Dutcheſs of Somerset, by Will | 50 | 0  | 0 |
| 1697, Katharine Dunch, by Will             | 10 | 0  | 0 |
| 1705, Charles Rampine, by Will             | 22 | 0  | 0 |
| Richard Castelan                           | 7  | 0  | 0 |
| Mr. Holbourne                              | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| Sir Robert Pye                             | 1  | 0  | 0 |

Don. Book

Bartha-



|                                   |    |    |   |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|---|
| <i>Bartolomew Fillingham</i>      | 5  | 0  | 0 |
| <i>Thomas Collison, by Will</i>   | 2  | 8  | 0 |
| <i>Robert Peters, by Will</i>     | 6  | 13 | 4 |
| 1709, <i>Hugh Squire, by Will</i> | 45 | 0  | 0 |

## Monumental Inscriptions.

On the South Side of the Altar is an ancient Tomb, erected in the Depth of Popish Ignorance and Superstition, whereon is the Portraiture of Dame *Mary Bylling*, over whose Head is profanely ingraved that of an old Man, representing the Almighty, emitting a refulgent Ray upon the Head of the Virgin *Mary*, (on the sinister Side of *Bylling*) from whose Mouth on a Label are these Words: "Ecce Ancilla Domini; fiat mihi secundum Verbum tuum." And on the dexter Side an Angel, with the following Words before his Mouth, on a Label: "Ave Maria, Gratia plena." And on a Label issuing from the Mouth of *Mary Bylling*, these Words: "Blessed Lady, for thy glorious Salutacion, bryng our Sowles to everlasting Salvation." And on two Scrolls on each Side of her, the following Words: "Blessyd Trinitie, on me have Mercy. Blessyd Trinitie, on me have Mercy." The four above-mentioned Figures, as well as the several Inscriptions, are engraven on small Plates of Brasse inlaid in the top Stone; as is also the following Inscription on the Side hereof:

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

Here lieth *Mary Bylling*, late Wife to Sir *Thomas Bylling*, Knight, Chiefe Justice of England, and to *William Cotton*, and *Thomas Lacy*; which *Mary* died the 14th of *March*, in the Yeere of our Lord God, 1429.

Ibid.

Come, *Alesto*, and lend me thy Torch,  
To find a Church-yard in a Church-porch.  
Povertie and Poetrie, this Tomb doth enclose,  
Therefore, Gentlemen, be merry in Prose.

This *Skelton*, who was the merry Poet Laureat to *Henries* the seventh and eighth, dy'd 21 *June*, Anno 1529.

Ibid.

Sancta Maria, Virgo Virginum,  
Prey for the Soul of *Jone Pymichum*.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Here lieth interred the Body of *Edward Reynolds*, Esquire, late Clarke of his Majesties Privy Seale, and Register of the Court of Requests; who departed this Life the 18th Day of *December*, Anno Dom. 1623. By him also lieth the Body of his Brother, Master *Owen Reynolds*, who deceased the 16th of *April* 1610. To whose Memories *Edward* and *Launcelet Reynolds*, Gentlemen, have here placed these ensuing Verses, made by the said *Edward Reynolds* in his Life-time.

Gloria, vita, decor, thesaurus, fama voluptas  
Vana, brevis, fragilis, fluxus, temeraria, mollis,  
Fumus, bulla, iris, fax, ventus, dulce venenum,  
Vanescit, perit, arefcit, liquefcit, fugit, angit.  
Orbe nihil toto stabile est, cito corrui orbis,  
Et vasti in nihilum vanescit fabrica mundi.  
Sola fides firmam parit æternamque coronam,  
Sola fides *Christi* meritis, sunt cætera nugæ.

Hæc vixi, hæc morior fide, mihi *Christus* in vita  
et morte lucrum.

New View  
Lond.

Sacred to the Memory of that great Example of Piety and true Christianity, Mr. *Emery Hill*, late Inhabitant of this Parish, and a worthy Benefactor to the same, who departed this Life the 27th of *June* 1677, in the 68th Year of his Age, and lyeth here interred.

A Person accomplished with all christian Graces and Virtues, and most eminent for his Charity. Besides what he gave in his Life-time, he left by his Will at his Death,

1. The Revenue of several Houses in *Westminster*; for ever, for the Use of the poor Children of the King's Hospital in *Tutbill Fields*, of which he was one of the Governours. 2. The Sum of

one hundred Pounds, for the building of three Alms-houses in *Petty France*. 3. Seven Pounds per Annum, in Fee, for the teaching of the poor Children of the Parish. 4. One hundred Pounds for a Stock of Coals for ever, for the Use of the Poor of the Parish. 5. Fifty Pounds to the Children of *Christ's Hospital* in *London*. 6. A bountiful Gift for the setting up poor decayed Tradesmen. 7. He left a plentiful Provision for the building of twelve Alms-houses, a Chapel and School for six poor Men and their Wives, six poor Widows, and teaching of twenty Children, with sufficient Maintenance for the same for ever. 8. More fifty Pounds, for the Use of the Poor of the Company of Brewers. Besides several other charitable Bequests, which (*says the Inscription*) we have not room to mention.

## Officers, &amp;c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select, nor general, only such are admitted as have served Church-wardens; seven Burgeffes and their Assistants; two Church-wardens; eight Overseers of the Poor; fifteen Constables; one Headborough; sixteen Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of four hundred and fifty-one Pounds per Annum; six Beadles; thirty-six Watchmen; three thousand two hundred and eighty-two Houses; and a Work-house for the Reception of the Parish Poor.

## Antiquities, &amp;c. in this Parish.

The District which this City (now containing two Parishes) at first occupied, consisted of an Island, anciently denominated *Thorney*, as already mentioned.

The next great Antiquity in this Parish, is the stately and magnificent Structure, called the Abbey, or Collegiate Church, already accounted for. But when, or by whom the Royal Palace in this City was at first erected, is unknown, though probably by *Edward*, surnamed *the Confessor*, seeing he is not only the first Prince we read of, that resided in this City, but that he made the same as it were his continual Habitation. Be that as it will, *William Rufus* caused a spacious Hall to be added thereto; and at his Return from *Normandy*, kept the high Festival of *Christmas* therein, Anno 1099.

Hen. Hun.  
Hist.

In this Hall, and other Rooms of his Palace, *Henry the Third*, on *New-Years-Day*, Anno 1236, caused to be entertained six thousand poor Men, Women and Children, for the Welfare of himself and Family: And some Time after, the said Prince, in the Year 1241, sumptuously entertained his Nobility, and the Pope's Legatè, in the said Hall at *Christmas*; when, to his great Dishonour and that of the Kingdom, he preferred the Legatè to the chief Seat at Table, placing himself on his Right and the Archbishop of *York* on his Left Hand, to the great Displeasure of his Nobility, both Spiritual and Temporal.

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl.

But of all the Royal Entertainments that ever were given in this Hall, or perhaps in any other, that (if a certain Monk may be credited) given by the said King, at the Nuptials of his Brother, *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, Anno 1243, was the most sumptuous; for, according to my Author, the Number of Dishes at that Feast amounted to above thirty thousand. If we admit the Dishes to have been each but a Foot in Diameter, the present Hall, which is much bigger than that in the Time of *Henry the third*, would (exclusive of Company) only contain fifteen thousand and forty-eight of such Dishes.

At a Royal Entertainment given in this Hall, at *Whitsuntide*, Anno 1317, by *Edward the Second* to his Nobility, a Woman in a fantastical Dress, representing that of a Comedian, entered the Hall on Horseback, where, with an uncommon As-

Tho.  
Waring.  
Chron.

surance,









*A VIEW of the HOUSE of PEERS.*

*The King, sitting on the Throne, the Commons attending him at the end of the Session.*









*A View of the House of Commons.*



surance, after having rid round the several Tables below, ascended the Steps to that of the King; where throwing down a Letter, she forthwith retired; which *Edward* commanded to be opened and read; the Contents thereof were, *viz.*

Ibid.

*Our Lord the King may take Notice, that he has not kindly regarded those Knights who faithfully served his Father and himself with their Lives and Fortunes; but has too much enriched others, who never performed any thing considerable.*

Ibid.

The Woman being pursued and apprehended, she readily acknowledged, that she was employed and paid by a certain Knight for that Service; who being thereupon apprehended, boldly declared, that he had done it with no other View than that to the King's Honour; which being taken into Consideration, together with the Contents of the said Letter, which were incontestable Facts, they were soon after both discharged.

This great Hall becoming very ruinous, *Richard* the Second, in the Year 1397, re-edify'd it, as it at present appears, together with the Buildings on the East and West Sides thereof, where the Office and Court of Exchequer, &c. are kept. This Edifice was no sooner finished, than it received the Appellation of the *New Palace*, to distinguish it from the old Palace at the South End of the Hall, wherein the two Houses of Lords and Commons at present assemble.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

In the Year 1399, the King kept the High Festival of *Christmas* therein; during which Time ten thousand Persons were plentifully entertained in it and other Rooms of the Palace, for whose Supply were daily killed about eighty Oxen, and three hundred Sheep, besides a vast Number of Fowls.

In this Hall are held the three great Courts of Justice, *viz.* the Chancery, King's Bench and Common Pleas; as are also the several Coronation Feasts.

Ibid.

Adjoining to the South-east Angle of this Hall, and North End of the old Palace, King *Stephen* founded a Chapel, and dedicated the same to *St. Stephen* the Protomartyr. But *Edward* the Third having, in the Year 1347, rebuilt the same in a very magnificent manner, converted it into a Collegiate Church, and placed therein a Dean, twelve secular Canons, twelve Vicars, four Clerks, six Choiristers, a Verger and a Chapel-keeper.

Dug.  
Mon.  
Angl.

Ibid.

And in the Year after, *Edward*, by his Letters Patent, endowed the same with his *Hospitium*, or great House in *Lombard-street*, Lands in *Yorshire*, and an Annuity out of his Treasury, to make up the Produce of the said House and Lands five hundred Pounds *per Annum*, till he should settle an Estate thereon of the like yearly Value; and adjoining to the *Thames* Side, not only erected handsome Apartments for their Reception, but likewise built for their Use in the *Little Sanctuary* in *Little King-street*, a very large and strong Bell Tower, and placed therein three very great Bells, to be rung on solemn Occasions, such as Coronations, triumphal Shews, Funerals of Princes, and their Obiits.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Ibid.

And for the greater Convenience of the Dean and Canons, (who, upon the Erection of the Eastern Part of the new Palace by *Richard* the Second, were removed into certain Houses in *Channel*, alias *Canon-row*) and as an additional Embellishment to the said stately Chapel, *John Chamber*, M. D. Physician to *Henry* the Eighth, and last Dean of the same, caused to be erected adjoining to the North Side thereof a magnificent Cloister, at the Expence of eleven thousand Marks.

Ibid.

The Revenues of this Collegiate Chapel, at its Suppression, amounted to one thousand and eighty-five Pounds ten Shillings and five Pence *per Ann.* and the same being surrendered to *Ed-*

No. 113.

*ward* the Sixth, it was appropriated for the Reception of the Representatives of the Commons of *England*, who have ever since continued to meet therein every Sessions of Parliament, (except when summoned by the King's Writ to *Oxford*) and is at present called the House of Commons.

Contiguous to this Chapel, on the South, was that of our Lady of the *Pew*, whose Image therein being one of the first Class, had many religious Offices celebrated, and rich Offerings made to it: For *Edward* the Third, *Anno* 1369, gave to *John Bukwich* ten Marks *per Annum* for a daily Celebration before the said Statue; and *Richard* the Second, upon the Destruction of *Wat Tyler*, repaired thither, when, after returning Thanks for his great Success, he made considerable Offerings to the celebrated Wooden Deity; which was reduced to Ashes, together with its Chapel and Treasure, by a casual Fire, in the Year 1452.

The new Palace Yard being anciently inclosed with a Wall, there were four Gates therein; the only one at present remaining is that on the East, which leads to *Westminster stairs*; and the three others that are demolished, were, that on the North, which led to the *Woolstaple*; that on the West, called *Highgate*, (a very beautiful and stately Edifice) was situate at the East End of *Union-street*; but it having occasioned great Obstructions to the Members of Parliament in their Passage to and from their respective Houses, the same was taken down in the Year 1706, as was also the third, at the North End of *St. Margaret's-lane*, *Anno* 1731, on the same Account.

Within this Inclosure (till of late) stood a great Stone Bell Tower, which was erected on the following Occasion: A certain poor Man, in an Action of Debt, being fined the Sum of thirteen Shillings and four Pence, *Randolphus Ingham*, Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, commiserating his Case, caused the Court Roll to be eraz'd, and the Fine reduced to six Shilling and eight Pence; which being soon after discovered, *Ingham* was amerced in a pecuniary Mulct of eight hundred Marks; which was employed in erecting the said Bell Tower on the North Side of the said Inclosure, opposite *Westminster-hall* Gate; in which Tower was placed a Bell and a Clock, which striking hourly, was to remind the Judges in the Hall of the Fate of their Brother, in order to prevent all dirty Work for the future. However, this Fact seems to have been forgot by *Cathyn*, Chief Justice of the King's-Bench in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by his attempting the Rasure of a Court Roll, which *Southcote*, his Brother Judge, instead of assenting to, plainly told him, that he had no Inclination to build a Clock-house.

Cok. Inf.  
Part 4.

On the West Side of this Tower was a beautiful Fountain, with divers Spouts, which, on solemn Occasions, used plentifully to flow with Wine for the Entertainment of the Populace; and from which, as has been already observed, the neighbouring Inhabitants, at other Times, received the waste Water for their necessary Occasions.

Without the North Wall and Gate of the *New Palace-yard* was situate the *Woolstaple*, established here by *Edward* the Third, and wherein (the Name whereof is still remaining) was weighed all the Wool that came to the City of *London* and Town of *Westminster*; and adjoining to the same, on the North-east, were divers Houses, erected for the Reception of the Canons of the Collegiate Chapel of *St. Stephen*, whereby it was denominated *Canon-row*, but afterwards corruptly *Channel-row*:

About the middle of this Row, was the Water-course denominated *Long-ditch*, over which, at the End of *Gardiner's-lane* in *King-street*, *Matilda*, Consort to *Henry* the First, erected a Bridge for the Convenience of Passage.

A& Parl.  
27 Ed. II.



Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

At the North End of *King-street*, and Corner of *Downing-street*, was a very handsome Stone Gate, which was erected by *Henry VIII.* Anno 1532, for a Communication between his Palace of *Whitehall* and *St. James's-Park*, by a Passage over the same: But this, like the Gates already mentioned, occasioning great Obstructions in the Passage of Coaches, it was taken down a few Years ago: And now is opened a large well-built Street called *Parliament-street*, which stretches from *Whitehall* in a right Line, between and parallel with *King-street* and *Channel-row*, to the North End of *New Palace-yard*.

From the South-east Corner of *New Palace-yard*, is erected the most beautiful Stone-bridge in the whole World, of which hereafter. And from the North End of this Bridge is built a spacious Street called *Bridge-street*, direct North into *King-street*, which by a late Act of Parliament is now continuing with lofty Buildings, in a direct Line into *St. James's-Park*, to open at the Avenue of *Storie's-gate*.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.  
Rec. St.  
Marg.  
Pat.

In the *Almonry*, vulgarly the *Ambry* (so denominated from the Alms of the Abbey being distributed there) was a Chapel dedicated to *St. Catharine*, and not, according to *Stow*, to *St. Anne*; but when or by whom the same was founded, I cannot learn. Near to this Chapel, Abbot *Islip*, Anno 1474, erected the first Printing-press that ever was in *England*; and *William Caxton*, a Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who brought the same from *Holland*, became the first Printer.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

In *Petty France* was a Chapel, dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, but of what Antiquity is unknown; when *Henry VIII.* erected *Westminster* into an Episcopal See, he granted the same to the Dean and Chapter, which was confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*, upon her converting the same into a Collegiate Church.

The antient Palace in this City not having been used as the Royal Residence since the twenty-third of *Henry VIII.* Anno 1532, the several Apartments therein have been appropriated to divers Uses; two of which, for the Reception of the Houses of Lords and Commons, and others occupied by the Courts of Star-Chamber, Requests, and Wards and Liveries; but these Courts being found very oppressive to the People, they are all dissolved, and the Rooms wherein they were held, almost useless. But the Courts of Exchequer and Dutchy of *Lancaster*, with the Receipt of the Exchequer, are still kept in their respective Rooms. And in the great Hall, (which at first was only used for Royal Banquets, and Feasts for refreshing the Poor) since the Time of *Henry III.* have been held the Chief Courts of the Kingdom, which were appointed to be held there on the following Occasion.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

The several Courts of Justice having antiently attended the King where-ever he resided, proved not only very troublesome and chargeable to the People, but the Course of Justice was thereby greatly obstructed: For the redressing of these Grievances, *Henry III.* in the Year 1224, appointed, that the several Courts itinerant should, for the future, be held in the great Hall of his Palace at *Westminster*, at certain Times in the Year called Terms; in which Place, and at such Times, the Courts of Chancery, King's-Bench and Common-Pleas have been held ever since, unless it were upon very extraordinary Emergencies. This Hall is also used for Royal Banquets, the Trial of Peers, and others impeached by the House of Commons.

At the West End of the *Little Sanctuary* are the Remains of a prodigious strong Stone Building, of two hundred and ninety Feet square, or seventy-two Feet and a Half the Length of each Side, and the Walls in Thickness no less than

twenty-five Feet! This Fabrick originally had but one Entrance, or Door below, and that in the East Side, with a Window hard by, which seems to have been the only one below the Height of twenty-two Feet of the Building, where the Wall is reduced to three Feet in Thickness, and contains four Windows about the Height of ten, and Width of three Feet nine Inches, which are still to be seen in the South Side, where the narrowed Wall still remains, about the Height of twelve Feet.

The Area of this exceeding strong Building, (exclusive of the arched Cavities in the Walls) by a Wall from East to West, of two Feet ten Inches in Thickness, is divided into two Spaces of nine Feet ten Inches each in Width, representing a Frame for Bells; which plainly evinces it to be the strong Bell Tower (as already mentioned) that was erected in the *Little Sanctuary* by *Edward III.* for the Use of the Collegiate Church of *St. Stephen*; and not, as *Strype* ridiculously imagines it to have been, the Church of the *Holy Innocents*; for that was the Church of *St. Mary le Strand*. This strong Tower at present is made use of as a Tavern or Wine Vault.

On the North Side of this Tower lies *Thieving-lane*, so denominated from Thieves passing that Way to the *Gatehouse* Prison, during the Continuance of the Privileges of the Sanctuary. This *Gatehouse*, together with that, and the additional Building on the East, were erected by *Walter Warfield*, Butler to the Abbey, in the Reign of *Edward III.* the first for a common Gaol; and the Building on the East Side of the *Dean's-yard* Gate for the Bishop of *London's* Prison for Clerks Convict.

Ibid.

In the Vestry Room of *St. Margaret's* Church are divers Sets of Weights both *Troy* and *Averdupois*, viz. 1. A Nest of the former, containing thirteen different Sizes, the biggest of which being two hundred and fifty-six Ounces, and the smallest one sixteenth Part of an Ounce. 2. Of Penny-weights, seven Sizes, from one to twenty Penny-weights. 3. Of Grain Weights, seven Sizes, from one to twelve Grains; and of the latter seven Sizes, the smallest one Pound and the biggest fifty-six: Which several Weights being compared on the 21st of August, Anno 1675, by *Robert White*, Clerk of *Westminster-Market*, with those of the National Standards kept in the Exchequer, they were found exactly to agree, not only in Weight and Form, as if cast in the same Moulds, but also of the same Metal and Workmanship; nay, even in the Resemblance of the Bags wherein the respective Weights were kept: But these of *St. Margaret's* being dated Anno 1588, and those in the Exchequer Anno 1601, he therefore concludes, that *St. Margaret's* are thirteen Years older than the Standards. But the other Reasons brought to support this his Opinion, viz. their Agreement in Weight, Form, Metal, curious Engravings, and Bags, seem to me, that, instead of answering what they were brought for, they rather seem to prove them of the same Original. But as neither *White*, nor any of the present Inhabitants, know how, nor when the said Weights were brought hither, I shall therefore endeavour to shew the Time and Occasion of their being brought to this Place.

The People having been grievously imposed upon by false Weights and Measures in most Parts of the Kingdom; for the redressing of which, it was by Parliament, in the Year 1496, enacted, that several Knights, Citizens, Barons of the Cinque Ports, and Burgeesses in Parliament, should receive proper Sets of the sundry Sorts of Weights and Measures the King had caused to be made in Brass, according to the original Standards in the Exchequer, to be deposited in such Places as are mentioned in the said Act, where they were to remain

Ag. Parl.  
11 H. VII.





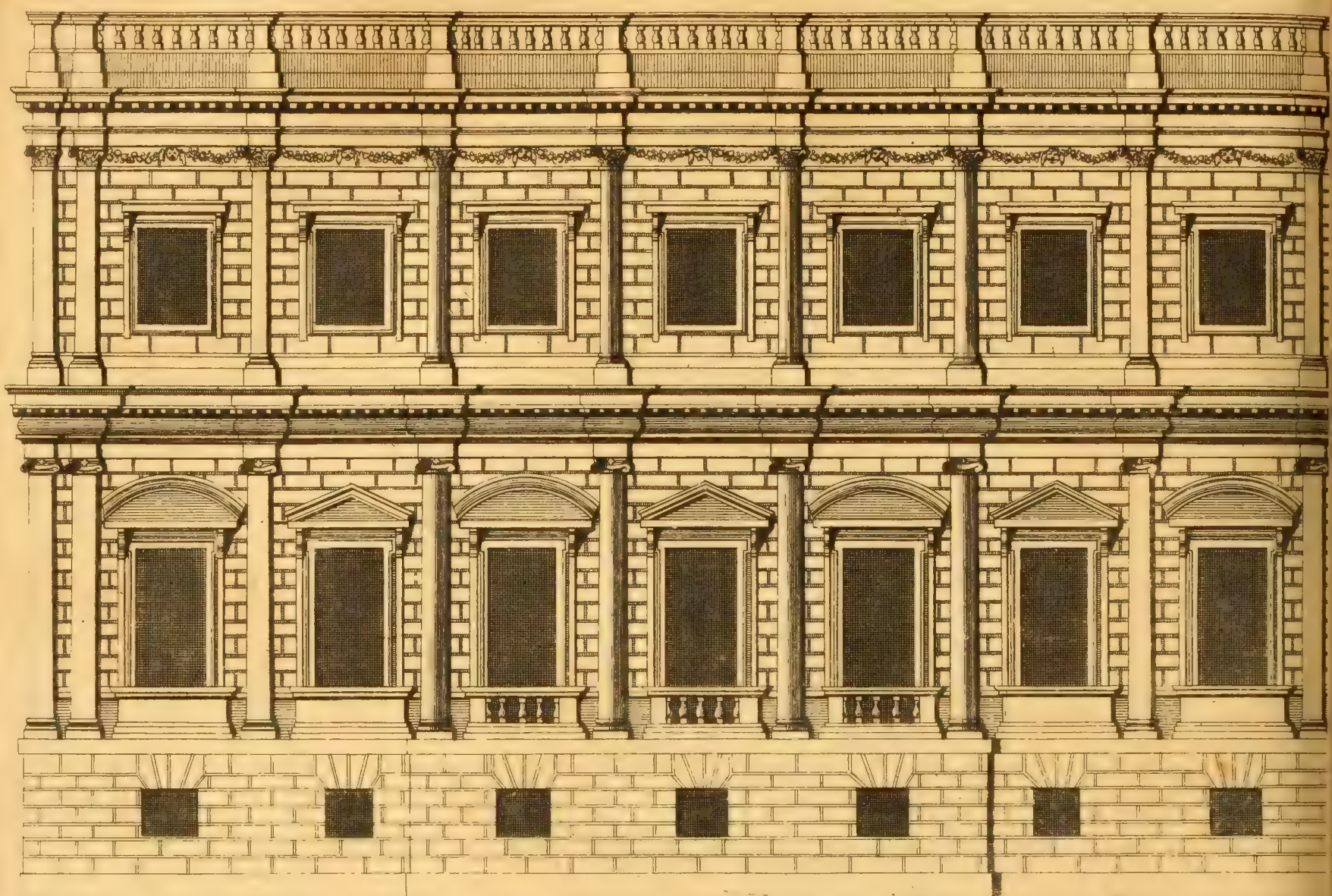




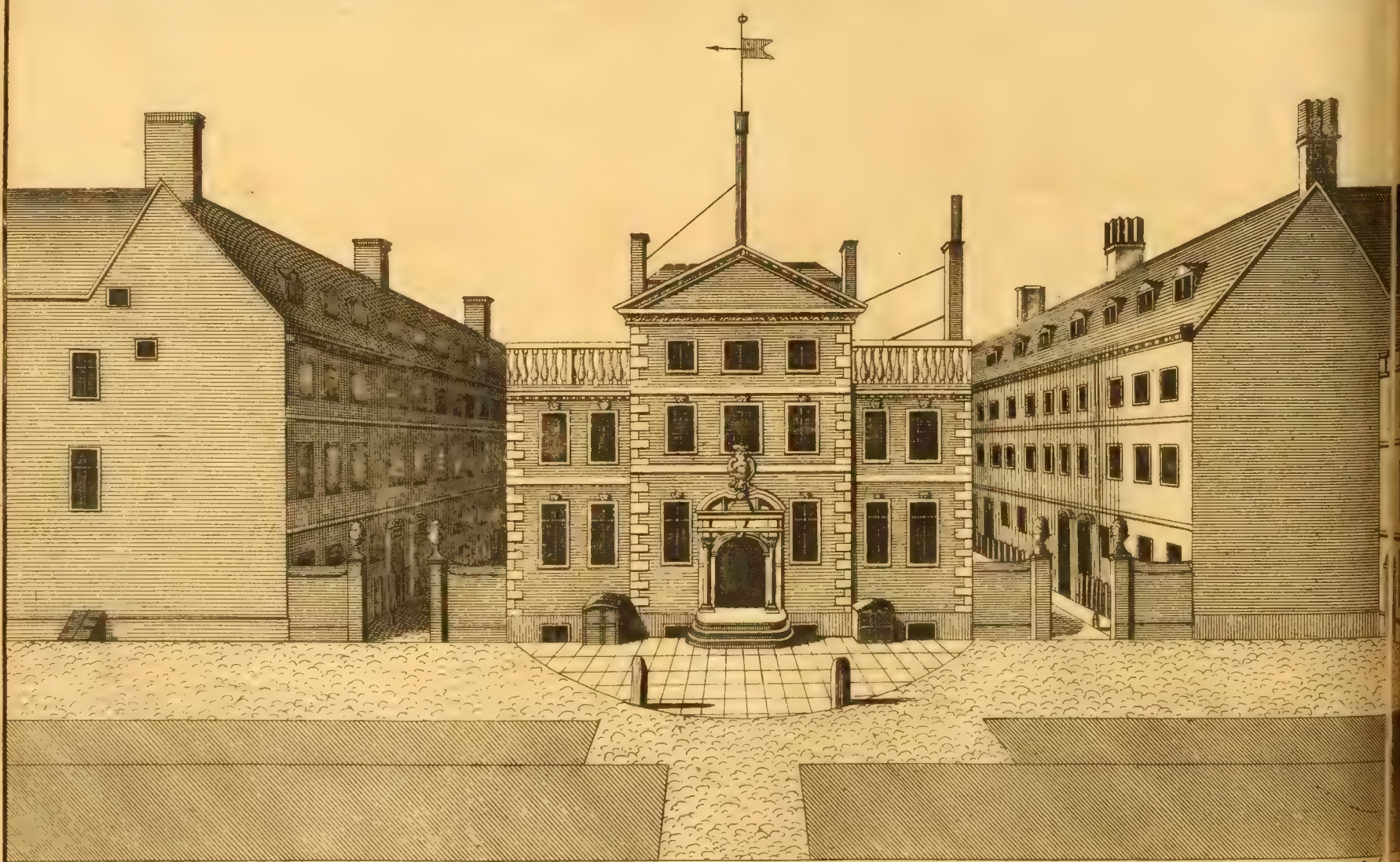








*The Royal Banqueting House at White Hall.*

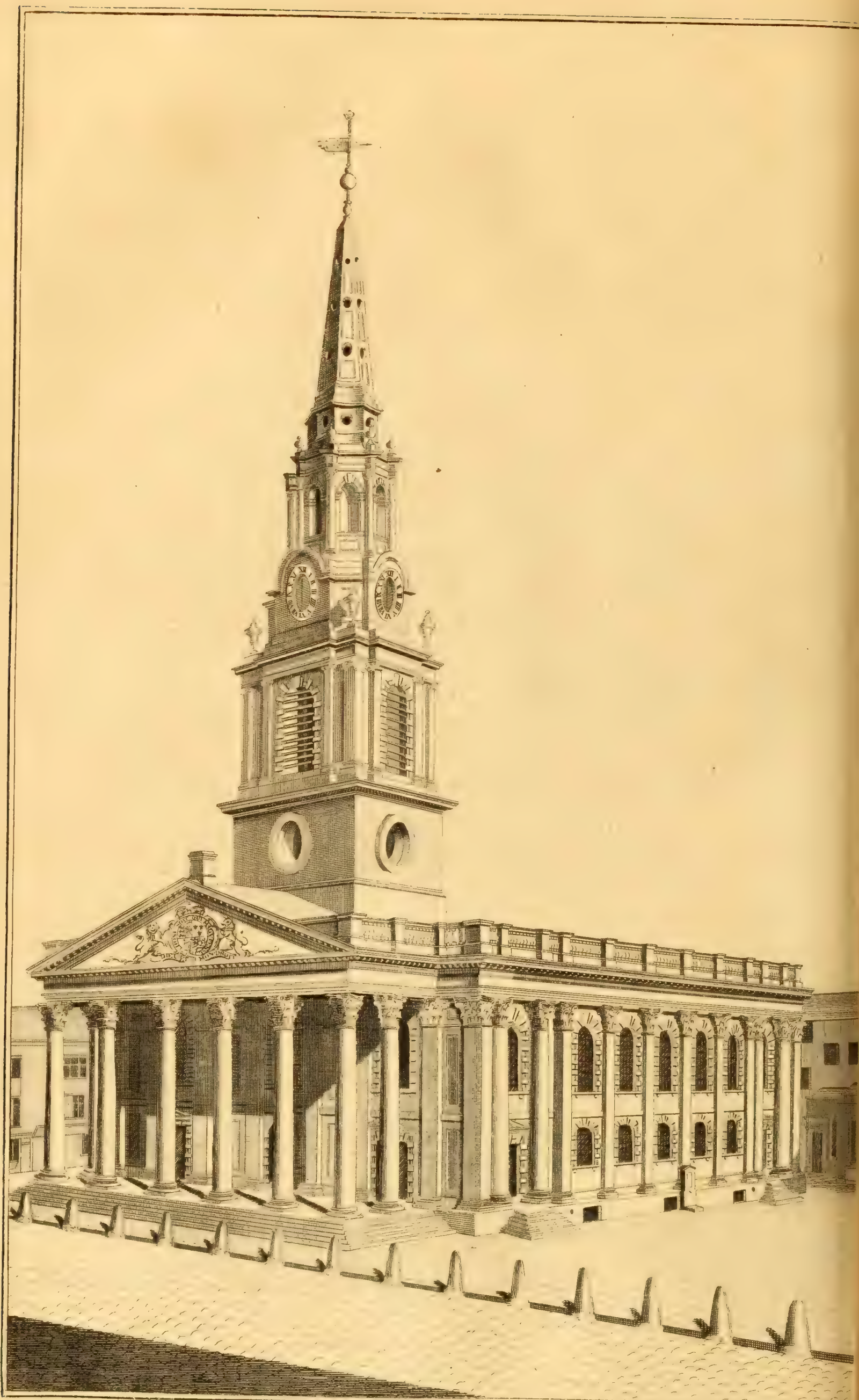


*The Navy Office in Broad Street.*









*A Perspective View of St. Martin's Church.*

A. Cole sculp.



remain as perpetual Patterns for the Inhabitants of the several Counties, Cities and Towns to make their respective Weights and Measures by, for the Ease and Safety of the Subjects in all Parts of the Kingdom.

Among the Cities and Town mentioned in the aforesaid Act of Parliament for the Custody of the said Patterns, the Town of *Westminster* is appointed the Repository for the County of *Middlesex*; but as *Westminster*, at that Time sent no Representatives to Parliament, I imagine that the several Weights and Measures assign'd for the Use of the County of *Middlesex*, were consign'd to the principal Inhabitants of this Place, who deposited them in the Room wherein they are still kept.

But if, according to the Lord-Mayor of *London's* Letter to the Lord High-Treasurer, *Anno* 1581, complaining that the Standard of Weights was lost, we have then reason to believe, that another was provided in the Year 1588, according to the Date of *St. Margaret's* Weights; in which Moulds probably not only these, but likewise all those for the several Parts of the Kingdom, were cast; and perhaps some Time after, the new Standard being lost, recourse was had to the neighbouring Weights for restoring the same according to the Date of 1601.

The Remarkables in this City at present are, the old and new Palaces, with their spacious Hall, wherein the Houses of Lords and Commons assemble, the Courts of Justice sit, and the Receipt of the Exchequer kept; the stately and magnificent Abbey, or Collegiate Church, with its Appendage, the incomparable Chapel of *Henry VII.* the Churches of *St. Margaret* and *St. John the Evangelist*; four Chapels of Ease; two Meeting-houses; a Market-place; the great Repository of Records belonging to the Exchequer; the King's, *Cotton's* and College Libraries; a College; six Charity-Schools; three Hospitals; ten Alms-houses; a Parish Workhouse; a House of Correction; a Prison, part of *St. James's* beautiful Park, and the Bridge across the *Thames*.

The District wherein the Royal Palace of *Whitehall* was situate; together with the Privy Garden, Treasury, Offices of the Secretaries of State, Tennis-Court and Cock-pit, which are bounded by two parallel Lines, viz. from the North-East Angle of the Canal in *St. James's Park*, by *Whitehall* Stairs, to the River *Thames*; and from the said River, by the *Privy-Garden* Stairs, West to *St. James's Park*, having for a considerable Time been controverted between the Parishes of *St. Margaret Westminster* and that of *St. Martin in the Fields*, I shall therefore, to avoid the Imputation of Partiality, insert an Account of the said District between the said Parishes.

The Palace of *Whitehall* was erected by *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, and Chief Justice of *England*, who, in the Year 1243, bequeathed the same to the Preaching, or *Black Friars* in *Chancery-lane*, *Highborn*, in whose Church he was buried. But the said Friars, *Anno* 1248, having disposed thereof to *Walter de Gray*, Archbishop of *York*, he devised the same to his Successors, Archbishops of *York*, for their City Mansion; since it received the Appellation of *York-Place*.

In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the Royal Palace *Westminster* being almost destroyed by Fire, the King, with his Court, went to reside at his palace of *Bridewell*; but having a greater Inclination to *York-house*, purchased the same of Cardinal *Wolfey*, the Archbishop of that See, (and not, according to divers Historians, that it devolved to the Crown upon *Wolfey's* being found guilty of a Premunire) who, in the Year 1530, offered a Recovery thereof to several Persons in Trust for the King's Use, by the Name of one *Messuage*, two Gardens and three Acres of

Ground, with the Appurtenances in the Town of *Westminster*, called *York-place*. From which Time it continued the Royal Residence till its fatal Catastrophe in the Year 1697, when it was wholly consumed by Fire; and instead of being rebuilt, the Site thereof has been granted by succeeding Princes, to divers of the Nobility, and other Persons of Distinction, who have erected several stately Edifices thereon.

*Henry* was no sooner possessed of this magnificent Palace, than he caused to be erected a stately Mansion at *St. James's*; and for the Use and Service of it, as well as that of *Whitehall*, inclosed a beautiful Spot of Ground, and converted it into a Park for the Accommodation of both Palaces; which Work was no sooner accomplished, than he caused to be erected the present stately Gate, opposite the *Banqueting-house*; to which he added a magnificent Gallery for the Accommodation of the Royal Family, Nobility, &c. to sit in, to behold the several Justings and other Military Exercises in the *Tilt-yard*, which was so denominated from such Martial Practices.

Soon after, *Henry*, for other Diversions, erected, contiguous to the foresaid Gate, a Tennis-Court, Cock-pit, and Places to bowl in; the former of which being only remaining, the rest are converted into Dwelling-houses, and Offices for the Privy-Council, Treasury, and Secretaries of State.

And the present stately and magnificent Fabrick, denominated the *Banqueting-house*, was erected by King *James I.* being the only and meanest Part of his intended spacious Palace that was built.

St. Martin's.

This Church, dedicated to *St. Martin*, a *Hungarian* Saint, and formerly situate in the Fields, is of great Antiquity, as is manifest by a Controversy in the Year 1222, between *Eustace* Bishop of *London*, and the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, on the one Part; and *William*, the Abbot, and Canons of *Westminster*, on the other, concerning the Exemption of the Church and Convent of the latter, from the Jurisdiction of the former.

This Dispute was adjusted by the Arbitration of *Stephen*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishops of *Winton* and *Sarum*, and the Priors of *Merton* and *Dunstable*. By whose Award, the Abbey of *Westminster*, and Parish of *St. Margaret*, were exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. And as by the said Award, the Church of *St. Martin*, with the Garden (part of which is still denominated *Covent-Garden*) that belonged to the Abbot and Monks of *Westminster*, appear to have been independent of *St. Margaret's* Parish, altho' surrounded by the same; it might therefore at first have been erected a Chapel for the Use of the Monks when they repaired to their said Garden, especially considering they were contiguous. Be that as it will, the Time of its Foundation cannot be more uncertain, than that when it was constituted a Parish: However, the latter must have happened before 1363, for in that Year *John* — was appointed Vicar thereof, on the Resignation of *Thomas Skyn*.

In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the Inhabitants of this Parish seem to have been in very mean Circumstances, by letting their Church go to ruin; for in the Preamble to King *James I's* Grant of an Acre of Ground to the Parish for a Burial Place, 'tis expressly said, that in the said *Henry's* Time there was no Parish Church here; wherefore the said Prince caused one to be built for the Use of the Inhabitants. But the same not being capacious enough to accommodate the Parishioners, it was greatly enlarged in the Year 1607, by the Addition of a spacious Chancel, which

Stow. Sur. Lond.

Ibid.

Mat. West. Flor. Hist.

Ibid.

Joh. Fleet. MSS. Hist. Cenob. Westm.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.

Par. Rec.

Rec. Guild.

Godw. de Præful. Angl.



which was erected at the Expence of Prince Henry and divers of the Nobility.

This Church, after many expensive Reparations and Enlargements, was taken intirely down in the Year 1720, and soon after the first Stone of the present stately and magnificent Fabrick was laid, under which was put a Copper-Plate, with the following Inscription :

D. S.

Serenissimus Rex Georgius, per Deputatum suum, Reverendum Admodum in Christo Patrem, Richardum Episcopum Sarisburiensem, summum suum Elemosynarium, Adfistente (Regis jussu) Domino Thomâ Hewyt, Equite Aurato, Ædificiorum Regiorum Curatore Principali, primum hujus Ecclesiæ Lapidem posuit, Martis XIX. An. Dom. MDCCXXI. Annoq; Regni sui VIIIvo.

On this Occasion his Majesty gave one hundred Guineas to be distributed among the Workmen ; as he likewise did some Time after the Sum of fifteen hundred Pounds to purchase an Organ for the Church.

To shew the Time when this stately Church was finished, the following Inscription is put on the West Front thereof :

D. Sacram Ædem. S. Martini Parochiani Extrui fec. A. D. MDCCXXVI.

The Church was no sooner finished, than it was consecrated on the 20th of October, Anno 1716.

This noble Edifice was chiefly erected by Act of Parliament, at the Expence of the Landlords and Tenants of the Parish, the former paying four Fifths, and the latter one; the whole Charge of Building, Decorations, &c. according to the Account of Mr. Walter Turner, the Church-warden, when it was finished, appears to be as follows : To Workmens Bills for building 33017 l. 9 s. 3 d. To recasting the Bells, including the old and new Metal, 1264 l. 18 s. 3 d. To an Organ 1500 l. To Decorations, altering the Communion-Plate, &c. 1109 l. 2 s. 10 d. Sum Total, 36891 l. 10 s. 4 d. But of this Sum only 33450 l. being granted by Parliament, the rest was raised by the Royal Benefaction, Subscription, and the Sale of Seats in the Church.

This beautiful Church, which is situate on the East Side of the Lane to which it gives Name, is denominated from its Dedication to Martin, an Hungarian Saint ; and the Epithet in the Fields, from its Situation therein, when it was taken into the Bill of Mortality, whereby it is distinguished from other Churches of the same Appellation in the City of London.

This Church antiently belonging to the Abbot and Canons of Westminster, they erected the same into a Vicarage, the Advowson whereof Queen Mary, by her Letters Patent of the 3d of March, Anno 1553, granted to the Bishop of London and his Successors, in whose Collation it still remains. But the Tithes of the Rectory were granted by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, in the Year 1560.

| Receipts on Account of the Cure. |   |   |   | l.  | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| By Glebe                         | — | — | — | 60  | 0  | 0  |
| By Surplice Fees                 | — | — | — | 290 | 0  | 0  |
| By Easter Dues                   | — | — | — | 180 | 0  | 0  |
| By a Vicarage House              | — | — | — | 30  | 0  | 0  |

| Disbursements on Account of the Cure.        |   |   |   |    |   |   |
|----------------------------------------------|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| To the first Fruits                          | — | — | — | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| To Tenths                                    | — | — | — | 1  | 4 | 0 |
| To the Bishop's Procuration for the Rectory  | — | — | — | 0  | 7 | 6 |
| To the Bishop's Procuration for the Vicarage | — | — | — | 0  | 1 | 0 |
| To the Archdeacon's Procuration              | — | — | — | 0  | 6 | 0 |
| To Synodals                                  | — | — | — | 0  | 3 | 5 |

| Donations, per Annum. |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1659, Henry Lidgould  | — | — | — | 5 | 0 | 0 |

|                             |   | l. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|---|----|----|----|
| 1675, Thomas Willis, M. D.  | — | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| 1685, Sir Charles Cotterell | — | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| 1660, Henry Smith           | — | 12 | 0  | 0  |
| 1716, Samuel Williams       | — | 4  | 0  | 0  |
| Ralph Dobbins               | — | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Anne Dukes                  | — | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Thomas Fowler               | — | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| William Fowler              | — | 1  | 0  | 0  |

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of fifty-two Members; three Burgeses, and their three Assistants; two Church-wardens; eight Overseers of the Poor; eight Constables; eighteen Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of seven hundred and thirty-one Pounds; eight Beadles, and thirty-two Watchmen; three thousand and eighty-nine Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

At the South East Boundary of this Parish antiently stood the Vicarage House; which coming to Sir Thomas Palmer, about the Year 1550, he rebuilt and very much enlarged the same; as it was likewise some Time after, by William Cecil, Baron of Burleigh, and Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom, in a very magnificent Manner; and who raised and paved the Street before it, for the Convenience of Passage. The Name of this stately Building is still preserved in a Street of the same Appellation in the Strand.

A little West from Cecil-house, was situate that of Salisbury; which has given Denomination to a Street of that Name, erected on the Site thereof, and leads to the Stairs of the same Denomination.

A small Watercourse having antiently intersected the Street called the Strand, a Bridge was erected across the same, at the North West Angle of Salisbury-house; the Appellation of which is still preserved in the Lane of that Name, which runs down to the River Thames.

Almost contiguous to Ivy-bridge on the South-West, stood the City Mansion of the Bishop of Durham; which was erected by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of that See about the Year 1365, for the Use of himself and Successors.

Before this House, fronting the Strand, were improperly situate the Bishop's Stables; which being mean and despicable Hovels, formed a very disagreeable Prospect in the High-street, leading to the Royal Palace. The Earl of Salisbury, in the Reign of King James I. pulled down the same, and in their stead erected a magnificent Stone Edifice, which the King-denominated Britain's Burse; but that Name not prevailing, it was afterwards denominated the New-Exchange. But the same being deserted by the Mercers, and others who kept Shops therein, it was taken down in the Year 1737, and is now erected into handsome Dwelling-houses and Shops.

Contiguous to Durham-house, on the West, was situate the City Residence of the Bishop of Norwich; which was purchased by Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, about the Year 1556, for his City Mansion, and that of his Successors, in lieu of Whitehall, their antient Palace, which was sold by Cardinal Wolsey to King Henry VIII. as already mentioned. This House coming to the Duke of Buckingham, he demised the same and Garden to certain Builders; who, on the Site thereof erected divers beautiful Streets and Alleys, wherein his Name and Title, viz. John Villars, Duke of Buckingham, are recorded; viz. John-street, Villars-street, Duke-street, Of-aitly, and Buckingham-street. However, these Streets, together, are still denominated York-buildings.

West from Norwich-house, opposite the End of St. Martin's-lane, in the Village of Charing, (where at present Northumberland-house is situate) antiently stood

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

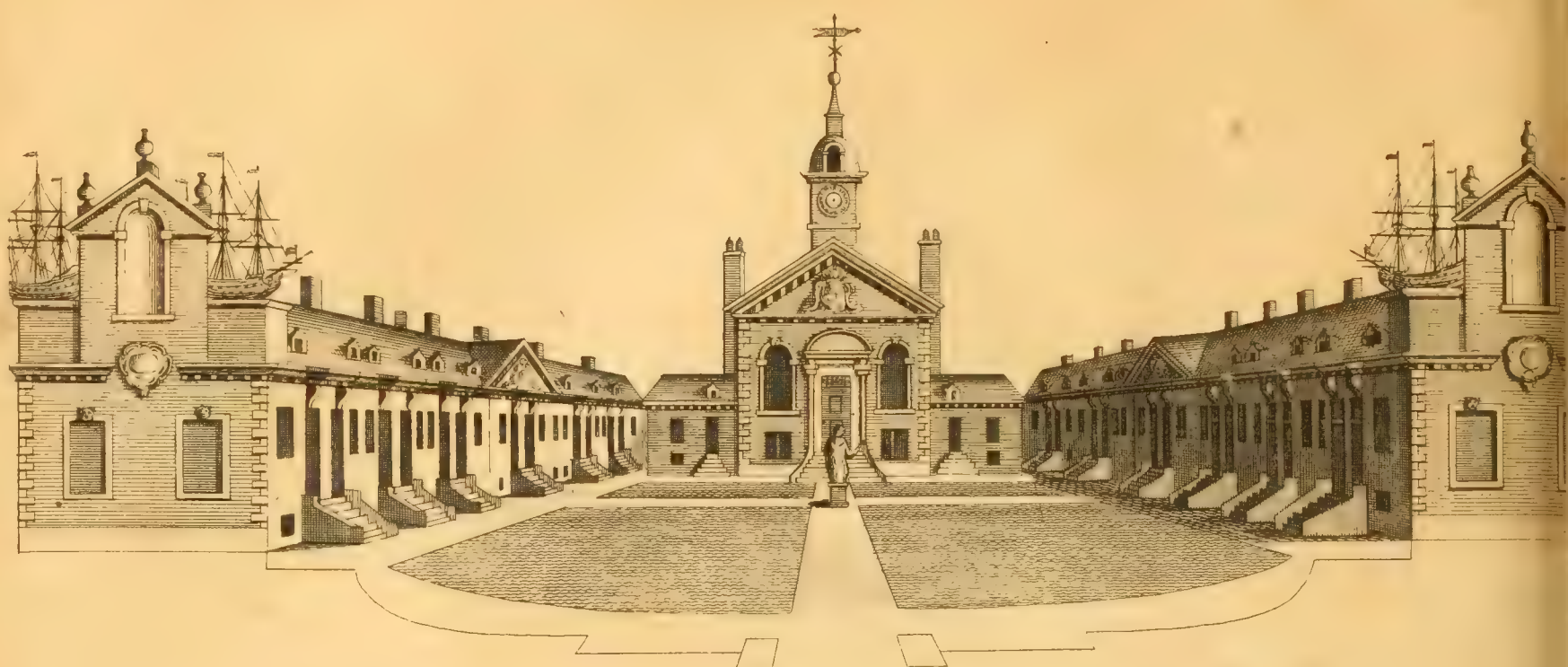
Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Ibid.









*Trinity Almshouses in Mile End Road.*



*Ironmongers Almshouses in Kingsland Road.*



*His Majesty's Stables in the Men's.*



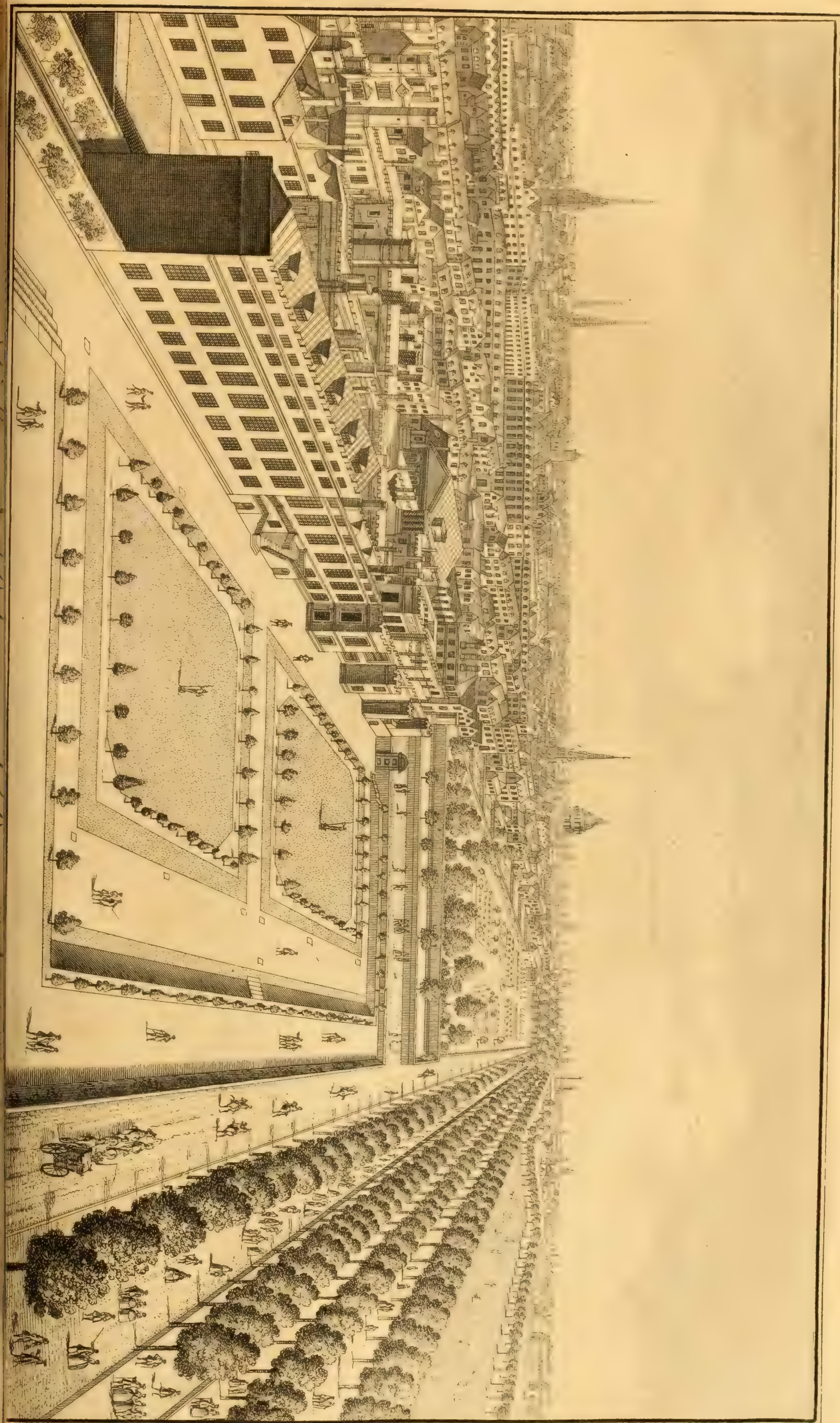






*The South West Prospect of St. Mary's Church in the Strand*







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stood the Hospital of *St. Mary Rouncival*, a Cell to a Priory of that Name in *Navarre*, in *Spain*: It was founded and endowed by *William Marshal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, in the Reign of *Henry III.*

This Hospital, together with divers Pories Alien, being suppressed by *Henry V.* the same was refounded by King *Edward IV.* Anno 1476, for a Fraternity, or Brotherhood. After the general Suppression of Religious Houses by King *Henry VIII.* King *Edward VI.* in the Year 1550, granted this Chapel, with its Appurtenances, to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, to be held in Soccage of the Honour of *Westminster.* But the Hospital some Time after coming to *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*, he caused the same to be demolished, and on the Site thereof erected the present stately Edifice, denominated *Northumberland-house*; in which he died June 15, Anno 1614.

A little Westward from this Hospital King *Edward I.* caused a stately Cross to be erected, in Commemoration of *Eleanor*, his beloved Consort; Part of which having continued till the late Civil War, the same was intirely destroyed by the Populace, as a Monument of Popish Superstition. Since the Erection of this Cross, an Hermitage, with a Chapel of *St. Catharine*, seems to have been erected between the same and the Hospital of *Rouncival*; but when, or by whom it was built, is no better known than the Time of its Dissolution.

Opposite *Charing-cross*, (so denominated from the Village wherein it stood) on the North, between *St. Martin's-lane* and the *Mewse*, was situate an Hospital for Lunatics; but the King caused them to be removed to *Bethlem Hospital*, without *Bishopsgate.* See *Bishopsgate Ward.*

Between *Charing-cross* and *Whitehall*, on the Place still denominated *Scotland-yard*, antiently stood a magnificent Palace, for the Reception of the Kings of *Scotland*, and their Retinues, when they came to *Westminster* to do Homage for the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Huntingdon*, and other Fiefs, held by them of the Crown of *England.* This Edifice is said to have been erected by King *Edgar*, about the Year 970.

On the Place where the Royal Palace of *St. James's* is situate, antiently stood the Hospital of *St. James*, which, according to divers Historians, was founded by the Citizens of *London* long before the Conquest (which, I think, is not to be questioned, seeing by a MS. in the *Cotton Library*, it appears to have been visited by *Gislebertus*, Abbot of *Westminster*, on the *Wednesday* after the Feast of *St. John Baptist*, Anno 1100) for the Reception of fourteen Leprous Maids; for whose Support they endowed the same with two Hides, or Ploughs of Land, with their Appurtenances, adjoining.

Some Time after, divers others of the aforesaid Citizens having conferred upon the said Hospital, Lands to the Amount of fifty-six Pounds per Annum, eight Brethren were thereupon added to the Foundation, for the Celebration of the Divine Offices; which so animated others of the Citizens, that they gave to the said Brethren and Sisters, four Hides, or Ploughs of Land in their Neighbourhood; and eighty Acres of Wood and Arable Land in the Parishes of *Hendon*, *Calcote* and *Hampstead*; which *Edward I.* not only confirmed, together with all their other Possessions, but likewise granted to the said Hospital an annual Fair of seven Days, to begin on the Eve of *St. James's Festival.*

This Hospital being surrendered to *Henry VIII.* in the Year 1532, he granted certain Annuities to the several Sisters during their respective Lives. And having caused the ancient Building to be taken down, erected on the Site thereof a stately Mansion, and denominated the same *The Manor of St. James's*: And walling in the neigh-

bouring Fields, converted them into a beautiful Park, for the Convenience of this and that of his Palace of *Whitehall.*

North-west of *Charing-cross* is still remaining an antient Building, denominated the *Mewse* (from *Mew*, a Term among Falconers, to Moul, or cast Feathers); it appears to be a Place of considerable Antiquity, by its being employed for the Accommodation of the King's Falconers and Hawks, so early as the first of *Richard II.* in the Year 1377. But in the twenty-eighth of *Henry VIII.* Anno 1537, the King's Stables at *Lomesbury*, corruptly *Bloomsbury*, near *Highborn*, being destroyed by Fire, the Hawks were removed, and the *Mewse* enlarged and fitted up for the Reception of his Majesty's Horses, where they have been kept ever since. But the Building being greatly decayed by devouring Time, the North Side thereof was rebuilt in the Year 1732, in a very magnificent manner by his present Majesty.

King *James I.* in the Year 1606, gave to the Inhabitants of this Parish an Acre of Ground on the North Side of the *Mewse*, lying between *St. Martin's-lane*, *Castle-street*, *Duke's-street*, and *Heming's-row*, for a common Burial Ground. On the West Side of which is built *Dr. Tennison's* School and Library, and the Parish Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

In the Year 1699, King *William III.* granted to the Inhabitants of this Parish a convenient Passage out of the *Spring-garden* into *St. James's-park*, they keeping the Pavement in Repair.

In digging a Foundation for the present Church, at the Depth of thirteen Feet, were discovered some human Bones of an uncommon Size, many of which were broken in pieces by the Labourers before they were taken notice of; and only a Rib, Hip, Thigh, Leg and Foot Bones being preserved, they were lately in the Museum of the curious Mr. *Edward Barnard*, a Surgeon, in *Great Russel-street*, *Bloomsbury*, where I measured the Leg and Thigh Bones, which are three Feet and eleven Inches long; but the Ends of both being much impaired by their long Interment, have lost at least an Inch, besides the Loss of the Cartilages; which being considered, according to the Rule of Proportion, the Person they belonged to, must have been at least eight Feet and four Inches in Height; and the Foot Bones being fourteen Inches and five-eighths long, the whole must have been about fifteen Inches and a Half in Length. These Bones being compared to those of the Skeleton of a Man of six Feet two Inches in the said Museum, the last only appeared as Childrens Bones to the former, both in Length and Thickness.

The Remarkables in this Parish at present, are, the Royal Palace of *St. James's*, with Part of its beautiful Park; the Admiralty Office; a fine Equestrian Statue of King *Charles I.* where *Charing-cross* was situate; one Square; a Flesh and Part of a Hay Market; four *English* and three *French* Chapels; one Free and two Charity Schools; two Alms-houses; a publick Library; a Parish Workhouse; four Bagnio's; two Cold-Baths; a Tennis-Court; four Sets of Steps, or Stairs to take Water at; and three Water Machines, which supply their respective Neighbourhoods with sweet Water; one of which, in *York-Buildings*, is wrought by Horses, and the other two, in *St. Martin's* and *Hartshorn Lanes*, by the Water of a Common Sewer.

#### *St. Mary le Strand.*

When, or by whom the old Church that belonged to this Parish was at first erected, is unknown; yet that it is of great Antiquity is evident, by the decretal Sentence of *Stephen Arch-*

Dug.  
Mon.  
Angl.  
Speed.  
Hist. Gr.  
Brit.  
Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Speed  
Hist. Gr.  
Brit.

MS. in  
Cot. Lib.  
Titus A. B.

Par. Rec.

Ibid.



Joh. Fleet.  
MS. Hist.  
Cœnob.  
Westm.

bishop of *Canterbury*, &c. in the Year 1222, as mentioned in the Account of the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*; in which Sentence the Bounds of the Parish of *St. Margaret, Westminster*, are said to have reached to a Chapel near this Church; which is there only called by the latter Part of its Name, viz. *Innocent's Church*; whereas the proper Name thereof was, *The Church of St. Mary and the Innocents, of the Strand*.

This Church was situate in a pleasant Church-yard on the South Side of the *Strand*, and Site whereon the East End of *Somerset-house* at present stands; for which it was obliged to make way, at the unjust and arbitrary Order of *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*, and Prime Minister to King *Edward VI.* in the Year 1549, which depriving the Parishioners of a Place of Worship, they at first joined themselves to the Church of *St. Clement Danes*, and afterwards to that of *St. John Baptist in the Savoy*; where they continued till Ann. 1723.

Act. Parl.  
9 Anne.

By an Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of Queen *Anne*, Anno 1710, for erecting fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality; one of which being appointed for this Parish, the first Stone thereof was laid on the 25th of *February*, Anno 1714, and finished on the 7th of *September*, 1717, but not consecrated till the 1st of *January*, Anno 1723, when, instead of its antient Name, it received the Appellation of *St. Mary le Strand*: It is a very sumptuous Structure, and the first finished of the aforefaid fifty new Churches.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

This Church, which is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Bishop of *Worcester*, is situate in the middle of the Street denominated the *Strand*; the West End whereof being opposite the Place where the old Church stood. The Value of the Living is 225*l.* per Annum, beside Surplice Fees; one hundred Pounds whereof being given and settled by Parliament, and one hundred and twenty-five Pounds is raised by the Inhabitants by a Rate of four Pence in the Pound, in the lieu of Tithes.

| Receipts on Account of the Cure. |                        | l. | s. | d.      |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|----|----|---------|
| Ibid.                            | By Glebe               | —  | —  | 100 0 0 |
|                                  | By Assesment           | —  | —  | 125 0 0 |
|                                  | By Surplice Fees       | —  | —  | 20 0 0  |
|                                  | By the Parsonage House | —  | —  | 50 0 0  |

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

|           |                 |   |   |        |
|-----------|-----------------|---|---|--------|
| Ecc. Lib. | To First-Fruits | — | — | 13 8 4 |
| Val.      | To Tenths       | — | — | 1 16 0 |

Donations, per Annum.

|           |                                              |   |   |        |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------|---|---|--------|
| Par. Acc. | Mrs. <i>Jane Edwards</i> , by Will, An. 1679 | 5 | 0 | 0      |
| Book.     | Mrs. <i>Elizabeth Jennings</i>               | — | 5 | 0 0    |
|           | Mr. <i>Sedgwick</i>                          | — | — | 0 12 0 |

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is select, consisting of fifteen Members; two Church-wardens; two Overseers of the Poor; two Constables; two Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of sixty-six Pounds per Annum; one Beadle; six Watchmen; three hundred and twenty-six Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

This Parish originally consisted of the Village denominated the *Strand*, the Church whereof, as already mentioned, was situate on the South Side of the same; and in whose Neighbourhood must have stood the Chapel above-mentioned, which I imagine was situate in *Holywell-street* (now called the *Backside of St. Clement's*) wherein is still a Well, in a Baker's Yard, which was denominated *Holywell*; which Appellation it undoubtedly received from its Vicinity to some consecrated Place.

Adjoining to the late Church of this Parish, on the South, fronting the River *Thames*, was situate an Inn of Chancery, which, from its Neighbourhood to the Bishop of *Chester's* House and the *Strand*, was indifferently denominated, *Chester's*, or *Strand-Inn*.

Almost contiguous to this Inn, on the West, was the City Mansion of the Bishop of *Landaff*: And on the North-west thereof, (a little East of the present *Catharine-street*) in the *High-street*, was a handsome Bridge, denominated from its Situation *Strand-Bridge*, thro' which ran a small Watercourse from the Fields, which gliding along a Lane below, had its Influx to the *Thames*, near *Somerset-Stairs*. All which Buildings, together with the Parish Church and Lane, as already mentioned, were obliged to make way for *Somerset-house*, its Gardens and Stables.

Almost adjoining to *Strand-bridge*, on the West, were contiguously situate the City Residences of the Bishops of *Chester* and *Worcester*; before the former of which was erected a Stone Cross, where the Judges itinerant frequently used to sit, hear and determine Causes.

Things remarkable in this Parish at present are, its magnificent and stately Church, on the Site whereof, till the Year 1714, a very lofty May-pole stood, which on publick Occasions was adorned with Streamers, Flags, Garlands of Flowers, &c. At the digging a Foundation for the present Church, the Virgin Earth was discovered at the Depth of nineteen Feet; whereby 'tis manifest, that the Ground in this Neighbourhood originally, was not much higher than the River *Thames*; therefore this Village was truly denominated the *Strand*, from its Situation on the Bank of the River.

The magnificent Palace of *Somerset-house* in this Parish, which devolved to the Crown upon the Attainder of *Edward Duke of Somerset*, is occasionally used for the Reception and Entertainment of Foreign Princes and Ambassadors; as its pleasant Walks and beautiful Bowling-Green are for the Diversion of the Citizens.

At the Western Boundary of this Parish, and North Side of the *Strand*, antiently stood the City Mansion of the Earl of *Exeter*; but the Site and Gardens thereof being converted into Streets, &c. the Name thereof is still preserved therein, as well as 'tis in the Exchange of the same Appellation.

Here are likewise an *English* and a *Greek* Chapel, two Charity-Schools, an Exchange, and a Set of Steps or Stairs to take Water at.

*St. Paul's, Covent-Garden.*

In the Year 1222, the Spot whereon the best and greatest Part of this Parish is situate (and from which the same, together with its Square and Market, are denominated) was a large Garden belonging to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*; wherefore it justly received the Appellation of *Convent-Garden*, now corruptly *Covent* or *Common-Garden*; which Garden, at the Dissolution of religious Houses by *Henry VIII.* devolving to the Crown, *Edward VI.* Anno 1547, conferred the same upon *Edward Duke of Somerset*: But soon after, upon his Attainder, it reverting to the Crown, *Edward* on the 6th of *May*, Anno 1552, granted the same, together with a Field contiguous on the North, denominated the *Seven Acres*, (but from its Length, vulgarly the *Long Acre*, which Name is still preserved in the Street of that Denomination) to *John Earl of Bedford*.

Some Time after, the Number of Houses upon new Foundations having greatly increased in this Neighbourhood, *Francis*, Earl of *Bedford*, about the Year 1640, erected a magnificent Chapel (now the Parish Church) for the Convenience of his new Tenants in the Performance of their religious Duties; with an Intent of settling a Stipend of one hundred Pounds per Annum, and a House, towards the Maintenance and Habitation of a Minister, to officiate therein.

MS. Hist.  
Joh. Fleet.  
cap. 12.

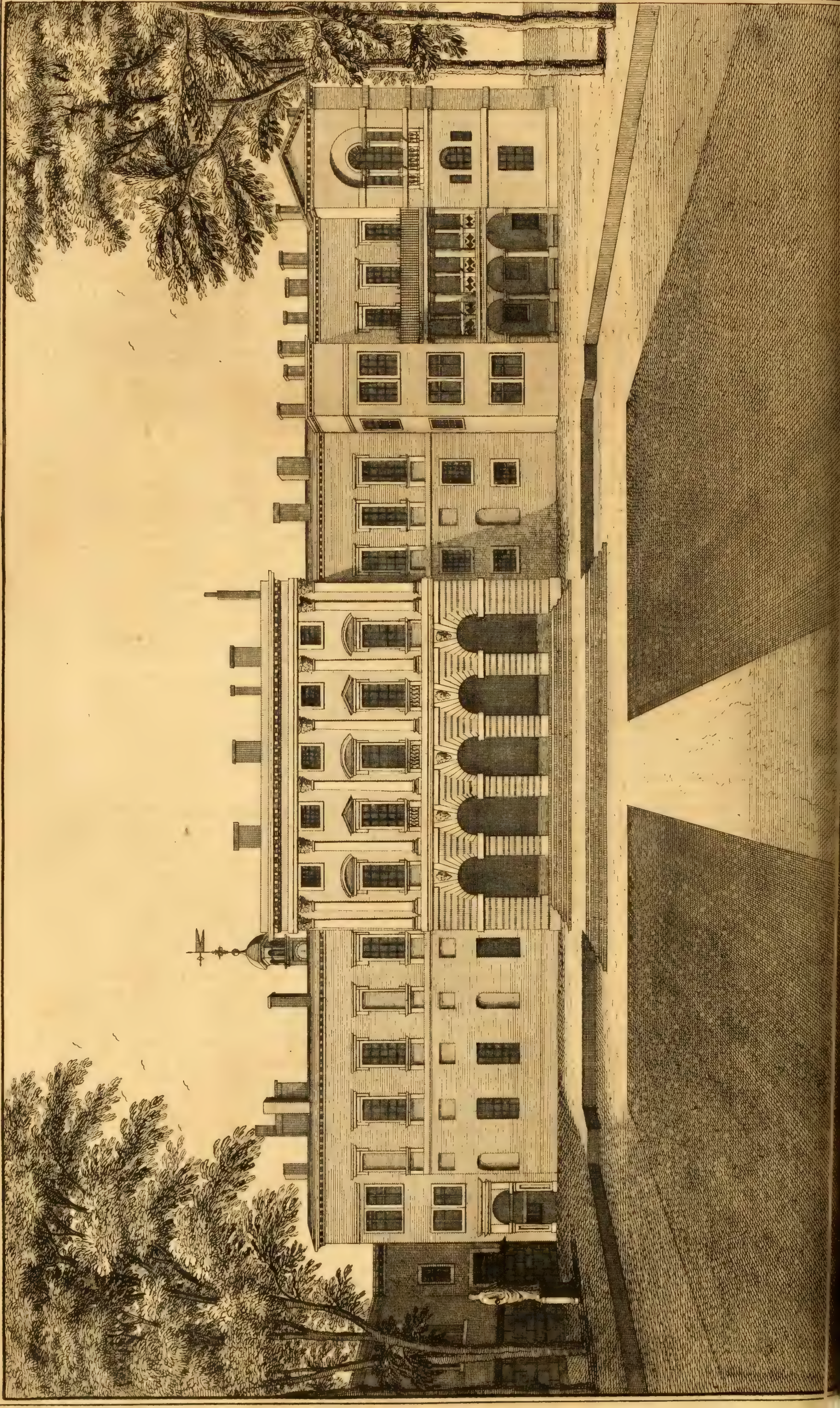
Rec. Roll.  
4-P. 6 Ed.  
VI.

Act Parl.  
12 Car. II.

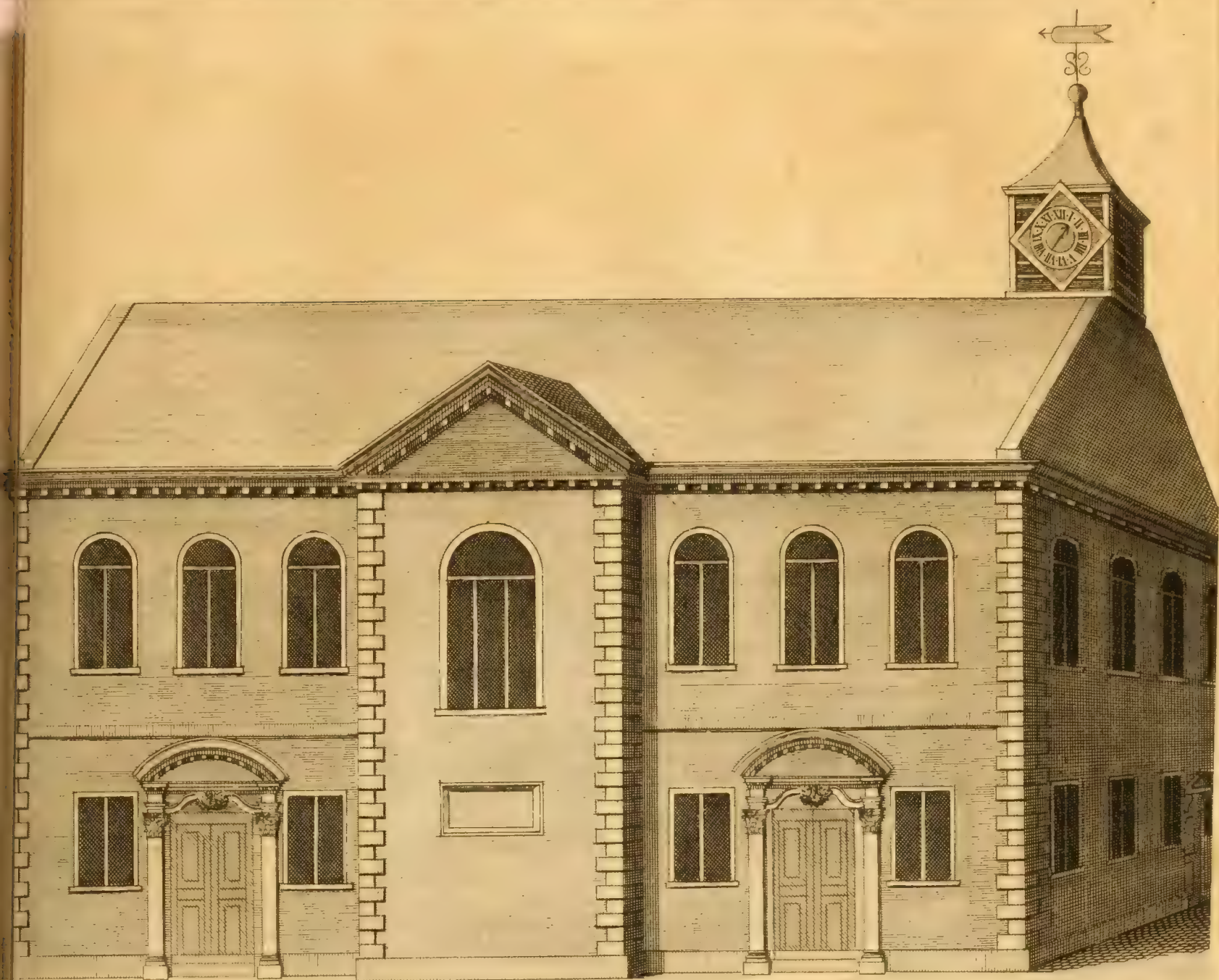












*North East Prospect of the Parish Church of St. George in Queen Square, near St. Paul's*



*North East Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Paul, in Covent Garden*







AA Parl.  
12 Car.II.

Ibid.

On the 7th of January, Anno 1645, the Precinct of Covent-garden was, by an Ordinance of the Lords and Commons then sitting at Westminster, separated from the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, and constituted a Parish in all Respects independent, with a Power of raising Money to defray the necessary Expences of the new Establishment; and to elect Officers for the good Government of the Parish. But this being the Act of an illegal Power, 'twas, in the Year 1660, by an Act of the first Parliament after the Restoration, anew constituted a distinct Parish, by the Appellation of St. Paul's, Covent-garden; and at the same Time discharged from all manner of Dependance upon that of St. Martin; and the Patronage thereof vested in William, Earl of Bedford, his Heirs and Assigns.

And by the said Act, the Rector of the Parish, and his Successors, are incorporated to have perpetual Succession, and a Rent of one hundred Pounds per Annum settled upon them, issuing out of three Houses in the Square, denominated Covent-Garden, to be paid Quarterly, upon the Penalty of twenty Pounds, for an Elapse of Payment for twenty-one Days. And by the same Authority, the Rector, with the Consent of the Patron, is impowered to nominate a Person duly qualified for his Curate-Assistant. And as a further Maintenance for the Rector, and Provision for the Curate and other Church Officers, it was ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that on every Easter-Tuesday three Church-wardens shall be chosen, viz. One by the Patron, another by the Rector, and a Third by the Parishioners; which Church-wardens, or any two of them, are impowered, by a Pound-Rate upon Houses, (the Mansion called Bedford-house, with its Appurtenances, only excepted) according to their improved Value, to raise annually two hundred and fifty Pounds, by an Assessment to be made yearly, within twenty-eight Days, after the said Day of Election, to be confirmed by two Justices of the Peace within the City, or Liberty of Westminster, under their Hands and Seals, to be collected by the said Church-wardens, or those they shall appoint; and in case of Non-payment, to be levied by Distress. Out of which Sum, the said Church-wardens are annually to pay the Rector the Sum of one hundred and fifty Pounds, and to the Curate fifty Pounds, by Quarterly Payments, upon Pain of Imprisonment, till the said Sums are respectively paid. And out of the remaining Sum of fifty Pounds, the Parish Clerk receives thirty, and the two Sextons twenty Pounds per Annum. And by the said Act of Parliament, the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of London and his Successors, is to be as amply exercised in this, as in any other Parish within the Diocese of London.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate at the West End of the Square and Market of Covent-garden, is denominated from its being dedicated to the Apostle St. Paul, and the Place of its Situation.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

|                                 | l.  | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| By the Glebe                    | 100 | 0  | 0  |
| By a Pound-Rate from the Parish | 150 | 0  | 0  |
| By Surplice Fees, about         | 40  | 0  | 0  |
| By a Parsonage House            | 30  | 0  | 0  |

Donations, per Annum.

|                       |    |   |   |
|-----------------------|----|---|---|
| 1704, John Yarwell    | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 1723, Elizabeth Brown | 1  | 0 | 0 |

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select nor general, but consists of such who have either served, or fined for Church-warden; one Burgefs, and his Assistant; three Church-wardens; two Overseers of the Poor; four Constables; four Scavengers, who pay the Raker two hundred Pounds per Annum, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying

away the Dust; two Beadles, and twenty Watchmen; six hundred and thirty-one Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Edward VI. in the Year 1552, had no sooner granted the Precinct of Covent-garden, with its Appurtenances, to John Earl of Bedford, than he erected a House therein for his City Mansion. This House, which stood on the North Side of the Strand (till Ann. 1704,) where at present the lower End of Southampton-street is situate, was a mean Wooden Building, shut up from the Street by an ordinary Brick Wall, with a Garden on the North, whose northern Inclosure, or Wall, ran along where the Front of the southern Row of Buildings of Covent-garden is at present situate; without which, where the Street now is, the Market was kept. But Southampton and Tavistock-streets, with Southampton-passage, being erected on the Site and Gardens of Bedford-house, the Market was removed farther into the Square; which has proved so very prejudicial to the magnificent Buildings thereof, that instead of their being inhabited by Persons of the greatest Distinction as formerly, they are now obliged to take up with Vintners, Coffeemen, and other such Inhabitants.

In digging lately in King-street, and the northern Side of Covent-garden-square, great Quantities of human Bones were discovered; but as it does not appear that ever there was any Church in this Place before the present, I am of Opinion, that this Cemetery must either have belonged to St. Martin's Church, or by the Abbot and Convent of Westminster have been appointed a Place of Burial, during the Rage of some great Pestilence.

Things remarkable at present are, a magnificent Square, wherein (to its great Disgrace) is kept an Herb and Fruit Market; two Charity Schools; one Meeting-house; a Parish Workhouse; two Bagnio's, a Cold Bath; and a Playhouse.

An Account of the Numbers Total of the several Ward Officers and Servants appertaining to the respective Parishes of this City, and the Precinct of the Savoy, viz. Burgesfes, Assistant-Burgesfes, Constables, Headboroughs, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways, Inquest, Beadles and Watchmen; together with the respective Sums annually paid by each of the said Parishes to the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes.

| Parishes.             | Burg. | Assist. | Const. | Headb. | Scav. | Surv. | Inquest. | Bend. | Watch. | Raker |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|--------|-------|
| St. Ann's             | 2     | 2       | 6      | 4      | 2     | 0     | 4        | 20    | 330    |       |
| St. Clement's         | 1     | 1       | 8      | 16     | 20    | 2     | 28       | 535   |        |       |
| St. George's          | 0     | 0       | 4      | 6      | 4     | 0     | 4        | 900   |        |       |
| St. James's           | 2     | 2       | 7      | 14     | 4     | 0     | 54       | 900   |        |       |
| St. John Baptist's    | 0     | 0       | 1      | 0      | 0     | 0     | 0        | 14    |        |       |
| St. John Evangelist's | 0     | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0     | 0     | 0        | 00    |        |       |
| St. Margaret's        | 7     | 7       | 15     | 16     | 2     | 32    | 6        | 451   |        |       |
| St. Martin's          | 3     | 3       | 8      | 18     | 0     | 0     | 8        | 731   |        |       |
| St. Mary le Strand    | 0     | 0       | 2      | 2      | 0     | 0     | 1        | 66    |        |       |
| St. Paul's            | 1     | 1       | 4      | 4      | 0     | 0     | 2        | 200   |        |       |
| Sums Total            | 16    | 16      | 55     | 28     | 12    | 52    | 31       | 236   | 4127   |       |

The Numbers Total of the respective Parish Officers, together with the Sums Total paid by them, on Account of the Church and Poor for one Year, in the several Parishes above-specified; with the Numbers Total of Dwelling and Workhouses, within the Cities and Liberties of Westminster:

| Church Ward. | Overseers. | Paid Account of the Church. | Paid on Account of the Poor. | Numb. Houses. | Wor. Hou. |
|--------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 20           | 46         | 11870l. 8s. 9d.             | 20723l. 17s. 2½d.            | 15445         | 7         |

Having gone thro' the Accounts of the several Parishes of the City and Liberties of Westminster, I shall now give a compendious Account of its Government.

Until



Act Parl.  
27 Eliz.

Until the Reformation, *Anno* 1539, the Village, or Town of *Westminster*, was under the arbitrary Government of the Abbot and Monks of that Name; as it was afterwards under that of the Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter; till settled by Act of Parliament in the twenty-seventh of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1585, whereby the Civil Government thereof is lodged in the Hands of the Laity; tho' the Dean by the said Act is impowered to nominate and appoint the chief Officers thereunto belonging, *viz.* The High Steward, who, if guilty of no Malversation, holds his Office during Life. But this Officer seldom officiating, leaves the Management of Affairs to his Deputy, who being a Person well versed in the Laws of the Kingdom, is appointed by him, and confirmed by the Dean, and generally holds his Office during Life, or the Government of his Patron.

This City, or Borough, with its Liberties, being by the said Authority divided into twelve Wards, the Dean, or the High-Steward, or his Deputy, are impowered, for the better Government of the same, yearly, upon *Easter-Thursd.* to nominate and elect twelve sufficient Merchants or Traders, to be denominated Burgeses, with a like Number of Persons for their Deputies, or Assistants, to preside over the respective Wards for one Year, and so from Year to Year during Life, Good-behaviour, or Residence in the City, or Liberties thereof. And that all and every of the said Burgeses, or their Deputies, that shall refuse to serve, after he, or they are duly elected, the former to forfeit the Sum of ten, and the latter five Pounds each, to be levied by Distress. And that as often as any of the said twelve Burgeses, or their Assistants, shall happen to die, remove, or be displaced, their several Places to be supplied by proper Persons to be chosen by the said Dean, High-Steward, or his Deputy; who are likewise to appoint, out of the twelve first, two to be denominated Chief Burgeses, who are likewise to continue as such for the Term of one Year, upon the Penalty of ten Pounds, to be levied as aforesaid.

Ibid.

And by the same Authority, the said Dean and his Successors, the High-Steward, or his Deputy, the two Chief and other ten Burgeses, or any three, or four of them, (whereof the said Dean, High-Steward, or his Deputy, or one of the Chief Burgeses, to be at all Times one) for the good Government of this City, or Borough, and the Liberties thereof, to hear, examine, determine and punish, according to the Laws of the Kingdom, or laudable and lawful Custom of the City of *London*, all Matters of Incontinencies, Common Scolds, Inmates and common Nufances; and to commit all Persons to Prison that shall be guilty of a Breach of the Peace, of which they are to give Notice to a Justice, or Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, within the Space of twenty-four Hours.

Ibid.

And it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all good Ordinances that shall, from Time to Time, be made by the said Dean and High-Steward, with the Assent of the Burgeses and their Assistants, for, or concerning the Government of this City and Liberties, not repugnant to the Royal Prerogative, or the Laws of the Nation, shall stand and be in full Force and Strength. And that as often as it shall happen that the said Dean and High-Steward of *Westminster*, or his Deputy, shall defer, or be remiss in nominating, or choosing the several Burgeses at the Time above mentioned, then and in every such Case, two Justices of the Peace of the County of *Middlesex* are impowered to nominate and chuse the said Burgeses, out of such Persons qualified as aforesaid; who, upon such an Elec-

tion, are to enjoy the same Liberties and Powers in all Respects, as if chosen by the said Dean and High-Steward. And it is also provided, that no Person shall be compelled to serve the Office of Burges above the Term of one Year; and that all Persons who shall fine for the same, shall be exempt from serving for the Space of five Years.

The Liberty, or Suburbs of *Westminster* being greatly increased both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, 'twas therefore judged necessary to increase both the Number of Burgeses and Assistants from twelve to sixteen each; which Burgeses, with their Assistants, are by the said Act of Parliament impowered to act in all Respects as the Aldermens Deputies of the City of *London*.

Ibid.

The High-Steward of *Westminster*, or his Deputy, attended by the Burgeses, act as Sheriff, by presiding at the Court Leet, and Chairman at the Quarter-Sessions. The next Officer in Dignity is the High-Bailiff, who is likewise chosen by the Dean for Life: This Officer in some measure also represents a Sheriff; for he summons Juries, manages Elections for Members of Parliament, has the several Bailiffs of *Westminster* subordinate to him; and by having all Fines and Forfeitures belonging to him, his Office is thereby rendered very profitable. The next Officers in Rank and Power are, the Chief Burgeses, Burgeses and their Assistants; and the inferior Officers are, the Town Clerk, Afferrer, and Crier.

Among the Orders, or Ordinances for the good Government of the City of *Westminster*, made by the Dean, High-Steward and Burgeses in the Year 1585, the eleventh Order appoints, That the Number of Alehouses to be kept in the City and Liberty of *Westminster* shall not exceed one hundred, *viz.* sixty in the Parish of *St. Margaret*, twenty in that of *St. Martin*, and in the Parish of *St. Clement*, and Precinct of the *Savoy*, twenty; whereby 'tis manifest, that the Numbers of Houses and Inhabitants in the Parish of *St. Margaret* at that Time, did exceed those of the whole Liberty (which at present is so vastly numerous) one fifth. And it likewise shews, that the Number of the Houses and Inhabitants then in the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, were but about a twelfth Part of the present Number; for at that Time they had only one hundred Alehouses, whereas at present the Number in the said District amounts to 1164.

Rec. St.  
Marg Par.

This Government having little in it representing that of a City, *Westminster*, in that Respect, seems not to be upon a much better Foot than a Country Market Town, seeing it has neither a Power to make Freemen, or erect a Corporation of Trade; nor has any other Courts than those of the Leet and Sessions, and Court of Requests lately erected.

Though this City had the Honour of a Government conferred upon it by Parliament in the Year 1585, yet it had not that of Arms till the first of *October*, *Anno* 1601, when *William De-thick*, Garter King at Arms, and *William Camden*, Clarendieux King at Arms, granted it the Arms above exhibited, *viz.* In a Shield *Azure* a Portcullis *Or*, on a Chief of the Second, the Arms of King *Edward the Confessor*, between the two united Roses of *Lancaster* and *York*.

Before I leave this Part of the Work, I think it will not be amiss to say something concerning a very great Work erected in this City.

The Inhabitants of *Westminster* being of opinion that a Bridge across the River *Thames* at their City, would be of great Advantage to them, therefore, in the Year 1735, they applied to Parliament for a Power to enable them to erect one: Their Petition being taken into Consideration, it was thereupon enacted, That a Bridge be erected from the *New Palace-yard* to the opposite Shore, with such









A. Westminster Abbey  
 B. St. Margaret's Church  
 C. Westminster Hall  
 D. St. John's Church  
 E. The House of Commons  
 F. Lambeth House the palace of his Majesty of St. John Barnard in which Lord Mayor on 29 of Oct.  
 G. The City Barge, this Barge, the  
 H. The Fishmongers Barge  
 I. The Clothworkers Barge  
 K. The Goldsmiths Barge  
 L. The Merchant Taylors Barge  
 M. The Merchant Barge  
 N. The Fishmongers Barge  
 O. The Fishmongers Barge  
 P. The Fishmongers Barge  
 Q. The Fishmongers Barge  
 R. The Fishmongers Barge

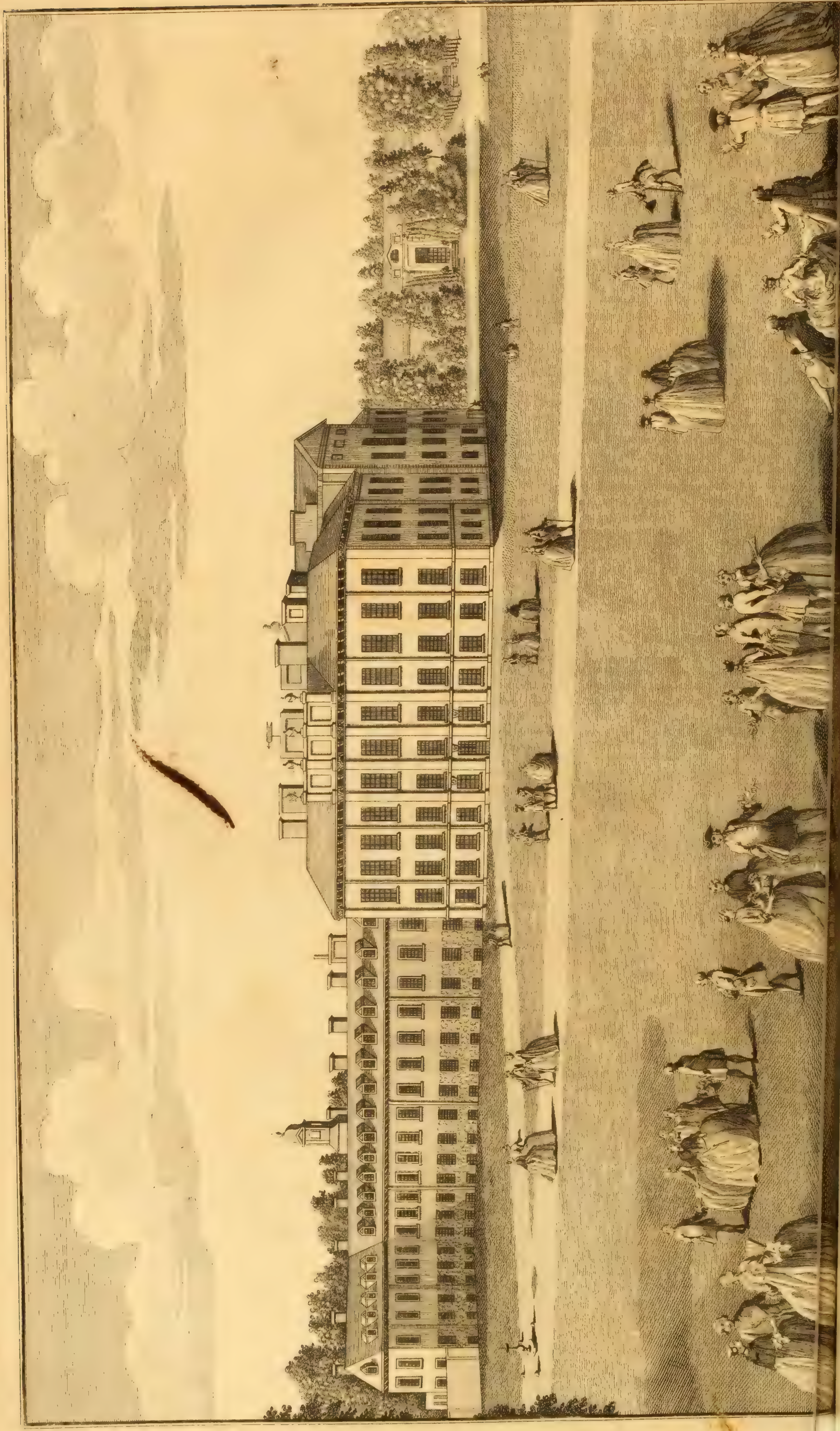
The South East Prospect of Westminster Bridge

& several of the City Companies in their respective Barges go by Water up to Westminster from the Archbishop of Canterbury to be sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer











such Materials as the Commissioners appointed to erect the same shall judge proper.

Though great Opposition was made by the City of London, Borough of Southwark, Company of Watermen, and the West-Country Bargemen, who severally petitioned the Parliament against erecting a Bridge at *Westminster*, the Act passed for the building thereof.

Divers Projects for erecting the intended Bridge being taken into Consideration, the following being judged the most eligible, the same was approved of by the Commissioners; which is as follows:

A large Hole or Cavity, of the Depth of five or six Feet, was ordered to be dug in the Bed, or Bottom of the River, by *Ballastmen* belonging to the *Trinity-house*, in which was sunk a large wooden Case, or Frame, Water-proof (altho' the same, when forced down, was filled with Water); which was raised again by pumping out the Water, and the same was as often put down and raised again, by letting in and pumping out the Water, till it was fixed upon an exact Level; and when the same was emptied for the last Time, one of the Piers of the intended Bridge was therein erected; which being finished, the Sides of the said Case were taken from their Bottom, and applied to another, to erect a second Pier on, and then to others, till the whole Number, as appear in the fine Draught hereunto annexed.

This Bridge is allowed to be one of the finest in the World: It is built in a neat and elegant Taste, and with such Simplicity and Grandeur, that whether viewed from the Water, or by the Passenger who walks over it, it fills the Mind with an agreeable Surprise. The Semi-octangular Towers which form the Recesses of the Foot-way, the Manner of placing the Lamps, and the Height of the Balustrade, are at once the most beautiful, and in every other Respect, the best contrived.

It is forty-four Feet wide; a commodious Foot-way is allowed for Passengers, about seven Feet broad on each Side, raised above the Road allowed for Carriages, and paved with broad *Moor* Stones, while the Space left between them is sufficient to admit three Carriages, and two Horses to go a-breast without the least Danger.

From Wharf to Wharf, its Extent is 1223 Feet, which is above 300 Feet wider than the same River at *London-bridge*.

The free Water-way, under the Arches of this Bridge, is 870 Feet, which is more than four times as much as the free Water-way between the Sterlings of *London-bridge*; which, together with the Gentleness of the Stream, are the chief Reasons why no sensible Fall of Water can ever stop, or in the least endanger the smallest Boats, in their Passage through the Arches.

It consists of fourteen Piers, thirteen large, and two small Arches, all semi-circular, and two Abutments.

The Length of every Pier is about seventy Feet from Point to Point, and each End terminated with a saliant Right-Angle against either Stream.

The two middle Piers are each seventeen Feet wide at the Springing of the Arches, and contain 3000 cube Feet, or near 200 Tons of solid Stone; and the others decrease in Breadth, equally on each Side by one Foot; so that the two next to the largest are each sixteen Feet wide; and so on to the two least on each Side, which are 12 Feet wide at the Springing of the Arches.

Each of these Piers are four Feet wider at their Foundation, than at the Top; and each of them is laid on a strong Bed of Timber, of the same Shape as the Pier, about eighty Feet long, twenty-eight Feet wide, and two Feet thick.

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The Value of 40,000*l.* is computed to be always under Water, in Stone and other Materials. And here it may not be improper to observe, that the Caisson on which the first Pier was sunk, contained 150 Loads of Timber; for it is a Precaution used in most heavy Buildings, to lay their Foundation on Planks, or Beds of Timber, which (if found when laid, and always kept wet) will not only remain sound, but grow harder by Time.

The Depths or Heights of every Pier are different; but none of them have their Foundations laid at a less Depth than five Feet under the Bed of the River, and none at a greater Depth than fourteen Feet under the said Bed. This difference is occasioned by the Nature and Position of the Ground; for though the Foundations of all the Piers and Abutments are laid in a hard Bed of Gravel (which by boring was found to grow harder, the deeper it was bored into) yet this Bed of Gravel lies much lower, and is more difficult to come at on the *Surry* Side, than on the *Westminster* Side.

All the Piers are built the same in the Inside, as on the Outside, of solid *Portland* Block Stones, none less than one Ton, or twenty Hundred Weight, unless here and there a smaller called a Closer, placed between four other larger Stones; but most of them are two or three Tons Weight, and several four or five Tons. All the Stones are set in (and their Joints filled with) a Cement called *Dutch Tarris*, and they are besides fastened together with Iron Cramps run in with Lead, and so placed that none of those Cramps can be seen, or ever be affected by the Water.

All the Arches of *Westminster-bridge* are semi-circular, that Form being one of the strongest, and the best adapted for Dispatch in Building.

They all spring from about two Feet above Low-water-mark, and from no higher; which renders the Bridge much stronger than if the Arches sprung from taller Piers, besides the Saving of a great Quantity of Materials and Workmanship.

The middle Arch is seventy-six Feet wide, and the others decrease in Width equally on each Side by four Feet; so that the two next to the middle Arch are seventy-two Feet wide; and so on to the least of the large Arches, which are each fifty-two Feet wide. As to the two small ones close in Shore to the Abutments, they are each about twenty-five Feet wide.

The Soffit of every Arch is turned and built quite through the same as in the Fronts, with large *Portland* Blocks; over which is built (bonded in with the *Portland*) another Arch of *Purbeck* Stone, four or five times thicker on the Reins than over the Key, so calculated and built, that by the help of this secondary Arch, together with the incumbent Load of Materials, all the Parts of every Arch are in Equilibrio: So that each Arch can stand single, without affecting, or being affected by, any of the other Arches.

Moreover, between every two Arches a Drain is managed to carry off the Water and Filth, which in Time might penetrate and accumulate in those Places, to the great Detriment of the Arches. Some Bridges having been ruined for want of this Precaution; which should be observed in all considerable Stone or Brick Bridges: And yet (as far as I have been able to learn) it has been always omitted.

Lastly, just above and below each Abutment, there are large and commodious Flights of *Moor* Stone Steps, for the shipping and landing of Goods and Passengers.

Now this Bridge is finished, there is not perhaps another in the whole World that can be



compared to it: All the Piers are laid at a considerable Depth under the Bed of the River, in a hard Bed of Gravel, which never requires Piling, it being, after Rock, the best Sort of Foundation; whereas the usual Method of building Stone or Brick Bridges over large tide Rivers, is to build them upon Stilts; that is, driving Piles in the Bed of the River, sawing their Heads at Low-water-mark, and often above; then laying some Planks, to erect the Piers thereon. Such are the Foundations of *London* and *Rocheſter* Bridges, and of a great many others in *Great-Britain*, as well as abroad.

The Materials are the best four Kinds of Stone (for the ſeveral Uſes to which they are employed) that can be had in *London*; and they are all, not only very durable, but ſome of the heaviest in *England*, ſome Kinds of Marble only excepted. And the Size and Diſpoſition of thoſe Materials are ſuch, that there is no falſe Bearing, or ſo much as a falſe Joint, in the whole Bridge; ſo that every Part is fully and properly ſupported; and whatever ought to be of one Stone, is not made of ſeveral ſmall ones, as is but too common in other Buildings.

Instead of Chalk, ſmall Stones, or Rubbiſh, with which the Infides of moſt Buildings are filled, the Piers are entirely built with ſolid Blocks of *Portland*, and ſecured as I have explained above: And in building the Arches, ſuch Precautions have been uſed as have been ſcarcely ever before obſerved, ſuch as building them quite through with the ſame Sort of large Stones as in the Fronts, and thus deſtroying their lateral Preſſures by a proper Diſpoſition of the Materials in, between, and over theſe Arches.

Nothing is more common in the Conſtruction of Bridges, than for ſome of the Piers to ſink, or at leaſt ſo far give way, as to occaſion the Neceſſity of rebuilding ſome of them even before the Fabrick is paſſable; this has been the Caſe of one of the Piers of *Weſtmiſter* Bridge; which, by ſinking, damaged the Arch to which it belonged, ſo much, that the Commiſſioners thought fit to have it pulled down; when by laying prodigious Weights on the lower Part of the Pier, the Foundation was ſettled and ſet to rights, in ſuch a manner as to render it completely ſecure from all Accidents of the like kind for the future. This Miſfortune happening in 1747, when this noble Structure was almoſt completed, prevented its being finiſhed before the tenth of *November*. When the laſt Stone was laid by *Thomas Lediard*, Eſq; in the Preſence of ſeveral of the Commiſſioners; and on the ſeventeenth, at about twelve at Night, it was opened by a Proceſſion of ſeveral Gentlemen of that City, the chief Artificers of that Work, and a Crowd of Spectators, preceded by Trumpets, Kettle-drums, &c. and Guns firing during the Ceremony.

As to the Time that has been employed in erecting this magnificent Bridge, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that the Ballaſt-men having dug the Foundation of the firſt Pier to the Depth of five Feet under the Bed of the River, levelled it, and kept it level by a proper Incloſure of ſtrong Piles, and the Caiſſon being brought over the Place where it was to be ſunk; on the twenty-ninth of *January*, 1738-9, the firſt Stone of the *Western* middle Pier was laid by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Pembroke*: So that the noble Structure was completed in eleven Years and nine Months; a very ſhort Period, conſidering the vaſtneſs of the Undertaking, the prodigious Quantity of Stone made uſe of, hewn out of the Quarry, and brought by Sea, the Interruptions of Winter, the Damage frequently done by the Ice to the Piling and Scaffolding, and the unavoidable Interruption occaſioned twice a Day by the Tide, which, for two Years, reduced the Time of Labour to five Hours a Day.

*An Account of the ſeveral Sums, played for and loſt, or abſolutely granted, for building this Bridge, and procuring the ſeveral Conveniencies requiſite thereto.*

|                | £.      |
|----------------|---------|
| Lottery 1737 — | 100,000 |
| Lottery 1738 — | 48,750  |
| Lottery 1739 — | 48,750  |
| Granted 1741 — | 20,000  |
| 1742 —         | 20,000  |
| 1743 —         | 25,000  |
| 1744 —         | 15,000  |
| 1745 —         | 25,000  |
| 1746 —         | 25,000  |
| 1747 —         | 30,000  |
| 1748 —         | 20,000  |
| 1749 —         | 12,000  |
|                | <hr/>   |
|                | 389,500 |

A Guard, conſiſting of twelve Watchmen, is appointed for the Security of the Paſſage over this Bridge. They are to be upon Duty from the Cloſe of Day every Night, till the Opening of the next Morning. We walk the publick Streets with ſo much danger in thoſe Hours, that this Proviſion was extremely neceſſary upon a Bridge of ſo great Length, which is not to be transformed into a Street. The Recesses over each Pier, which are built in the Form of Alcoves, and deſigned as Places of Shelter in bad Weather, of Retirement in caſe of an accidental Danger or Difficulty in the Paſſage, might have otherwiſe ſerved for Places of Ambuſh for Robbers and Cut-throats; though indeed even theſe Occupations, which thrive ſo much in our Time, could not have been followed here without Hazard, as there is no way of eſcaping but at the two Ends of the Bridge.

## BOOK VIII.

*Containing an Account of the Ancient and Preſent State of the ſeveral Pariſhes and Liberties in the County of Middleſex within the Bill of Mortality, with an ample Deſcription of the Remarkables now therein.*

THE ſeveral Pariſhes and Liberties within this Diſtrict being independent of one another, they have neither a general Hiſtory, or common Government thereunto belonging; therefore, as both their Hiſtories and

Governments are ſeparate, I ſhall ſeverally treat of them in alphabetical Order.

*Chriſt's Church, Spittle-fields.*

This Pariſh, which is a Rectory, ſituate in the Hundred of *Oſulſton*, was (till the Year 1728)

Part





*The North West Prospect of Christ Church in Spittlefields.*

B. Cole sculp.



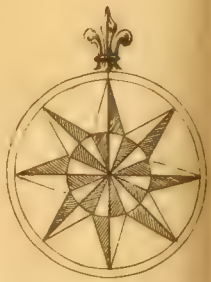








A  
*New and Accurate SURVEY*  
 of the PARISHES  
 of  
*St. Andrews Holbourn, without the Freedom*  
*St. George Queen Square, St. James Clerkenwell*  
*St. Luke Old Street, St. Mary Islington*  
 AND  
*The Charterhouse Liberty*





A& Parl. 2 Geo. II. Part of the Parish of *St. Dunstan's, Stepney*, denominated *Spittle-fields Hamlet*; which being, by an Act of Parliament of the same Year, constituted a separate Parish, it became in all Respects distinct and independent on that of *Stepney*, as if it never had belonged to the same.

A& Parl. 9 Anne. The Church of this Parish, which is situate on the South Side of *Church-street*, is one of the fifty New Churches appointed by Act of Parliament, (in the Year 1710,) to be erected in the Suburbs of the City of *London*; the Foundation whereof being laid Anno 1723, and the Fabrick finished Anno 1729, it was consecrated on the fifth of July, in the same Year; and towards the Maintenance of its Rector and his Successors, the Parliament granted the Sum of three thousand Pounds, to be laid out in a Purchase of Lands, Tenements, &c. in Fee Simple. And as a further Provision for the said Rector and his Successors, the Church-wardens are by the said Act appointed to pay to him yearly by quarterly Payments the Sum of one hundred and twenty-five Pounds, to be raised by Burial Fees; for which Purpose, the Disposal of the Burial Ground and Parish Vaults are vested in the Vestry (exclusive of the Rector); who, with the Consent of the Bishop are empowered to appoint such Fees for Burials, as shall not exceed thirty Shillings, nor less than two; and also to make Rates for Leave to make Vaults, lay down Grave Stones, and erect sepulchral Monuments.

Ibid. And for the better securing the Payment of the said Sum of one hundred and twenty-five Pounds to the Rector and his Successors, it is enacted, That on default of Payment, the Rector, for the more easy Recovery of the same, may apply to two, or more Justices of the Peace of the County of *Middlesex*; who, upon Oath made of the Sum or Sums in Arrear, may compel such Defaulters, by Distress and Sale of their Goods; and if such Distress cannot be had to satisfy such Arrears, then the succeeding Church-wardens to be responsible for the same. It was likewise ordained, by the said Authority, That the Rector should receive no Surplice Fees for Burials, unless he were desired to perform the Funeral Obsequies in the Church, in Presence of the Corps; and then, only such Fees, as should for that Purpose be settled by the Vestry, with Consent of the Bishop.

A& Parl. 2 Geor. II. It was also by the same Authority enacted, That the Rectory shall not be held in Commendam, and that all Licences and Dispensations, for that Purpose, are declared void and of no Effect. It was likewise constituted and appointed, That the Vestry should consist of the Rector, Church-wardens, Overseers of the Poor, and all other Persons who have served, or fined for the Office of Church-warden, or Overseer of the Poor, as long as they shall respectively continue Householders in the Parish; and who from Time to Time are empowered to nominate a Lecturer, Church-wardens, Sidesmen, Parish-clerk, and other Parish Officers; and as Occasion shall be, to remove and discharge the Sexton, Grave-diggers, and other inferior Servants belonging to the Church.

This Parish, as already mentioned, being taken out of that of *Stepney*, the Advowson of it, as well as that, belongs to the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall* and College of *Brazen-nose* in *Oxford*.

Here is only one perpetual Donation, given by *Prisca Coborne*, of six Pounds per Ann. Here are no Monumental Inscriptions worthy of Notice.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry, as already observed, is neither select, nor general, all Persons being admitted that have served, or fined, either for Church-warden,

or Overseer of the Poor; two Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, nine Headboroughs, four Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Ashes for one Year, the Sum of two hundred and seventy Pounds; two Beadles, seventeen Watchmen, two thousand two hundred and forty-four Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Western Part of this Parish (wherein are situate the several Streets, Lanes, Markets, &c. between *Crispin-street* and *Brick-lane*) was formerly a large Inclosure denominated *Lollefwoert Field*; and afterwards, from its Vicinity to *St. Mary's Hospital*, or *Spittle*, called *Spittle-field*. See *Bishopsgate Ward*.

The chief Things remarkable in this Parish at present, are, That most of the Inhabitants are either *French*, or of *French* Extraction; who, together with the *English*, are chiefly employed in the filken Manufacture; a stately Church; an *English* Chapel; a Quakers, and four *French* Meeting-houses; two Charity-schools; two *English*, and two *French* Alms-houses; with a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor.

N. B. This Parish, being an ancient Hamlet of the Parish of *Stepney*, has a Right to place an Alms-woman in one of the eight Apartments in the new Alms-houses situate close to the South Side of *Bow-road* facing the Parsonage House.

Glass-house Liberty.

This Liberty is that Part of the Parish of *St. Botolph, Aldersgate* which is situate in *Pickax* and *Goswell* Streets, in the County of *Middlesex*, and Hundred of *Osulston*; and is denominated from a Glass-house, which anciently stood here. Till of late, there was but one Government in the Parish; but the Poor of this Liberty having increased considerably, occasioned the City Liberty to separate from them, and each to maintain its own Poor.

Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

Two Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, one Scavenger, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Dust for one Year, the Sum of twenty Pounds; one Beadle, three Watchmen, one hundred and sixty Houses.

The Remarkables in this Liberty at present, are, Part of *Charterhouse-square*, an Anabaptist Meeting-house, and a Work house for the Reception of the Poor.

High-Holbourn Liberty.

This Liberty, which is situate without the Bars of the City of *London*, is one of the two Liberties in the County of *Middlesex*, and hundred of *Osulston*, belonging to the Parish of *St. Andrew, Holbourn*; though by its separate Government, (exclusive of that of the Church) it acts in all Respects, as if independent.

Donations per Annum.

|                                            |   |    |    |   |                    |
|--------------------------------------------|---|----|----|---|--------------------|
| Lady Hatton                                | — | 10 | 0  | 0 | Lib. Acc.<br>Book. |
| Mr. Roper                                  | — | 5  | 0  | 0 |                    |
| Lewis Owen                                 | — | 7  | 16 | 0 |                    |
| 1676, Leonard Street                       | — | 5  | 0  | 0 |                    |
| 1678, Mr. Blunt                            | — | 10 | 0  | 0 |                    |
| Mr. Hartop                                 | — | 2  | 0  | 0 |                    |
| By a Moiety of Gifts from the City Liberty | — | 27 | 5  | 2 |                    |

Officers, &c. in this Liberty.

One Church-warden, seven Overseers of the Poor, three Constables, three Headboroughs, eight Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes of this Liberty and the Parish of *St. George, Queen's-square*, for one Year, the Sum of seven hundred Pounds;



Pounds; two Beadles, seventeen Watchmen, eighteen hundred and sixty-three Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.*

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Just without *Holbourn-bar*, on the South Side of *Middle-row*, anciently stood a Monastery, belonging to the *Knights Templars*. See *Farringdon Ward without*.

Ibid.

Adjoining to this Convent, on the West, was situate the Bishop of *Lincoln's* City Mansion, founded by *Robert de Curars*, Bishop of that See about the Year 1147. This Edifice since coming to the Earls of *Southampton*, it was taken down, and on the Site thereof erected the Streets denominated *Southampton Buildings*.

Ibid.

And in *Chancery-lane*, where the ancient Part of *Lincoln's-Inn* is situate, formerly stood the Monastery of *Black Friars*; which was founded about the Year 1222, and wherein was held Anno 1250, a general Convention of the Order from all Parts, consisting of four hundred Members; who having no Possessions of their own, were sumptuously entertained by the King, Queen, Bishops, Abbots, &c. during their Convocation. But the Prior and Monks removing some Time after, to a more convenient and spacious new Edifice, erected for them in the City (still denominated *Black-friars*) of *London*, the old House was by *Edward the First*, Anno 1288, given to *Henry Earl of Lincoln*, from whom the present Inn of Court is denominated.

But the greatest Antiquity in this Liberty, is, the Manor of *Portpool*, (a Prebend of *St. Paul's Cathedral of London*) so denominated, as it is thought, from its Neighbourhood to a Pool and Place where the great *Roman Military Way*, called *Watling-street*, was intersected by that of *Old-street*, another *Roman Way*, which led from East to West.

Dugd. Or.  
Jurid.

The Capital Messuage belonging to this Manor stood were *Gray's-Inn* at present is situate; and the only Part thereof that still remains, is the Chapel. This Manor at last coming to the noble Family of *Gray of Wilton*, the Manor House received the Appellation of *Gray's-Inn*; which was some Time after, in the Reign of *Edward the Third*, demised to certain Students of the Law, by that Name. But the Prior and Monks of *Shene* having obtained a Licence to purchase in Mortmain, Lands, to the Amount of one hundred Pounds *per Annum*, they purchased the Manor of *Portpool*, and demis'd *Gray's-Inn*, the Mansion-house thereof, to certain Students of the Law, for the yearly Rent of six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence; in whom and their Successors it continued till the general Suppression of Monasteries by *Henry the Eighth*; who in the Year 1541, granted the same to the then Students of Law, in Fee-Farm, at the aforesaid Rent.

The Remarkables, at present, are, an Inn of Court, and two of Chancery; a Market, denominated from the Lord *Brook's* City Mansion, at the North-west Angle thereof; two Chapels; an Anabaptist Meeting; a publick Walk; an Alms-house, a Bagnio, a Tennis-court, and a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor.

*Norton-Falgate Liberty.*

This, which is an extra-parochial Liberty, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* in *London*, is situate at the North End of *Bishopsgate-street* without, in the County of *Middlesex*, and Hundred of *Osulston*; but when, by whom, or on what Occasion so denominated, I cannot learn.

*Officers, &c. in this Liberty.*

Two Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, one Scavenger, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Dust for one Year, the Sum of forty Pounds; three Head-

hundred and sixty-one Houses. Here is a Charity School.

*ROLLS Liberty.*

This District consists of that Part of the Parish of *St. Dunstan's in the West*, which lies in the County of *Middlesex*; and is so denominated from the great Repository of the modern publick Rolls, or Records of the Kindom, kept in the Chapel thereof.

*Donations, per Annum.*

|             |   |   |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Grubham | — | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Baldwin | — | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Bell    | — | 1 | 0 | 0 |

*Officers, &c. in this Liberty.*

Two Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, three Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Dust for one Year, the Sum of forty-six Pounds; one Beadle, four Watchmen, two hundred and ninety-one Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.*

The Mansion-house of the Master of the Rolls was anciently the Residence of an eminent Jew. This building becoming very ruinous, it was lately rebuilt in a very magnificent Manner, by the late Master of the Rolls. See *Farringdon Ward without*.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Opposite this House, on the West Side of *Chancery-lane*, stood the City Mansion of the Prior of *Neckton-park*, in *Lincolnshire*, denominated *Herefleet-Inn*, in place whereof, at present is situate the Six Clerks Office. A little higher on the same Side of the Lane, anciently stood the Bishop of *Chichester's* House, (the Name of which is still preserved in *Bishop's-court* and *Chichester-rents*) which having escheated to *Henry the Third*, he granted it to *Ralph Nevil*, Bishop of that See, and High Chancellor of *England*; who devising the same to his Successors in Fee, they still continue possessed of the Site thereof; whereon is erected a Number of Houses.

Ibid.

The Remarkables in this Liberty, at present, are, the Chapel wherein the Rolls are deposited, the Six Clerks Office, the Curfitors Office, an Inn of Chancery, and a Bagnio.

*Saffron-Hill Liberty.*

This District, which originally was a Village, is one of the two Out-Liberties in the County of *Middlesex*, and hundred of *Osulston*, belonging to the Parish of *St. Andrew* in *Holbourn*. This Liberty has a Church-warden not above once in six or seven Years.

Bo. Nam.  
Par.

*Donations, per Annum.*

|                 |   |    |    |   |
|-----------------|---|----|----|---|
| The Lady Hatton | — | 10 | 0  | 0 |
| Mr. Hartop      | — | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| Mrs. Palmer     | — | 6  | 13 | 4 |

*Officers, &c. in this Liberty.*

Two Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, two Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who paid the Raker for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Ashes for one Year, the Sum of one hundred Pounds; one Beadle, thirteen Watchmen, seven hundred and ninety-one Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.*

The chief Antiquity in this District, is, the ancient Manor-house of *Holbourn*; which, together with the Manor, *William de Luda*, Bishop of *Ely*, in the Year 1297, devised, for the Use of his Successors in that See; upon Condition, that his immediate Successor should give the Sum of one thousand Marks, as a Fund for the Maintenance of three Chaplains, to officiate in the Chapel of the said House. See *Farringdon Ward without*.

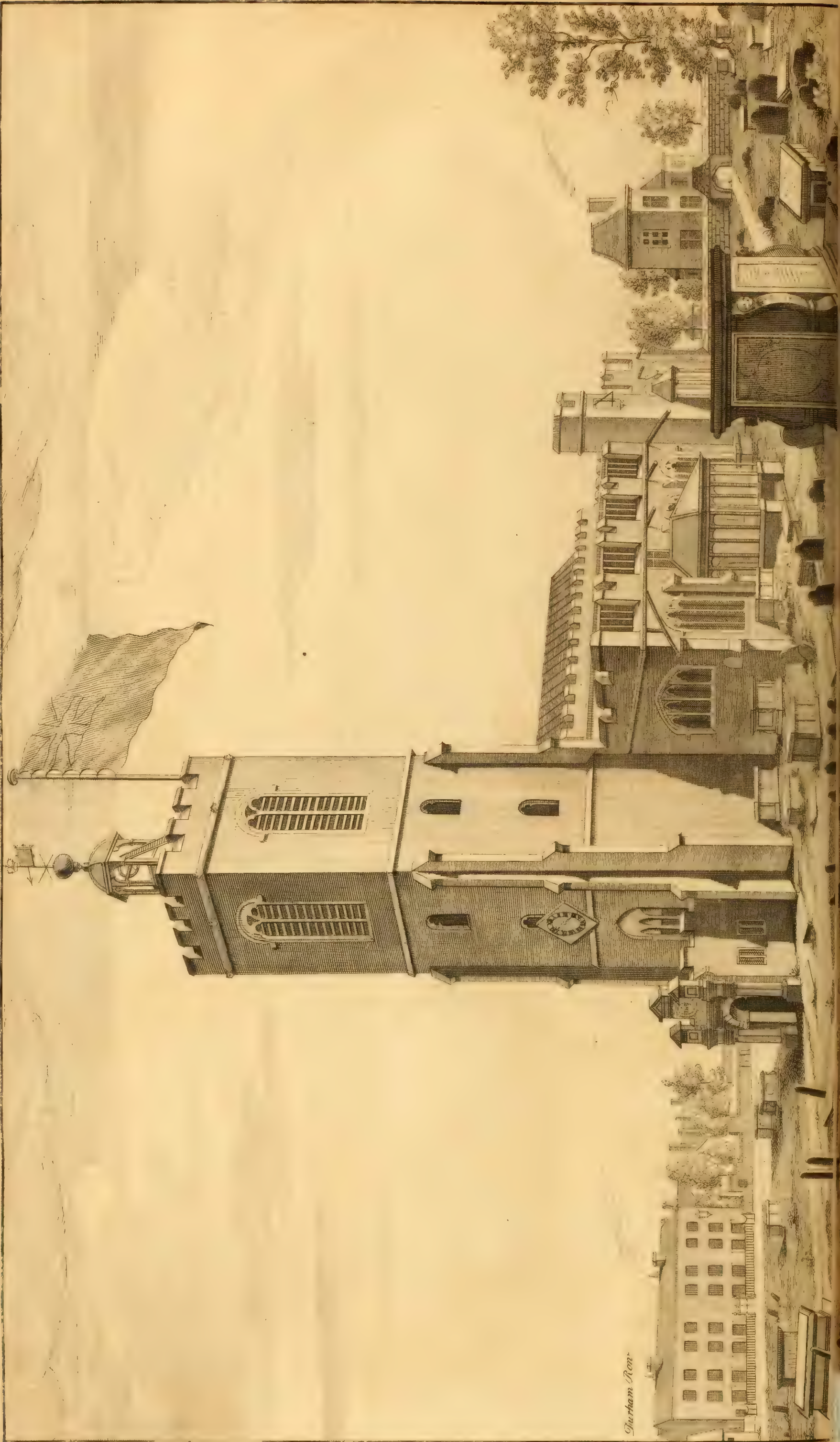
Godw.  
de Praeful.

Things









Durham Row



Things remarkable at present, are, the said *Ely* House with its Chapel, a Presbyterian Meeting-house, two Charity-schools, and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

*St. ANNE's, Limehouse.*

The Parish of *St. Dunstan's, Stepney*, having increased to such a Degree, both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, the Village of *Limehouse* was thereby joined to the main Pile of Buildings which compose this vast City; wherefore it was resolved to erect a Church therein, for the Convenience of the People in the Performance of their religious Duties. Pursuant to this Resolution, one of the fifty new Churches (appointed to be erected within the Bill of Mortality, by Act of Parliament, *Anno 1710*.) was ordered to be built in this Place; and the Foundation thereof being laid in the Year 1712, the stately Edifice was finished *Anno 1724*. However, the Inhabitants of the Hamlet not applying to Parliament, to have the same erected into a Parish, until the Year 1729, the Church was not consecrated till the 12th of September, *Anno 1730*.

This Hamlet, and Part of that of *Ratcliff*, being by the same Authority constituted a Parish, it became in all Respects distinct from that of *Stepney*, as if it never had belonged to the same; other than that the said Part of *Ratcliff* Hamlet is only concerned in what regards the Church in this new Parish.

And towards the Support of the Rector of the Parish and his Successors, the Sum of three thousand five hundred Pounds was given by Parliament, to be laid out in Fee Simple. And as a farther Provision for the said Rector, the Church-Wardens are to pay him annually the Sum of sixty Pounds, to be raised by Burial Fees; for which Purpose the Right of Disposal of all the Burial-grounds and Vaults, belonging to the Parish, are vested in the Vestry, exclusive of the Rector; and who, with the Consent of the Bishop, are empowered to appoint such Fees for Burials, as shall not exceed thirty Shillings, nor less than two; and to set such Rates, for Leave to make Vaults, lay down Grave-stones, and erect Monuments.

Ibid. And for the better securing the Payment of the above-mentioned sixty Pounds to the Rector, it is, by the same Authority, enacted, That on default of Payment, the Rector, for the more easy Recovery of the same, may apply to two, or more Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*; who, upon Oath made of the Sum, or Sums in Arrear, may compel such Defaulters by Distress and Sale of the Offenders Goods; and if Distress cannot be had, to satisfy such Arrears, the succeeding Church-wardens to be responsible for the same.

Ibid. It was also ordained, That the Rector should not receive any Surplice Fees for Burials, unless he was desired to perform the Funeral Rites in the Church, in Presence of the Corps; and then only such Fees, as should for that Purpose be settled by the Vestry, with Consent of the Bishop. And it was ordained, that the Rectory shall not be held in *Commendam*; and that all Licences and Dispensations for that Purpose are declared void, and of none Effect. However, it is held by the present Rector of *Stepney*.

Ibid. It was also ordained, That the Vestry shall consist of the Rector, Church-wardens, Overseers of the Poor, and all such Persons as shall pay twelve Shillings, or more, to the Relief of the Poor; who, from Time to Time, are empowered to nominate a Lecturer, Church-wardens, Sidesmen, Parish-Clerk, and all other Parish Officers; and, as Occasion shall be, to remove and discharge the Sexton, Grave-digger, and other inferior Servants in and about the Church.

No. 114.

This Church is situate on the North Side of *Limehouse*; and as the Parish thereunto belonging is a Rectory, taken out of the Parish of *Stepney*, the Advowson of this, as well as that, belongs to the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall* and College of *Brazen-nose*, in *Oxford*.

The Rector pays neither First-fruits, Tenths, Procurations, or other Disbursements on account the Cure.

*Donations, per Annum.*

|                                 |   |    |   |   |           |
|---------------------------------|---|----|---|---|-----------|
| 1669, Capt. William Curris      | — | 20 | 0 | 0 | Don. Book |
| 1632, William Geer              | — | 5  | 0 | 0 |           |
| 1671, Capt. Edward Johnson      | — | 9  | 0 | 0 |           |
| 1698, John Pemel                | — | 4  | 0 | 0 |           |
| 1733, Prijsa Coborne            | — | 33 | 0 | 0 |           |
| 1733, Capt. James Cook, a House |   | 0  | 0 | 0 |           |

This Parish, as an old Hamlet of *Stepney*, has a right to one of the Alms-houses at *Bow* lately founded.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

Two Church-wardens, two Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, four Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Ashes for one Year, the Sum of forty Pounds; two Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, one Watchman, twelve hundred and sixty-two Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

*Limehouse*, which is one of the *Tower* Hamlets, situate in the County of *Middlesex*, and Hundred of *Osulston*, was anciently a Village above two Miles distant from the City of *London*, though at present conjoined by a continued Chain of Buildings.

The Appellation of *Limehouse* is a Corruption of *Limehurst*; which, by its *Saxon* Termination, I take to imply a Grove of Lime Trees; which, according to *Stow*, anciently abounded in this Neighbourhood.

The Remarkables at present, are, the stately Church, a Presbyterian and an Anabaptist Meeting House, two Docks for Ship-building, a Draw-bridge in *Ratcliffe* narrow Street, three Ports, or Stairs for Passengers to take Water at; a Horse-ferry, newly erected by Act of Parliament, in the narrow Street aforesaid. And a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor.

*St. DUNSTAN's, Stepney.*

When, or by whom this Church was founded, I cannot learn: However, it was at first dedicated to all Saints, and named *Ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum*; If so, its Foundation is owing to the Saxons; which is much corroborated by *Stepney's* being a Manor in the Conqueror's Time. That it is of considerable Antiquity is evident, by the Will of *Eustace*, Bishop of *London*, *Anno 1228*, wherein he bequeathed certain Lands in this Parish to the Dean and Canons of *St. Paul's*, reserving only five Marks per Annum, for the Maintenance of a Priest, daily to celebrate the Divine Offices for the Health of his Soul. But it does not appear when it took the Name of *St. Dunstan*.

To this Church, which is situate on the East Side of *Stepney* Town, belong both a Rectory and Vicarage; the former whereof, being a *Sine Cure*, was in the Collation of the Bishop of *London*, (and the latter in the Gift of the Rector) until the 12th of April, *Anno 1551*, when *Nicholas Ridley*, Bishop of that See, granted the Manor of *Stepney*, and the Advowson of its Church, to *Edward* the Sixth; who, by his Letters Patent, of the 16th of the said Month and Year, granted the same to Sir *Tho. Wentworth*, Lord Chamberlain of his Household, to be held in Chief, by the Service of the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee. But the Advowson being since purchased by the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall* and College of *Brazen-nose* in *Oxford*, the Presentation is in them; and the said Principal and Scholars did, from Time to

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Dug. Hist.  
St. Paul.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Act Parl.  
2Geor II.



Time, to the Year 1744, present two Persons (in lieu of a Rector and Vicar) to this Rectory and Vicarage, by the Names of the Portionists of *Ratcliff* and *Spittle-fields*; when, by dismembering the Hamlet of *Bethnal-green* from it, erected into a new Parish by Act of Parliament, *Stepney* became possessed only by one Rector for the future.

This being at present a Rectory impropriate, the Principal and Scholars afore said receive the Great Tithes; and the Incumbent, for his Support, the small, *Easter-Offerings*, Garden Pennies, and Surplice Fees; which are very considerable.

This Parish has been so productive of Buildings as not only to produce the Parishes of *St. Mary Stratford-Bow*, *St. Mary Whitechapel*, *St. John's at Wapping*, *St. Paul's Shadwell*, *St. George's Ratcliff-highway*, *Christ's Church Spittle-fields*, *St. Anne's Limehouse*, and *St. Matthew's Bethnal-green*; but it still remains one of the largest Parishes within the Bill of Mortality, and contains the Hamlets of *Ratcliff*, *Mile-end Old* and *New Towns*, and *Poplar*.

#### *Mile-end New Town Hamlet.*

*Officers, &c. in this Hamlet.*

One Church-warden, one Overseer of the Poor, one Constable, three Headboroughs, one Scavenger, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Ashes, for one Year, the Sum of fifteen Pounds; one Beadle, three Watchmen, three hundred and ninety-three Houses. This Hamlet is intitled to one of the Alms-houses at *Bow* afore said.

#### *Mile-end Old Town Hamlet.*

*Donations per Annum.*

|                          |   |    |   |   |
|--------------------------|---|----|---|---|
| <i>Edward Owen</i>       | — | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Capt. John Curtis</i> | — | 3  | 0 | 0 |

*Officers, &c. in this Hamlet.*

One Church-warden, one Overseer of the Poor, one Constable, five Headboroughs, two Surveyors of the Highways; one Beadle; three Watchmen; four hundred and six Houses.

This Hamlet is intitled to one of the Alms-houses at *Bow* afore said.

#### *Poplar Hamlet.*

*Donations per Annum.*

|                                                                                             |   |    |    |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|---|
| By <i>Capt. John Crouthers</i>                                                              | — | 10 | 0  | 0 |
| By <i>John West, Anno 1665</i>                                                              | — | 12 | 0  | 0 |
| By <i>Capt. William Curtis, to this and the Hamlets of Limehouse, Ratcliff and Mile-end</i> | — | 60 | 0  | 0 |
| By <i>Mr. Tomlins, Anno 1676</i>                                                            | — | 1  | 10 | 0 |

*Officers, &c. belonging to this Hamlet.*

One Church-warden; two Overseers of the Poor; one Constable; six Headboroughs; two Surveyors of the Highways; one Beadle; one Watchman; four hundred and ninety-seven Houses. This Hamlet is intitled to one of the Alms-houses at *Bow* afore said.

#### *Ratcliff Hamlet.*

*Donations per Annum.*

|                                               |     |   |   |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| <i>Prisca Coborne, by Will, 30 Sep. 1701,</i> | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Mr. Henderson</i>                          | 3   | 0 | 0 |

*Officers, &c. belonging to this Hamlet.*

One Church-warden; two Overseers of the Poor; one Constable; five Headboroughs; two Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, for one Year, the Sum of eighty-five Pounds; one Beadle; three Watchmen. But three hundred and fifty two Houses being taken from this Hamlet, and added to the new Parish of *St. Anne, Limehouse*, the Number is thereby reduced to thirteen hundred and eighty-three. This Hamlet is intitled to one of the Alms-houses at *Bow* afore said.

*The Monumental Inscriptions which are of greatest Note in the Church and Church-yard at Stepney.*

On a brass Monument in the Chancel:

Here under lieth buried *Nicholas Gibson*, Citizen

and Grocer of *London*, and *Avis* his Wife, who were Founders of the Free School at *Ratcliffe*; and after she married with *Sir Anthony Knevit*, Knight, who lieth here buried also: Which *Nicholas* died the 23d of *September 1510*, and the Lady *Avis* died the third of *October 1554*, whose Souls, &c. Also *Henry Steward*, Lord *Darnley*, was here buried.

In the Church, on the S. Side of the Chancel, a marble Monument, of the *Corinthian* Order, adorned with Cherubims, &c. this Inscription:

D. O. M.

Here under was laid up the Body of *Sir Thomas Spert*, Knight, sometime Comptroller of the Navy to *K. Henry the VIII.* and both the first Founder and Master of the worthy Society, or Corporation of *Trinity House*. He lived enobled by his own Worth, and died the 8th of *September 1541*, to whose pious Memory the said Corporation has gratefully erected this Memorial:

Not that he needed Monument of Stone  
For his well-gotten Fame to rest upon;  
But this was rear'd to testify that he  
Lives in their Loves that yet surviving be:  
For unto Virtue, who first raised his Name,  
He left the Preservation of the same;  
And to Posterity remain it shall,  
When brass and marble Monuments do fall.

Learn for to die while thou hast Breath,  
So shalt thou live after thy Death.

*Anno Dom. 1622*, by the Company of the *Trinity House*, this Monument was erected 81 Years after the Decease of their Founder.

At the S.E. Corner of the Choir a spacious Marble Monument, of the *Tuscan* Order: This Inscription:

Sacræ Memoriae.

*Janæ Nevillæ Dethick, & Matronæ Religiosissimæ, Modestissimæ, omnibus qua corporis, qua Animi (dum vixit) dotibus ornatissimæ, Jesu Christi servæ devotissimæ, conjugii suæ fidelissimæ, amantissimæ. Quæ cum Viginti fere duos annos felicissimæ transfegerat Alexander Nevillus Armiger hoc nunquam inter morituri amoris sui Monumentum fieri testamento curavit, post quam annos ferè sexaginta novem vixerat vicessimo nono Novemb. 1606, placidissimè in Domino obdormivit.*

*Tobiah Worthington Alexandro Nevillo ex Testamento Solus Executor ipsius Mandato hoc Monumentum posuit.*

Here also these Arms: Or, five Eagles displayed in Saltier Sable. Likewise a Fess verrey Or and Gules between three Water Budgets is impaled with the said last Coat.

A small Monument on the S. Side the Chancel, with this Inscription:

Genero suo *Gulielmo Downtrey* quondam *Lincolniensis Hospitii Socio*, *Willielmi Dawtrey* *Suffexiæ Armigeri Filio & Hæredi*, viro ingenii acumine, mentis acie & non vulgari Municipium *Angliæ legum Scientia præcellenti*. *Richardus Stouley Armiger* hoc Amoris & Pietatis Symbolum posuit, Obiit 16, Octob, 1589.

On the N. Side of the Chancel, a spacious Marble Monument, of the *Ionic* Order, for *Sir Henry Collet*, Kt. twice Lord Mayor of *London*, free of the Company of *Mercers*, and Father to *Dr. John Collett*, sometime Dean of *St. Paul's*. Repaired by the Company of *Mercers*, in the Year 1605, and a second time *July 28, 1697*.

Here are these Arms: Sable on a Chevron ingraled between three Hinds trippant Argent as many Annulets of the First.

Also the Arms of the Dean of *St. Paul's*, i. e. Gules two Swords in Saltier Argent hilted Or, in Chief the Letter D. of the Third; this is impaled with the Coat last above said.

At



At the N. E. Corner of the Chancel a spacious Marble Monument, adorned with the carved Figure of a Man in Armour, and of a Woman, both in a kneeling Posture; for Captain *Michael Merrial* and *Clare* his Wife, and one in Memory of *Elizabeth Startute*, with her Image kneeling, dated 1620.

Under the two last a Monument for *John Brewster*, Esq; his Lady, dated 1596. And these Arms: Sable a Chevron Ermine between three Estoiles Argent; impaled with Sable a Chevron Ermine between three Lyons Heads erased Argent, a Chief Or.

On the N. Side of the Chancel a spacious Marble Monument, with this Inscription:

Here resteth the Body of *Robert Clarke*, Esq; Son of *Roger Clarke*, Esq; late Alderman of the City of *London*, a Man humble in Prosperity, and a liberal Distributer to the Poor, courteous and affable to all, an upright and just Dealer in this World, and a most religious Seeker of the World to come. He had to Wife *Margaretta*, Daughter to *John Langton*, Esq; sometime Governor of the *English* Company in *Sprucia*, under the King of *Polonia*, who lived together in great Love and Integrity, almost six Years; he had by her one only Daughter named *Frances*, who lived one Year and three Quarters, and here lies interred with her most dear and loving Father.

In whose Memory the said *Margaretta*, to express her true Love and Affection, hath caused this Monument to be erected. He died *May* 30, 1610, having lived 36 Years.

Here are these Arms: Barry of four Gules and Argent charged with three Bundles.

On a spacious white and veined Marble Monument, with Pediment and Entablature of the *Tuscan* Order, adorned with his carved Effigies, also the Figure of a Cupid holding a *Jacob's* Staff, and three Urns, with this Inscription:

Ne id nescias Lector D. Joannes Berry, Devoniensis Dignitate Equestri, Clarus Mari, tantum non Imperator de Rege & Patria, quod & Barbari norunt bene Meritus, Magnam ob res fortiter gestas adeptus Gloriam, Famæ Satur post multas Reportatas Victorias cum ab aliis vinci non potuit, Fatis cessit, 14 Feb. 1689. Baptizatus, 7 Jan. 1635.

Arms, Barry of six Or and Gules.

In the Church-yard are as follows:

On a Tomb Stone on the N. Side of the W. Portico, this Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of Mr. *Richard Weble*, Mariner, who departed this Life the 4th of *May*, 1694. Aged 23 Years.

Let not this World your Thoughts betray,  
But think upon your dying Day.

On a Grave Stone in the Foot-path, near the last, this Inscription:

Here lies the Body of *William Wheatly*, who departed this Life the 10th of *Nov.* 1683.  
Whoever treadeth on this Stone,

I pray you tread most neatly;

For underneath the same doth lye

Your honest Friend *William Wheatly*.

On a black Marble Tomb Stone a little Westward from the W. End of the Church this Inscription:

Here lieth interred the Body of *Mary*, Wife of Capt. *Malachi Simons*, Mariner, who departed this Life 29th of *June*, 1677.

Rest thou, whose Rest gives me a restless Life,

Because I've lost a kind and virtuous Wife:

I'll visit thee, and when I leave this Light,

Come spend my Time in the same Cell at Night.

Till then farewell; farewell! I cannot take

A final Leave until thy Ashes wake.

On a Grave Stone a little Westward from the West End of the Church.

Here lieth interred *Thomas Barker* (and *Elizabeth* his Wife, of *Lymehouse*) who being Lieutenant under Sir *Robert Holmes*, Commander of his Majesties Ship the *St. Michael*, lost his Life in the Engagement against the *Dutch*, the 28th Day of *May*, 1672. Fighting valiantly in Honour of his King and Country. Aged 28 Years.

Northward from the W. End, and near the Church; on a Grave Stone raised, this Inscription:

Here lieth precious sleeping Dust

Untill the Rising of the Just.

Heaven so great a Price it cost,

That not one Atome shall be lost;

But shall arise and cloathed be

In Blis and Immortality.

Containing the Body of Mr. *Thomas Gilson*, Minister, deceased *May* 6th, 1680. Also *Sarah* his Wife, *April*, and *Sarah Marlow* Grand-child, *July*, 1680.

On a Tomb Stone on the N. Side of the Church, these Inscriptions:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. *William Wilkes*, Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*, who departed this Life *Nov.* 21, 1700. Aged 37.

Here lieth the Body of she who was *Sarah Hartland*, who died *Dec.* 4, 1696. In the 25th Year of her Age.

Whose Heart too tender for to bear

From nearest Friends such Calumnies,

Receiv'd a Wound, and so she fell

To Death a mournful Sacrifice;

But did ascend in Peace and Joy

To him who did her Prayers hear,

And will as in the Noon-day light,

Her spotless Innocence declare.

And also here lieth the Body of *Alice Wilkes*, the Daughter of Mr. *William* and Mrs. *Sarah Wilkes*, who departed this Life the 25th of *June*, 1698. In the 9th Year of her Age.

Farewel dear Flower, no sooner came

Thy early Piety to bloome,

But Death hath cropt thy tender Bud

And laid thee in this mournful Tomb;

With her who like thee lay so near the Heart

As made it even Death itself to part.

With Patience he the Torment did endure,

But endless Love defin'd another Cure;

Think on't with Joy, here but his Body lies,

For *Wilkes* is fled and triumphs in the Skies.

On a Tomb on the N. Side of the Church, this Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of *Susanna Ell*, the Wife of *Richard Ell*, who departed this Life the 17th of *May*, 1643, aged 36 Years. Who had Issue by *Richard Ell*, two Sons, first *Richard*, the other not christened, and three Daughters, *Abigail*, *Sarah*, and *Hannah*.

To the pious Memory of *Susan Ell*.

To say an *Ell* lies here, ev'n that alone

Were Epitaph enough, no Brass, no Stone,

No glorious Tomb, no monumental Hearse,

No gilded Trophy, or Lamp-labour'd Verse,

Can dignifie her Grave or set it forth

Like the immortal Fame of her own Worth.

Then, Reader, fix not here but quit this Room,

And fly to *Abraham's* Bosom, there's her Tomb;

There rests her Soul, and for her other Parts

They are imbalm'd and lodg'd in good Men's Hearts.

A braver Monument of Stone or Lime

No Art can raise, for this shall out last Time.

On a Stone erected perpendicular on the N. Side of the Church, this Inscription:

*Elizabeth* the Wife of *John Carles* of this Parish, Cooper, who departed this Life the 4th Day of *April*, Anno Dom. 1696. Aged 29 Years.

She was modest, meek and good indeed;

Courteous to all, helpful to those in need;

A care-



A careful Mother, a most loving Wife;  
Calm was the End of this her well spent Life.  
Her Body here in Grave compos'd is,  
Her Soul now rests with Christ in endless Bliss.

A little Northward from the Church on a spacious Marble Tomb Stone, adorned with Cherubims, Voluta's, Fruit, Skeleton's Heads, done in Relievo, and these Arms:

A Cross Patty with a Crescent for a Difference, and the like for the Crest. This Inscription;

M. S.

Timothei Cruso Evangelii Ministri egregie fidelis, tam Eximia pietate quam proeclarâ Eruditione Ornati, Concionatoris ad persuadendum Compositi canori copiosi judicio subtili atque limato ingenio acerrimo, Industria incredibili, Conjugis amantissimi, Patris Clementissimi, Amici firmissimi, propter Lenitatem suis, propter singularem Humanitatem omnibus, jucundi qui Gregem Christi pascendo exaturando Vigiliis, Curis, Laboribus fractus.

Quod sui est Mortale Astmaticus deposuit & ad summi pastoris ædes Concionemque Beatorum Amhelans ascendit die Nov. 26, 1697. Ætat. suæ 41.

Here lieth the Body of *Nathaniel* and *Timothy Cruso*, lovely and pleasant in their Lives, and in their Deaths.

At the E. End of the Out-side of the Church a spacious fine white Marble Monument, against the Church-wall, adorned with a Cherub, Urn, Voluta's, Palm-branches, and these Arms; Paly of six Or and Azure, on a Bend Sable three Mullets of the First impaled with Azure an Annulet and Fish between two Bends Wavy Argent. This Inscription:

Here lieth interred the Body of Dame *Rebecca Berry*, the Wife of *Thomas Elton* of *Stratford Bow*, Gent. who departed this Life *April 26, 1696*. Aged 52,

Come Ladies, you that would appear  
Like Angels fair, come dress you here;  
Come dress you at this Marble Stone  
And make that humble Grace your own,  
Which once adorn'd as fair a Mind,  
As e're yet lodg'd in Womankind.  
So she was dress'd; whose humble Life  
Was free from Pride, was free from Strife.  
Free from all envious Brauls and Jars  
(Of human Life the civil Wars)  
These ne're disturb'd her peaceful Mind,  
Which still was gentle, still was kind.  
Her very Looks, her Garb, her Mien,  
Disclosed the humble Soul within.  
Trace her through every Scene of Life,  
View her as Widow, Virgin, Wife,  
Still the same humble she appears,  
The same in Youth, the same in Years;  
The same in low and high Estate,  
Ne're vex'd with this, ne're mov'd with that.  
Go, Ladies, now, and if you'd be  
As fair, as great, as good as she,  
Go learn of her Humility.

On a grey Marble Grave Stone, a little S. E. from the Church, this Inscription:

Here lies the Body of *Dr. Jeremy Butt*, late Physician of the College of *London*, who departed this Life the 5th of *March, 1694*, in the 47th Year of his Age: Waiting for a glorious Resurrection.

Southward from the East End of the Church, on a curious white Marble and Touch Monument, with Enrichments of Cherubims, Palm-branches, Mantling, &c. this Inscription:

*Sarah Martyn*, *Henrici Martyn*, Armigeri Uxor.

Hopefor Bendall Mercatoris & Johannæ Uxoris Filia. Eximia Pietate ac suavissimis moribus

Uxor, Mater, Filia, Nurus, Soror, omnibus Vitæ Officiis juxta Laudabilis. Obiit mortem idibus Feb. Anno 25. Ætat suæ salutis humanæ 1700.

Here are these Arms: On a Bend between two Cottises three Cinque-foiles

On a Marble Tomb Stone Southward from the Chancel, this Inscription.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Capt. *John Dunch*, who departed this Life *Nov. 25, 1696*, in the 67th Year of his Age.

Tho' *Boreas*' Blasts, and *Neptune*'s Waves,

Have toss'd me to and fro;

In spite of both, by God's Decree,

I harbour here below;

Where I do now at Anchor ride

With many of our Fleet,

Yet once again I must set sail,

Our Admiral Christ to meet.

On a grey Marble Tomb Stone, a pretty way Southward from the East End of the Church, this Inscription.

Here *Thomas Saffin* lyes interr'd, ah why!

Born in *New-England*, did in *London* dye;

Was the third Son of right begat upon

His Mother *Martha*, by his Father *John*.

Much favour'd by his Prince he'gan to be,

But nipt by Death at th' Age of twenty-three.

Fatal to him was that we Small-Pox name,

By which his Mother and two Brethren came

Also to breath their last, nine Years before,

And now have left their Father to deplore

The Loss of all his Children, with that Wife

Who was the Joy and Comfort of his Life.

Deceased *June 18, 1687*.

Also here are these Arms: Three Crescents, each summoned by an Estoile of eight Points, impaled with a Lyon Rampant, in Chief an Estoile of eight Rays surmounting a Crown Mural.

Close by this Tomb last mentioned, is a Grave Stone, having the following Acrostick of *James Bayly*, &c.

I nclos'd lyes hid as sacred Remains

A s e're was bound by th' King of Terror's Chains.

M after and Chaplain's Place he well did bear;

E ach threatening Wave astonish'd with his Pray'r,

S hrunk in his Head when pious *James* was there.

B ayly on Board the baffled Tempest flew

A s swift as Morning Sun exhales the Dew;

Y onder he comes, his joyful Men would cry,

L ower your Topsail, see the Master's by,

Y ou'd think when he was there some Angel nigh.

God gave him leave to breath his last on Shore;

And what was lent him by th' Almighty Power,

He safely did convey by trusty Friend,

Who strictly did perform the Donor's End;

And spread the Bounty of his liberal Hand,

Amongst his poor Relations; which Command

Bought the Deceased sure Title to the promis'd Land.

Born in *Landelph*, in the County of *Cornwall*.

Under a Stone pretty much Southward from the Church, was interred the Pilgrim (as the People there call him) having this Inscription on it:

Here remains all that was mortal of Mr. *Roger Crabb*, who entered into Eternity the 11th Day of *Septemb. 1680*, in the sixtieth Year of his Age.

Tread gently, Reader, near the Dust

Committed to this Tomb Stones trust;

For while 'twas Flesh it held a Guest

With universal Love possess;

A Soul that stem'd Opinion's try'd,

Did over Sects in triumph ride,

Yet separate from the giddy Croud

And Paths Tradition had allow'd.

Through good and ill Report he past

Oft censur'd, yet approv'd at last.

Wouldst



Wouldst thou his Religion know,  
In brief 'twas this: To all to do  
Just as he would be done unto.  
So in kind Nature's Laws he stood,  
A Temple undefiled with Blood,  
A friend to ev'ry thing was good.  
The rest Angels alone can fitly tell,  
Haste then to them, and him, and so farewell.

On a large Marble Tomb Stone, lately at the South-East Corner of the Church-yard, was this Inscription and Acrostick Verse, which is entirely destroyed.

Here lies the Body of *Christopher Henley*, late of *Ratcliff*; deceased *July 2, 1693*.

Conceal'd from Care, beneath this Marble lies  
His sacred Relicks, which again must rise;  
Remote from humane Discords unoppress'd,  
In their cold Urn his peaceful Ashes rest;  
Snatcht into Earth's dark Bosom, free from all  
Those Troubles which a mortal Life befall.  
O pious Reader! know his living just,  
Procures his quiet Slumbers in the Dust.  
His virtuous Deeds crown his unthinking Clay,  
Erect a Monument without Delay.  
Raising his Soul to everlasting Day.

His Wife and Children's Grief their Tears reveal,  
Each find their Loss too weighty to conceal.  
No unjust Act thro' his whole Race we find,  
Loving he liv'd, and just to all Mankind:  
Easie he sleeps till Heaven shall raise his Dust,  
Yielding his Soul to th' Mansions of the Just.

On another Grave Stone lying near the Tomb above (but not in the Ground) this Inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of *Mary Angel*, Widow, who departed this Life the 29th of *November 1693*. Aged 72 Years.

To say, an Angel here interr'd doth lye,  
May be thought strange, for Angels never dye.  
Indeed some fell from Heav'n to Hell,  
Are lost and rise no more:  
This only fell by Death to Earth,  
Not lost, but gone before.

Her Dust lodg'd here, her Soul perfect in Grace  
'Mongst Saints and Angels now hath took its Place.

A little Southward from the Church, on a spacious Marble Tomb Stone, this Inscription:

Here lye interred the Bodies of Capt. *Thomas Chevers*, who departed this Life, *Nov. 18, 1675*. Aged 44 Years.

And of *Ann Chevers* his Wife, who departed this Life, *Nov. 14, 1675*. Aged 34 Years.

And of *John Chevers* their Son, who departed this Life *Nov. 13, 1675*. Aged five Days.

Reader, consider well how poor a Span,  
And how uncertain is the Life of Man:  
Here lye the Husband, Wife, and Child, by Death  
All three in five Days Time depriv'd of Breath.  
The Child dies first, the Mother on the Morrow  
Follows, and then the Father dies with Sorrow.  
A Cæsar falls by many Wounds, well may  
Two Stabs at Heart the stoutest Captain slay.

Here are these Arms: Three Lions Rampant,  
impaled with on a Fess three Crescents,  
a Canton.

On a Tomb a little Northward from the last mentioned, this Inscription:

Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Mary Morley*, late Wife of Mr. *Daniel Morley*, of *Lyme-house*, who departed this Life, *Septemb. 12, 1700*. Aged 32 Years.

Stay, Reader, stand, and spend a Tear,  
And think of me who now lye here;  
And while you read the State of me,  
Thing on the Glass that runs for thee.

On a Marble Tomb Stone a little Southward from the Church, this Inscription:

No. 114.

Captain *Richard Matthew* was buried here *April 1665*, and his Daughter Mrs. *Elizabeth Marsh*, who died *April* the 13th 1695, late Wife of Mr. *John Marsh*, of *London*, Merchant.

Thus fled our Dear away, and with a Dove-like Mind,  
She like a Dove in Spirit, and so she was inclin'd,  
And left us here to mourn, we who are left behind.

On the North Side of the same Tomb in gold Letters on black, this Inscription:

H. S. E.

Quicquid mortale fuit Matthæi Mead, V. D. M. Honeſta inter Cattieuchlanos Familia Orti, à Pietate, Doctrina, Facundia, præclari.

Qui Affiduis & Insignibus laboribus, Patria, Religione, Libertate, invicto animo defunctus, Vita tandem & Laudis Satur, ad Coelitum Domum quam Diu optaverat lassus & anhelus placidissime ascendit; An. Ætat. suæ 70. 17 Kal. Novemb. MDCXCIX.

E. T.

Boni Civis, amantissimi Conjugis, optimi Patris, Theologi vere Christiani, Clarum reliquit posteris Exemplum.

On a grey Marble Tomb Stone just without the South Wall of the Church, the following Inscription:

Aspice

Respice Prospice

Under this Marble lieth the Body of *Susanna*, the beloved Wife of Mr. *Samuel Sambrook*, of *London*, Merchant, Daughter of Captain *Arnold Brown*, of this Parish, Esq; educated in all Virtues, adorned with all Graces, beloved of all that knew her. She studied to serve God, and to do Good; lived much desired, and died much lamented, *October 11. Ætat. suæ 18, 1672*.

By the South-West Portico, this following Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of *John Archer*, Son of *John Archer* of *Wapping*, Mariner, and of *Frances* his Wife, who departed this Life, *August 1681*. Aged seven Months.

Farewel, dear Gift, since God will have it so,  
'Tis Sin to murmur at his Will we know.

He lies asleep within this Bed

Until the Resurrection of the Dead.

On a Grave Stone a little South West from the Church:

Here lyeth the Body of *Joyce Rich*, Wife of *John Rich*, of this Parish who died *August 1679*, in the 74th Year of her Age: Also *Elizabeth Winter*, Daughter of *Joyce Rich*, who died in the Lord, *November* the 9th, 1687, in the 47th Year of her Age.

We two within the Grave do lye,

Where we do rest together

Untill the Lord shall us awake,

And from the Goats us sever.

Near the last this Inscription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of *Ann Bristan*, the beloved Wife of *Richard Bristan*, of *Lyme-house*; just and stedfast to the Doctrine and Discipline of the established Church, living beloved, and dying lamented by all that knew her.

She entered into Eternity the 14th of *April*, Anno Dom. 1694.

On a Stone a little South-Westward from the Church is inscribed:

Here lyes the Body of *Daniel Saul*, *Spittle-fields* Weaver, and that's all.

On the Side of a Tomb Westward from the West Portico, this Inscription:

Mr. *William Knight*, of this Parish, Mariner, was here born, *Feb. 1570*, and died *November* the 22d 1636.

Mihi vivere Christus & mori Lucrum.



Cease Labours, rest ye Seas of Cares and Fears,  
Whose Waves have toss'd me six and forty Years.  
And now go sleep mine Eyes, sleep here till ye  
Awake shall my Redeemer's Glory see;  
Sleep till my happy Soul rejoined may  
With recreated Body live for aye.  
Tandem Portum.

On a Grave Stone near the West Portico, this  
Inscription:

Traveller, come read and weep.

Here lies *William Aldersey*, a late Lieutenant of  
their Majesties Ship, the *King's Fisher*. One  
sober valiant, modest, diligent, and true. Inter-  
cepted by untimely Death on the 19th of *June*,  
1691, in the 28th Year of his Age.

Live well, and learn to die.

Here are these Arms:

On a Bend ingraled three Leopard's Faces  
between two Cinquefoils.

About fifty Foot South of this Church is raised  
a Piece of Ground; occasioned by the many  
Vaults erected therein at private Expence for the  
Interment of peculiar Families: Most of which  
are ornamented with handsome Marble Monu-  
ments enriched, and some of them environed  
with Iron Rails. Amongst the latter Sort is that  
of the Family of the LEAKES, the Progenitors of  
the present *Stephen Martin Leake*, Esq; *Gar-  
ter principal King at Arms*; with the following In-  
scriptions.

Upon the North Side of the Monument: Here  
lieth interred the Body of *Dame Christian Leake*,  
late Wife of the Honourable *Sir John Leake*, Knt.  
Rear Admiral of *Great Britain*, and late Com-  
mander in Chief of her Majesty's Fleet. And  
five of their Children viz. *Richard* first Son, who  
died *Feb.* the 25th 1677, aged eight Weeks. *Mary*  
eldest Daughter, died *Feb.* 2, 1681, aged nine  
Months. *Hannah* second Daughter, died *Nov.*  
the 16th, aged thirteen Months. *Christian* third  
Daughter, died *May* 6th, 1689, aged four Years.  
*Elizabeth* fourth Daughter, died *Jan.* 10, 1691,  
aged one Year, eight Months. The said *Dame*  
*Christian* deceased the 9th of *December*, *Anno*  
1709, in the fifty third Year of her Age.

Also the Body of *Capt. Richard Leake*, who  
died *March* the 2d, 1719-20, aged thirty-seven  
Years, who commanded several Men of War in  
the Reign of *Queen Anne*.

South Side: Here lieth interred the Body of  
*Stephen Martin*, who departed this Life the 21st  
of *March* 1700, aged two Months. *Mary Martin*,  
who died the 15th of *Feb.* 1702-3, aged eight  
Years, seven Months. Also, here rests the Body  
of *Mrs. Mary Hill*, Mother to the *Lady Leake*,  
who died *January* 1703, aged seventy-seven Years,  
seven Months; and *Christian Martin*, who died  
the 1st of *April* 1721, aged seventeen Years, four  
Months, fourteen Days.

Also here lies the Body of *Elizabeth Martin-  
Leake*, the Wife of *Capt. Stephen Martin-Leake* of  
this Parish, and Sister to the *Lady Leake*, who  
departed this Life the 14th Day of *September* 1723,  
aged fifty-seven Years.

East End: To the Memory of the Honourable  
*Sir John Leake*, Knt. Rear Admiral of *Great Britain*,  
Admiral and Commander in Chief of her late Ma-  
jesty *Queen Anne's* Fleet, and one of the Lords  
Commissioners of the Admiralty, who departed  
this Life the 21st of *August* 1720, *Ætat.* sixty-  
four Years, one Month, seventeen Days. Who  
*Anno* 1689, in the *Dartmouth*, by engaging *Kil-  
more Castle*, relieved the City of *Londonderry* in  
*Ireland*. Also *Anno* 1702, with a Squadron at  
*Newfoundland*, he took and destroyed fifty-one  
Sail of *French*, together with all their Settlements.  
*Anno* 1704, he forced the Van of the *French*  
Fleet at the *Malaga* Engagement; relieved Gi-

bralter twice, burning and taking thirteen Sail  
of *French* Men of War; likewise *Anno* 1706, re-  
lieved *Barcelona*, the present Emperor of *Germany*,  
besieged therein by *Philip* of *Spain*, and took  
ninety Sail of *Corn Ships*. The same Year tak-  
ing the Cities of *Cartagena* and *Alicant*, with the  
Islands of *Ivica*, *Majorca*, *Sardinia* and *Minorca*.

West End: Here lyeth the Body of *Stephen*  
*Martin Leake*, Esq; one of the senior Captains in  
the *Royal Navy*, and sometime first Captain; an  
elder Brother of the *Trinity-house*; and in the Com-  
mission of the Peace for the Counties of *Mid-  
dlesex*, *Essex* and *Surrey*; who died the 19th Day of  
*January* 1735-6, in the 70th Year of his Age. He  
married *Elizabeth*, Sister to the *Lady Leake*, the  
Wife of *Sir John Leake*, Knt. Admiral, &c. to  
whom he was still more closely united by the  
strictest Acquaintance, having been his Captain,  
and shared the same common Dangers in twenty  
Years Wars. So that the said *Sir John Leake* hav-  
ing survived his Wife, and the Issue he had by  
her, made him Heir to his whole Estate. And  
He, in return for so great a Benefit, added the  
Name and Arms of *Leake* to his own, as the most  
grateful Means whereby he might transmit to Po-  
sterity the Memorial of their Friendship.

On a flat Stone near to the Church-yard Wall,  
facing the South-West Angle of the West Porch,  
are the following Arms and Inscription, belong-  
ing to an ancient and worthy Family in the  
County of *Northumberland*, viz.

Azure, two Ears of Big in Pale, coup'd and  
bladed Or. CREST: A Lyon passant regardant  
Gules, holding in his Dexter Paw an Ear of Big,  
Or. MOTTO: Gratitude. Bearing quarterly the  
ARMS of BABINGTON, ERRINGTON, and others,  
with this Inscription.

RICARDUS BIGLAND

Antiquâ BIGLANDORUM de BIGLAND

In Agro LANCASTRENSI Profapiâ oriundus.

Uxorem duxit MARIAM

GEORGIU ERRINGTON de BENWEL

In Agro NORTHUMBRIENSI (ERRINGTONORUM  
De ERRINGTON et DENTON gente oriundi)

Filiam natu tertiam,

Et cum generosâ BABINGTONORUM Familiâ

Sanguinis cognatione et hæreditatis

Consortio conjunctam.

Ex his natus RODOLPHUS

Uxorem duxit ANNAM

JOHANNIS WILKINS de FROCESTER

In Agro GLOCESTRENSI Filiam:

Fœminam omnibus,

Quæ vitam faciunt beatiorem,

Et mortem flebiliorem,

Virtutibus ornatam.

|             |           |          |         |                    |          |         |         |
|-------------|-----------|----------|---------|--------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| { RIC.DUS } | { MARIA } | { ANNA } | { ob. } | { Feb. 26, 1724. } | { Ann. } | { 66. } |         |
|             |           |          |         | { Oct. 15, 1736. } |          |         | { 61. } |
|             |           |          |         | { Dec. 1, 1738. }  |          |         |         |

(RICARDUM Filium reliquit unicum)

Hoc

Erga Parentes optimos Pietatis & Reverentiæ,  
Erga Conjugem charissimam Amoris & Desiderii  
Testimonium

Marmore inscripto Posteris commendari voluit  
RODOLPHUS BIGLAND CIVIS LONDINENSIS.

Juxta Sepultus jacet CAROLUS WILKINS,  
ANNÆ Frater,

Ob. Sep. 17, 1740. Ann. Æt. 18.

In English to this Purport:

RICHARD BIGLAND,

Descended from the ancient Family of the  
BIGLANDS of BIGLAND in the County of LANCASTER,  
Married MARY,  
Third Daughter and Coheir of GEORGE ERRINGTON  
Of BENWEL in the County of NORTHUMBERLAND.  
(Descended from the  
Ancient ERRINGTONS of ERRINGTON & of DENTON  
in the same County)

And



And allied  
Both in Blood and Inheritance to the  
Renowned Family of the BABINGTONS :  
Of THESE was born  
RALPH,  
Who married ANNE Daughter of JOHN WILKINS  
of FROCESTER in the County of GLOUCESTER :  
A Woman  
Adorned with every Virtue that could make  
Life happy, and Death to be lamented.  
RICH.<sup>D</sup> } died { Feb. 26, 1724, } 66 }  
MARY } O<sup>C</sup>. 15, 1736 } 61 } Years.  
ANNE } Dec. 1, 1738 } 22 }  
(Leaving RICHARD her only Son.)  
In Testimony of Filial Duty to the  
Best of Parents,  
And of tender Affection to the  
Most deserving Wife,  
This Stone is inscribed to their Memories by  
RALPH BIGLAND, Citizen of LONDON.  
Here also lies CHARLES WILKINS, Brother of the  
Said ANNE, who died Sept. 17, 1740, aged 18 Years.  
Officers, &c. in the several Hamlets which compose  
this Parish.

The Church of this Parish, which is situate in  
the Hamlet of Ratcliff, and appears to have been  
built in the Reign of Edward IV. has a select  
Vestry, consisting of the Church-wardens of each  
Hamlet and the Rector. and two Vestrymen chosen  
by and out of each Hamlet.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stepney, which is situate East of London, in the  
County of Middlesex, and Hundred of Osulston,  
and in the Hamlets of Ratcliff and Mile-end Old  
Town, is of great Antiquity; for in *Doomsday-Book*,  
it appears in the Conqueror's Time to have been  
a Manor belonging to the Bishop of London, by  
the Appellation of *Stibenbede*, a Saxon Compound,  
implying *Stiben's Heath*.

The Walls and Battlements of this Church, are  
built of Brick and wrought Stone, covered with a  
Finishing, and the Roof with Lead, the Inside  
wereof appears arched; and the Pillars, Arches,  
and Windows, are of the modern Gothick, and the  
West Porch built in 1610 is of the *Tuscan* Order.

There is a Stone on the E. Side of the Portico,  
leading up to the Gallery on the North Side of the  
Chancel, whereon are inscribed these Words (we  
suppose them genuine because permitted to be  
there.)

Of Carthage great I was a Stone,  
O Mortals read with Pity!  
Time consumes all, it spareth none,  
Men, Mountains, Towns nor City:  
Therefore, O Mortals! all bethink  
You whereunto you must,  
Since now such stately Buildings  
Lye buried in the Dust.

The Church is well pewed with Oak, and Wain-  
scotted about eight Foot high, and the Pulpit is  
of the same Sort of Timber.

The Altar-piece consists of four Pilasters, with  
Entablature and Pediment, of the *Corinthian*  
Order, adorned with a Cherub, gilt Capitals,  
and Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*; with the  
Queen's Arms carved. Here are also the Com-  
mandments, between the Lord's Prayer and Creed,  
done in Black on Gold; also three handsome inner  
Door-cases, and Galleries on the North, South  
and West Sides of the Church the Organ-case is  
embellished with Frames, &c. and was lately re-  
paired, enlarged, and beautified.

The Dimensions are, Length 114 Foot, Breadth  
54, Height 35, and the Altitude of the Tower  
and Turret 92 Feet, wherein are eight Bells to  
ring in Peal.

In this Place were antiently situate the Country  
Seats of divers of the Nobility and other Persons

of Distinction; among which was that of the  
Manor belonging to the Bishop of London, beau-  
tifully situated in regard to the neighbouring  
Woods; wherefore *Richard Gravesend*, Bishop of  
London, intending to convert the same into a  
Park, obtained for that End, of *Edward I.* a  
Grant of Free Warren, Anno 1292. But the  
Lord-Mayor and Citizens of London having vigo-  
rously opposed the Execution thereof, as contrary  
to, and inconsistent with, their Rights and Im-  
munities, the Bishop's Design was intirely de-  
feated. *Henry Walleis*, Mayor of London, had also  
a Seat here, situate on the Spot now called the  
Square, on the North Side of the Village, in which  
*Edward I.* held a Parliament in the same Year.

At *Mile-end*, a little North of *Stepney* Church,  
antiently stood a *Lazaretto*, or Hospital of Le-  
pers, denominated *The House of our Saviour Je-  
sus Christ and Mary Magdalene*; to the miserable  
Objects of which, *Edward VI.* by his Letters  
Patent of the eighteenth of February, Anno 1551,  
granted a Permission to beg for their Support,  
and appointed *John Mills* their Proctor.

The vicinal Roman Way from London led along  
where the Village of *Bethnal Green* is situate; and  
having a little on the North-east thereof joined the  
Military Way from the West, passed on together  
to the *Trajectus*, or Ferry of the River *Lea* at  
*Old-Ford*.

The Hamlet of *Poplar* (like the other four of  
this Parish) is one of the *Tower Hamlets*, and is  
so denominated from the great Number of *Poplar*  
Trees which antiently grew there. It is a Manor  
which formerly belonged to the Crown; but for  
many Ages it has been in the Hands of private  
Persons.

The *Chapel-house* in the *Isle of Dogs*, or *Poplar*  
Marsh, is the Ruins of a Stone Chapel, but when,  
or by whom built, is unknown. However, I am  
of Opinion, that it either belonged to the Manor of  
*Pountfret*, (or to his Majesty's Servants who at-  
tended the Royal Kennels, whilst the King's Hounds  
were kept here) which antiently lay in this Marsh;  
the capital Mansion whereof, by the Discovery of  
large Foundations and Gatehooks, may not only  
be presumed to have stood here, but likewise di-  
vers other Houses, which probably were inhabited  
till the great Inundation toward the Close of the  
fifteenth Century, occasioned by a Breach in the  
Bank of the River *Thames* near the great Ship-  
yard at *Limehouse-hole*.

The Chapel in *Poplar* was erected in the Year  
1654; the Ground of the Site and Cemetery was  
given by the *East-India* Company; and the Fa-  
brick erected by the voluntary Contributions of  
the Inhabitants and others; since which Time the  
said Company has not only been pleased to allow  
the Minister a convenient House to dwell in, with  
a Garden and a Field of about three Acres of  
Ground, but likewise, for his better Support,  
have given him twenty Pounds *per Annum*, to be  
continued during Pleasure; wherefore the said  
Chapel, for want of an Endowment, continues  
still unconsecrated.

Things remarkable in *Stepney* Parish at present,  
are, the Church, with its spacious Cemetery; a  
Presbyterian, Independent, Anabaptist, and a  
Quaker Meeting-houses; two Charity-Schools;  
hteen Alms-houses; one Hospital for twenty-  
four old Men, one hundred Boys, and two Ma-  
sters; two Work-houses; an annual Fair at  
*Mile-end Old-Town*; a large Ship-yard to build  
in; three Ports, or Stairs to take Water at; two  
*Portuguese* and one *German* Jews Burial Grounds,  
the first of which contains near one thousand Se-  
pulchral Stones of beautiful Marble, under which  
Persons of all Ages and Ranks lie promiscuously  
in Rows without Distinction, and whose Graves  
are never re-opened; and the *Isle of Dogs*, (at  
first

Rec.  
Guild.

Stow Sur.  
Lond.  
Stry. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Wood.  
Ac. Popl.

Stry. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Wood:  
Ac. Popl.

Rec.  
Exch.



first so denominated by Sailors, from the great Noise made by the King's Hounds, that were kept here during the Residence of the Royal Family at *Greenwich*) or *Poplar-marsh*, is a Spot of Ground of such Fertility and Excellency of Grass, that it not only raises the largest Cattle, but it is likewise the great Restorative of all distempered Beasts.

*St. George's, Bloomsbury.*

This is one of the fifty new Churches appointed by Act of Parliament to be built within the Bill of Mortality; in pursuance of which it was erected at the Charge of the Publick, and a District for its Parish taken out of that of *St. Giles's in the Fields*: Whereupon it was, *Anno 1730*, by Authority of Parliament, constituted a new Parish, and the Sum of three thousand Pounds given towards the Support of its Rector; to which being added the Sum of twelve hundred and fifty Pounds, given by the Inhabitants of the Parish of the said *St. Giles*, both Sums were ordered to be laid out in a Purchase of Lands, Tenements, &c. in Fee Simple, as a perpetual Fund for the Maintenance of the said Rector and his Successors, exclusive of Surplice Fees, Perquisites, *Easter-Offerings*, Gifts and Bequests.

And it was by the same Authority ordained, that the Commissioners for building the fifty new Churches aforesaid, shall, with the Consent of the Vestry, be impowered to ascertain the several Sums to be paid to the Rector and other Parish Officers for each Burial. And that the several Vaults under the Church (exclusive of those appropriated to the Rectory House) together with the Vestry Room, Seats and Pews, are vested in the Church-wardens and their Successors, for the Use of the Parish, under the Direction of the Vestry, who, with the Rector, are impowered to chuse a Lecturer: That the Rectory shall not be held in *Commendam*, and that all Licences tending thereto, are declared to be void and of no Effect: And that the Poor of this Parish, and that of *St. Giles in the Fields*, shall be maintained by the joint Assessments of both Parishes, in the same manner as before the said Parish of *St. Giles* was divided.

This Church was consecrated by *Edmund Bishop of London* on the 28th of *January, 1731*, at which Time, in Honour of his present Majesty, it received the Appellation of *St. George*, and the additional Epithet of *Bloomsbury*, from its Situation, to distinguish it from others of the same Denomination within the Bill of Mortality.

The Advowson of this Rectory, like that of its Mother of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, is in the Gift of the Crown.

The Rector pays neither First-fruits, Tenths, Procurations, nor other Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

*Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.*

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty-six Members; two Church-wardens; four Overseers of the Poor; two Constables; two Headboroughs; four Scavengers (the Money paid the Raker, and Number of Watchmen, are reckoned in the Parish of *St. Giles in the Fields*); two Beadles; nine hundred and fifty-four Houses.

*Antiquities, in this Parish.*

*Bloomsbury*, which is situate in the County of *Middlesex*, and Hundred of *Osulston*, was antiently a Village, denominated *Lomsbury*, wherein the King's Stables were situate till *Anno 1354*, when the same were destroyed by Fire, together with a Number of Horses, and great Quantities of Corn and Hay.

The Remarkables at present are, the stately Parish Church, with the Statue of *King George I.* placed on the Top of its Steeple; a magnifi-

cent Square, a spacious Market-place, and one of the Parliament's Forts, at the North-End of *Southampton-house* Garden, now the *Terrass-walk*, still remaining.

*St. George's, Queen's-square.*

The Parish of *St. Andrew, Holborn*, having greatly increased both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, divers Gentlemen, at the extreme Boundary of the Parish, proposed the Erection of a Chapel for the convenient Performance of their Religious Duties. To which End, Sir *Streynsham Master*, and fourteen other neighbouring Gentlemen, being appointed Trustees and Managers of the whole Affair, they agreed with *Arthur Tooley*, (who, on the twenty-sixth of *February, Anno 1705*, had taken *Nathaniel Curson*, a certain Spot of Ground by Lease, for the Term of sixty-one Years, whereon to erect Houses) to build them a Chapel and two Houses for the Sum of three thousand five hundred Pounds (which Money the said Gentleman proposed to raise by the Sale of Pews to be erected in the intended Chapel); which was no sooner finished, than the Trustees, by a Deed of the 1st of *July, Anno 1706*, settled certain annual Stipends, for the Maintenance of a Chaplain, an Afternoon Preacher, (who was likewise Reader) and a Clerk; to the first and second one hundred Pounds each, and to the last fifty Pounds.

The Commissioners for erecting the fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality having resolved to constitute this Chapel one of the said Churches, they purchased the Inheritance thereof for the Sum of eleven hundred Pounds; and having repaired and adorned the same, at the Expence of above two thousand Pounds, on the 12th of *August, Anno 1713*, following, appointed a certain District for its Parish; and having purchased the Chapel, with its Appurtenances, for the Sum of fifteen hundred Pounds, it was assigned to the said Commissioners on the tenth of *April, Anno 1721*, and consecrated on the twenty-sixth of *September*, in the Year 1723, by *Edmund, Bishop of London*, who dedicated the same to *St. George*, in Compliment to Sir *Streynsham Master*, who had been Governor of the Fort of that Name in *India*.

This Church and District being in all Respects become Parochial, the Commissioners aforesaid appointed them a select Vestry, consisting of the Rector, Church-wardens, and thirty other Members.

This Rectory, like that of its Mother of *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, is in the Gift of the Duke of *Montague*.

The Incumbent pays neither First-fruits, Tenths, Procurations, or other Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

This new Parish, like that of its Neighbour *St. George of Bloomsbury*, only regards Church Affairs; for all Matters relating to the Poor (except the Sacrament-Money, about 100 *l. per Annum*, which is given to the Poor at Discretion) are still under the Direction of *High-Holborn Liberty*, from which it was taken, and to which also belong the Charitable Benefactions.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry (as already taken Notice of) is select, consisting of thirty-three Members; two Church-wardens; two Collectors for the Poor; two Constables; two Headboroughs; two Scavengers (the Money paid the Raker being included in the Account of *High-Holborn*); one Beadle; nine Watchmen; seven hundred and eighty-two Houses.

*Remarkables at present in this Parish.*

In this Parish are, the *Devil's* and *Lamb's Conduits*. The former, which serves *Christ's-Hospital* with

Act Parl.  
3 Geo. II.

Ibid.

Par. Rec.

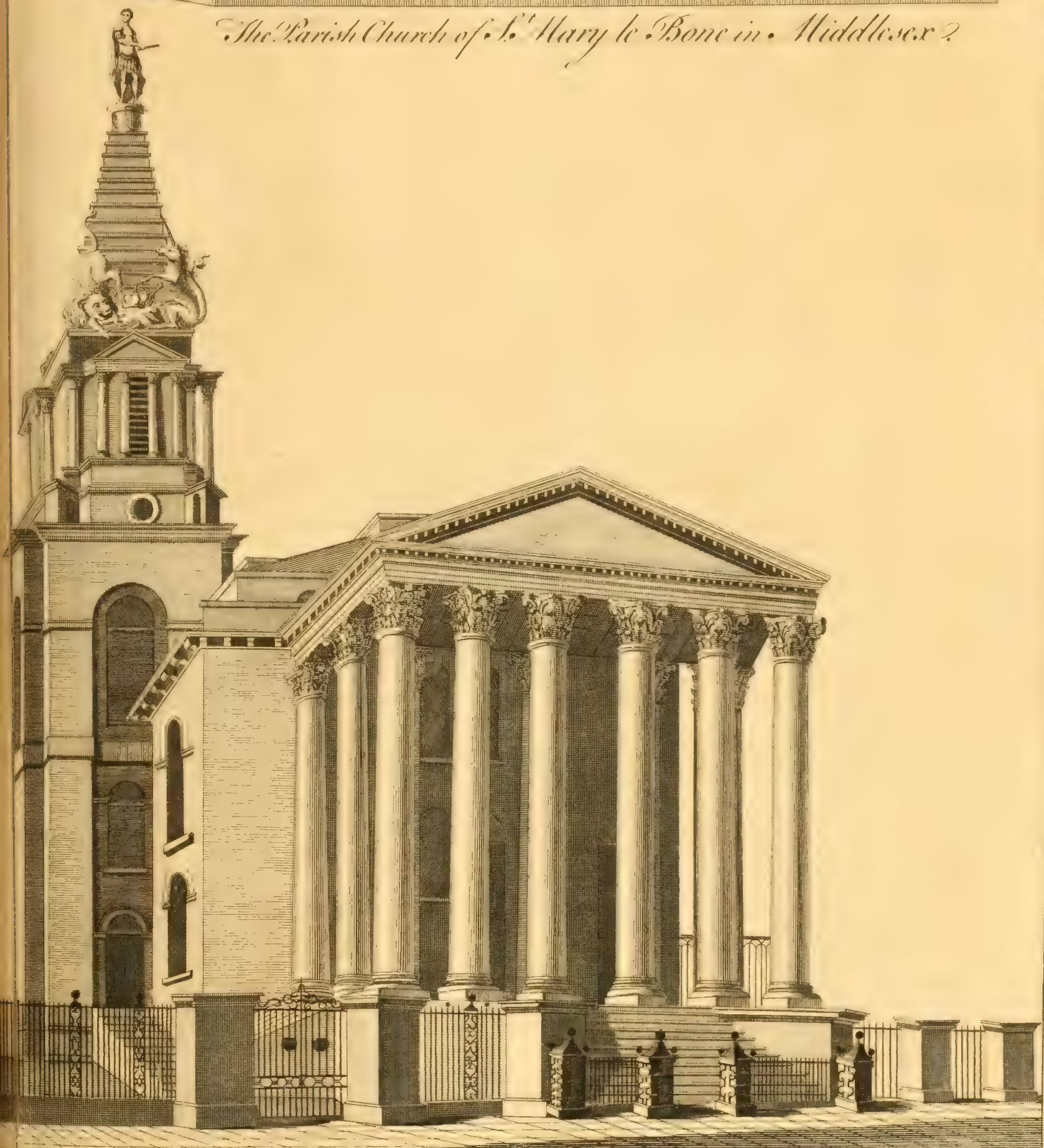
Ibid.

Ibid.





*The Parish Church of St. Mary le Bone in Middlessex.*



*A Prospect of the Parish Church of St. George in Bloomsbury.*

*B. Cole sculp.*

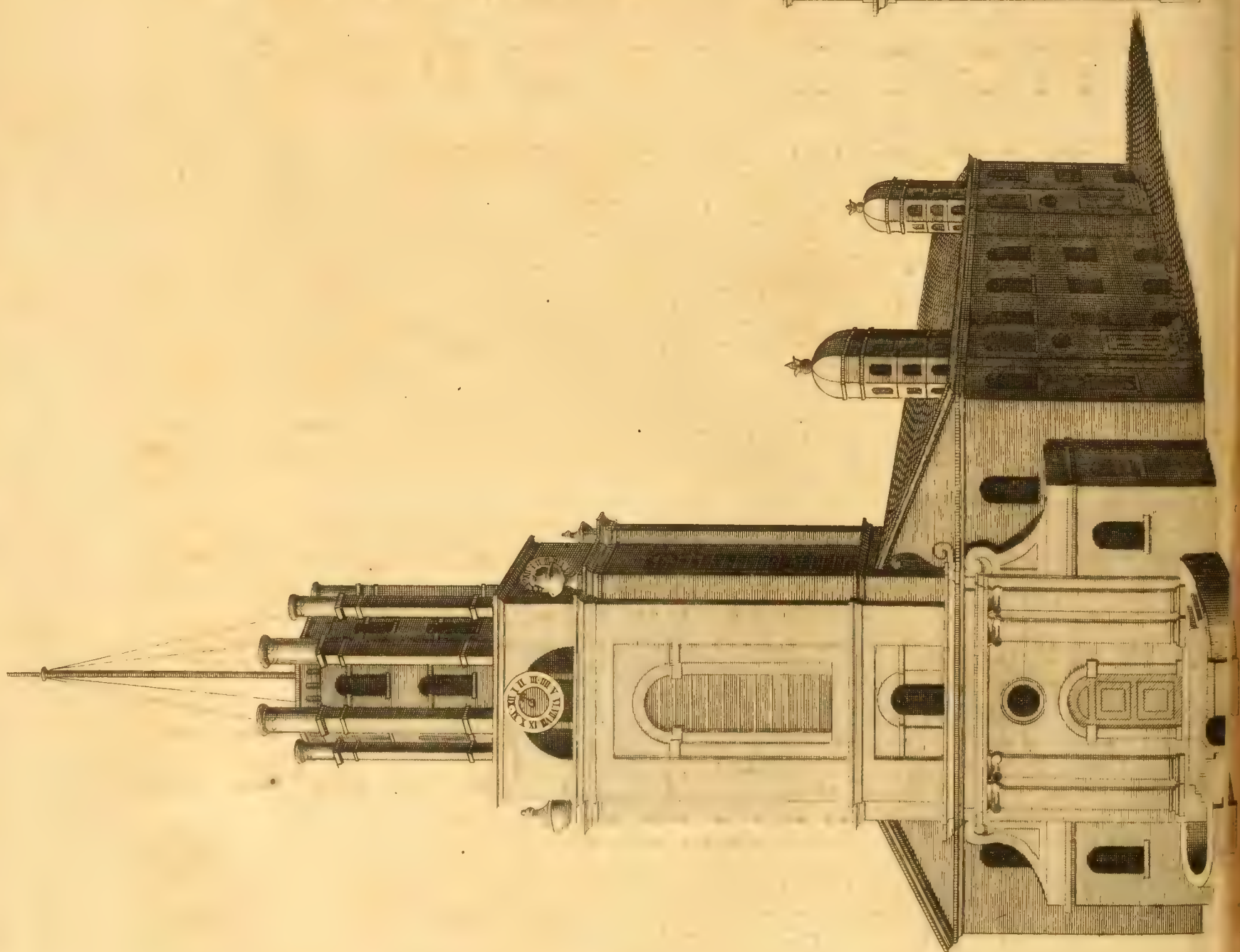














with Water, is inclosed by a Wall at the North-west Angle of *Brunswick-court, Queen's-square*; and the latter at the lower End of *Conduit-street, Red-Lion Fields*, which supplied *Lamb's Conduit* on *Snow-hill* with Water, is lately rebuilt at the Charge of the City; and besides two magnificent Squares, here are divers very stately Streets and Rows of Buildings; two Charity-Schools; and the stately Foundling Hospital.

St. George's, in Middlesex.

A& Parl.  
9 Anne.

This which is a Rectory, situate on the North Side of *Ratcliff-Highway*, is one of the fifty new Churches appointed to be built within the Bill of Mortality, by Act of Parliament of the ninth of *Queen Anne*, Anno 1710. In pursuance of which Act, its Foundation was laid Anno 1715, and the Structure finished in the Year 1729.

Par. Rec.

The Commissioners for building this and the other new Churches, having appointed the Hamlet of *Wapping-Stepney* the District for the new Parish, it was by Parliament constituted a Parish distinct and in all Respects independent of that of *Stepney*, as if it never had belonged to the same; whereupon 'twas consecrated by *Edmund Bishop of London*, on the 19th of July, Anno 1729. And towards the Maintenance of the Rector and his Successors, the Parliament gave the Sum of three thousand Pounds to be laid out in a Purchase of Lands, Tenements, &c. in Fee Simple. And as a further Provision for the said Rector, the Church-wardens are appointed, by the Authority aforesaid, annually to pay him, by Quarterly Payments, the Sum of one hundred Pounds, to be raised by Fees arising from Burials; for which Purpose, the Disposal of the Burial Ground and Vaults belonging to the Parish, are vested in the Vestry, exclusive of the Rector; and who, with Consent of the Bishop, are impowered to appoint such Fees for Burials, as shall not exceed thirty, nor less than two Shillings; and to ascertain Rates for Leave to make Vaults, lay down Grave-stones, and erect Monuments. And for the better securing the Payment of the abovementioned hundred Pounds to the Rector, it is also enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That, on Default of Payment, the Rector, for the more easy and speedy recovering of the same, may apply to two, or more Justices of the Peace of the County of *Middlesex*, who, upon Oath made of the Sum or Sums in Arrear, may compel such Defaulter, by Distress and Sale of their Goods; and if Distress cannot be had to satisfy such Arrears, then the succeeding Church-wardens to be responsible for the same. It is also ordained, that the Rector shall not receive any Surplice Fees for Burials, unless he be desired to perform the Funeral Rites in the Church, in Presence of the Corps; and then only such Fees as shall for that Purpose be settled by the Vestry, with the Consent of the Bishop. It is likewise ordained, That this Rectory shall not be held in *Commendam*; and that all Licences and Dispensations, for that Purpose, are declared void and of no Effect. And it is further ordained, That the Vestry of this Parish shall consist of the Rector, Church-wardens, Overseers of the Poor, and all such Persons as shall pay one Pound four Shillings per Annum to the Poor.

A& Parl.  
2 Geo. II.

The Advowson of this Rectory, like that of *Stepney*, from whence it was taken, is in the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall*, and College of *Brazen-nose* in *Oxford*.

The Rector pays neither First-fruits, Tenths, Procurations, or other Disbursement on Account of the Cure.

Here are only Collectors for the Poor, who pay the Money they receive to the Church-wardens; who transact all Affairs relating to the Church and Poor.

| Donations, per Annum. |    |    |        |
|-----------------------|----|----|--------|
|                       | l. | s. | d.     |
| Mr. Henderson         | —  | —  | 3 0 0  |
| John Gray             | —  | —  | 20 0 0 |
| Prisca Coborne        | —  | —  | 13 0 0 |

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

Two Church-wardens; four Overseers of the Poor; one Conitible; twelve Headboroughs; four Scavengers, who paid the Raker the Sum of one hundred and seventy-five Pounds; two Surveyors of the Highways; two Beadles, and twelve Watchmen; nineteen hundred and forty-six Houses. This Parish, as an antient Hamlet of *Stepney*, is intitled to one of the Almshouses at *Bow* aforesaid.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Things observable at present, are, the magnificent Parish Church, four Meeting-houses, viz. One Presbyterian, two Anabaptists, and a *Swedish*; an Hospital, two Charity-schools; *Princess-square*, and Part of that of *Wellclose*; and a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor. The Inhabitants, who are of the meaner Sort, depend in a great measure upon their seafaring Neighbours for their Support.

St. Giles's in the Fields.

By the Village of *St. Giles's* not appearing in *Doomsday-book*, I imagine it is not coeval with the *Norman Conquest*. But that the Parish is of great Antiquity, is manifest, by the Decretal Sentence of *Stephen*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. Anno 1222, in the great Controversy between *Eustace*, Bishop of *London*, &c. and *William*, Abbot of *Westminster*, &c. in which Sentence this Parish is expressly mentioned; but I imagine it was not converted into a Parish Church till the twentieth of April, Ann. 1547, when *William Rowlinson* was instituted Rector thereof.

Joh. Fleet.  
MS. Hist.  
Cenob.  
Westm.  
in Bibl.  
Lamb.

The little old Church of this Parish being taken down in the Year 1623, the Materials thereof were only sold for the Sum of nine Pounds eleven Shillings and nine Pence. And in the same Year, the Foundation of the late Brick Edifice being laid, it was finished two Years after, at the Expence of 2068 l. 7 s. 2 d. But the Ground in the Neighbourhood being gradually raised to the Height of eight Feet higher than the Floor thereof, it became very damp and unwholsome; wherefore the Inhabitants applied to Parliament to have it rebuilt; which being agreed to, they appointed the same to be re-edified; and for that Purpose having granted the Sum of eight thousand Pounds, the old Church was taken down, and the first Stone of the new laid, in the Year 1730, and the same being finished in the Beginning of the Year 1734, it was preached in on the 14th of the following April; the whole Charge of Building amounted to the Sum of ten thousand and twenty-six Pounds fifteen Shillings and nine Pence.

Par. Rec.

This Church which is situate on the South Side of *St. Giles's-street*, is denominated from *St. Giles*, a *Grecian*; and the additional Epithet to distinguish it from a Church of the same Name at *Cripplegate*.

The Advowson of this Rectory was antiently in private Hands; but that being only for one Presentation, it came to the Crown in the Year 1571, wherein it still continues.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

The Overseers here are chiefly Collectors.

| Donations, per Annum.            |    |    |       |
|----------------------------------|----|----|-------|
|                                  | l. | s. | d.    |
| Anno 1658, Richard Holford       | 29 | 0  | 0     |
| 1668, The Lady Alice Dudley      | —  | 30 | 0 0   |
| 1672, Sir William Coney, Kt.     | —  | 3  | 0 0   |
| 1676, Robert Bertie              | —  | 3  | 0 0   |
| 1707, John Pearson, for 99 Years | 50 | 0  | 0     |
| Mr. Atkinson                     | —  | —  | 1 0 0 |



*Monumental Inscriptions in the late Church and Cemetery.*

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Inter'd the Corps of Baron *Birch* lies here,  
Of *Greys Inne* sometime, by Degree, Esquire.  
In Chequer Eighteen Yeeres a Judge he was,  
Till Soule from aged Body, his did passe.  
Alive his Wife, *Eliza*, doth remaine,  
Of *Stydfolke Stocke*; one Sonne, and Daughters  
Twaine,

She bore by him: the eldest, in his Life,  
He gave to *Thomas Boyer*, for his Wife.  
His Body sleeps till Angels Trump shall sound;  
God grant we all may ready then be found.

*Johannes Birch* obiit anno Dom. 1581. Maii 30.  
ætatis suæ 66.

Ibid.

Under this sad Marble sleepes,  
Shee, for whom, even Marble weepes:  
Her Praise lives still, though here she lies,  
Seeming dead, that never dyes.  
Religion, Love, in suffering Breast,  
Her Charity, Mildnesse, and the rest  
Hath crown'd her Soule; all mourne with Fame,  
Her Husband's Losse, and Midwife's Blame.  
Shee died in Child-bed, seventy times blest and  
seven,

Her Child and she deliver'd both in Heaven.

*Margareta Thornton* obiit octavo die Januarii,  
anno Dom. 1611. ætatis suæ 16.

*Round the Margent.*

Full South this Stone Four Foot doth lye,  
His Father *John*, and Grandfire *Henry*  
*Thornton* of *Thornton*, in *Yorkshire* bred,  
Where lives the Fame of *Thornton's* being dead.

Ibid.

*Alexander Barnes*, here doth lye;  
Glory be to God on high.  
For he on Earth hath finished his Dayes,  
And now liveth in Heaven, to give God Praise.  
Hee died the Fourth of *November* 1614. being  
of the Age of 57 Yeeres.

Ibid.

From *Marie's* Teares, to *Marie's* Joy,  
This *Marie* is translated;  
And after Threescore Yeeres Annoy,  
In Heaven she is instated.  
With this, she chose the better Part,  
Never to be repented;  
And held her Saviour in her Heart;  
Thus are her Joyes augmented.  
This fought her Saviour at his Tombe,  
His Feet with Tears bedewed;  
That bore our Saviour in her Wombe,  
Whereby our Joyes renewed.  
Then happy Soule, thrice happy this,  
Happily interested  
In *Marie's* Tears, and *Marie's* Blisse,  
Rest thou for ever blessed.

*Mary Pill* obiit 1629.

NewView  
Lond.

This Monument was erected, Anno 1670, in  
Memory of the Honourable *John*, Lord *Belasyse*,  
Baron *Worlaby*, Second Son of *Thomas*, Lord Vis-  
count *Fauconberg*, his Wives and Children.

Who, for his Loyalty, Prudence and Courage  
was promoted to several Commands of great  
Trust, by their Majesties King *Charles* the First  
and Second, viz. Having raised six Regiments of  
Horse and Foot in the late Civil Wars, he com-  
manded a Tertia in his Majesty's Armies, at the  
Battles of *Edgehill*, *Newbury* and *Naseby*, the  
Sieges of *Reading* and *Bristol*. Afterward being  
made Governor of *York*, and Commander in Chief  
of all his Majesty's Forces in *Yorkshire*; he fought  
the Battle of *Selby* with the Lord *Fairfax*. Then  
being Lieutenant-General of the Counties of *Lin-*  
*coln*, *Northampton*, *Derby* and *Rutland*, and Go-  
vernour of *Newark*, he valiantly defended the  
Garrison against the *English* and *Scotch* Armies,  
till his Majesty came in Person to the *Scotch* Quar-  
ters, and commanded the Surrender of it; at which  
Time he also had the Honour of being General

of the King's Horse-guards. In all which Servi-  
ces, and during the Wars and other Atchieve-  
ments, he deported himself with eminent Cou-  
rage and Conduct, and received many Wounds,  
sustained three Imprisonments in the *Tower* of  
*London*, and after the happy Restoration of King  
*Charles II.* was made Lord Lieutenant of the  
East Riding of the County of *York*, Governor of  
*Hull*, General of his Majesty's Forces in *Africa*,  
Governour of *Tangier*, and Captain of his Ma-  
jesty's Guard of Gentlemen-Pensioners.

He married to his first Wife, *Jane*, Daughter  
and sole Heir to Sir *Robert Boteler*, of *Woodhall*,  
by whom he had Sir *Henry Belasyse*, of the Ho-  
nourable Order of the Bath, who lies interred in  
this Choir; and *Mary*, married to the Lord Vis-  
count *Dunbar*.

He married to his Second Wife, *Ann*, Daugh-  
ter and Coheir to Sir *Robert Crain*, of *Chilton* in  
the County of *Suffolk*; who lies also interred in  
this Choir.

And to his Third Wife, the Lady *Ann Paulet*,  
Daughter to the Marquis of *Winchester*; by whom  
he had Issue, besides other Children now living,  
*Ann*, *John*, *Elizabeth* and *Frances*; who all died  
young, and are also interred in the Choir of this  
Church.

Here lieth *Richard Pendrell*, Preserver and  
Conductor to his sacred Majesty King *Charles* the  
Second of *Great-Britain*, after his Escape from  
*Worcester* Fight, in the Year 1651. who died  
Feb. 8. 1671.

NewView  
Lond.

Hold, Passenger, here's shrouded in this Herse,  
Unparalell'd *Pendrell*, thro' the Universe.  
Like when the Eastern Star from Heav'n gave  
Light,

To Three lost Kings; so he, in such dark Night,  
To *Britain's* Monarch, tosd by adverse War,  
On Earth appear'd, a Second Eastern Star,  
A Pole, a Stern, in her rebellious Main,  
A Pilot to her Royal Sovereign.  
Now to triumph in Heav'n's eternal Sphere,  
He's hence advanc'd, for his just Steerage here;  
Whilst *Albion's* Chronicles, with matchless Fame,  
Embalm the Story of great *Pendrell's* Name.

*D. Thomæ Widdrington*, Serv. ad legem, & Eq;  
aurat. quem *Northumbria* Mundo, *Middlesexia*  
Cælo dedit, postquam vir in dicendo cœlestis,  
non solum innocentum hætenus illustrem Togæ  
quoque Decus primulum intulisset, verum etiam  
omne fere nomen *Britannicum* Humanitate, Con-  
filio, Fide, sibi divinxisset, nusquam non interim  
& vulgo cluens caufarum. Tam Patronus quam  
Arbiter incorruptissimus, nec unius Regionis aut  
Urbis Column, sed & *Berwici* Præsidium, & Ora-  
culum *Dunelmia*, & Mens *Eboraci*, & Pauperum  
(qua patet *Anglia*) Lingua.

Ibid.

*M. S. Parenti* suo longe indulgentissimo natæ  
quatuor (quas unice dilexit) *Francis*, *Catherina*,  
*Maria*, *Ursula*, Marmor hoc posuere, 3. Non.  
*Aprilis*, 1674.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty-nine  
Members; two Church-wardens, ten Overseers  
of the Poor, five Constables, ten Headboroughs,  
ten Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleans-  
ing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes for  
one Year, the Sum of nine hundred Pounds;  
ten Surveyors of the Highways, six Beadles,  
forty Watchmen, two thousand and ten Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

By *Doomsday-book's* taking no Notice of the Vil-  
lage of *St. Giles*, I imagine its Origin is owing  
to the Hospital founded here by *Matilda*, (Con-  
fort to *Henry I.* and Daughter to *Malcolm*, King  
of *Scotland*) about the Year 1117, which she  
endowed with a perpetual Annuity of three  
Pounds, issuing out of *Edred's-hishe*, now *Queen-*  
*hishe*,





*The North West View of St. Giles's Church in the Fields*













*The Southwest prospect of the Parish Church of St. James's Clerkenwell*



*The Southwest prospect of the Parish Church of St. Matthew at Bethnal Green.*



Mon. Angl. *hithe*, toward the Support of a certain Number of poor leprous Persons of the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, lodged therein. This Foundation *Henry II.* soon after, not only confirmed, with all the Benefactions thereunto belonging, but he likewise granted to the said Hospital a perpetual Annuity, out of his Exchequer, of three Pounds, to supply those piteous Objects with Apparel; as he also did thirty Shillings and five Pence *per Annum*, out of his Domains in the County of *Surrey*, to buy them Lights.

See Vol. I. A.D. 1347 Edward III. in the twentieth Year of his Reign, *Anno 1347*, by his Letters to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, strictly enjoined them to make Proclamation in the several Wards of the City, for all Lepers to depart the same within fifteen Days; and that no Person presume to shelter any so diseased, upon pain of forfeiting the House wherein such Person or Persons were concealed; and that all Persons afflicted with this loathsome Distemper be removed to a considerable Distance from the Conversation of the Sound. Wherefore the Mayor and Citizens of *London* applied to the Superior of this Hospital, to take into the same fourteen leprous Citizens, according to the Settlement of *Matilda*, the Foundress.

Chron. Preci. By the Application of the *Londoners* to the Master of this Hospital, it appears, that the Number of Citizens to be admitted were fourteen; and those of the County of *Middlesex* were probably the same Number. Therefore, lest the Reader should be surprized at *Matilda's* having only endowed this Hospital with the Sum of three Pounds *per Annum*, for annually supplying twenty-eight Persons with Food, 'twill be necessary to acquaint him, that about the Time of its Foundation, the King commanded his Tenants, that for the future, instead of their furnishing Bread for one hundred Men, (which my Author imagines to have been for a Meal; but, according to the Prices of other Provisions at that Time, I rather take to have been for a Day) they should bring a Shilling; and in lieu of a Stall-fed Ox, one Shilling; for Oats for twenty Horses for one Night, four Pence; and for a Ram, four Pence: By which Ordinance we may suppose, that Wheat, then, was not above four, or, at most six Pence a Quarter; which being duly considered, 'twill appear, that the Wages of a Labourer, at that Time, could not amount to above a Farthing *per Day*.

Dugd. Mon. Angl. Stow. Sur. Lond. Ibid. Edward III. by his Charter of the fourth of April, *Anno 1354*, granted this Hospital to the Master and Brethren of the Order of *Burton St. Lazar* of *Jerusalem*, in *Leicestershire*, in consideration of their having remitted forty Marks, and the Arrears thereof, payable out of the Exchequer. By which means it became a Cell to the said *Burton St. Lazar*.

Ibid. As in the sentential Award made by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. concerning a Contest between the Bishop of *London* and Abbot of *Westminster*, the Garden of the late Hospital appears to have lain between *St. Giles's High-street*, the Pound, and *Hog-lane*; I am of Opinion, that the Hospital stood where *Lloyd's-court* is at present situate, at the West-end of the Church.

Ibid. On the Removal of the Gallows from the Elms in *Smithfield*, about the Year 1413, it was erected at the North-end of the Garden Wall belonging to this Hospital, opposite the Pound, where at present the Crown Tavern is situate, between the Ends of *St. Giles's High-street* and *Hog-lane*; in which Place it continued till removed to the Neighbourhood of *Tyburn*.

Ibid. The condemned Criminals, in their Way to the Place of Execution, usually stopped at this Hospital, where they, as their last Refreshment, were presented with a large Bowl of Ale.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch. Soon after the Dissolution of this Hospital, *Henry VIII. Anno 1545*, granted the same, with the Appurtenances, to the Lord *Dudley*; at which Time, I imagine, the Chapel was converted into the Parish Church.

Things observable at present; are, the handsome Parish Church, two Charity-schools, an Almshouse, and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

St. James's, Clerkenwell.

Stow. Sur. Lond. This Church, which is a Donative, or Curacy, in the Gift of the Parishioners, is situate on the North Side of *Clerkenwell-green*, in the Hundred of *Osulston*, and Manor of *Pinsbury* and *Wonlakesbarn*. It is Part of the antient Priory Church, denominated from its Dedication to *St. James Minor*, Bishop of *Jerusalem*, and the Monastery to which it belonged.

| Donations, per Annum.                           |   |   | l. | s. | d. |           |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|---|----|----|----|-----------|
| William Hieron                                  | — | — | 14 | 0  | 0  | Do. Bock. |
| Henry Garret                                    | — | — | 0  | 6  | 8  |           |
| Mr. Secford, paid by the Hospital of Woodbridge |   |   |    |    |    |           |
| —                                               | — | — | 2  | 0  | 0  |           |
| Mr. Stokes                                      | — | — | 1  | 0  | 0  |           |
| Lady Kitson                                     | — | — | 3  | 0  | 0  |           |
| Roger Bellow                                    | — | — | 8  | 0  | 0  |           |
| Sir Michael Stanhope, Lady Wesden and Mr. Rowe  |   |   |    |    |    |           |
| —                                               | — | — | 15 | 10 | 0  |           |
| Constantine Bennet, a Grecian                   | — | — | 29 | 13 | 4  |           |
| Mr. Scudmore                                    | — | — | 1  | 0  | 0  |           |
| Thomas Herbert                                  | — | — | 2  | 12 | 0  |           |
| John Poole                                      | — | — | 2  | 12 | 0  |           |
| John Smith                                      | — | — | 2  | 12 | 0  |           |
| Mr. Sanderson                                   | — | — | 1  | 0  | 0  |           |
| Roger Wood                                      | — | — | 10 | 0  | 0  |           |
| John Crofs                                      | — | — | 2  | 0  | 0  |           |
| Sir Roger Strode, Kt.                           | — | — | 20 | 0  | 0  |           |
| Mr. Barker                                      | — | — | 10 | 0  | 0  |           |
| Francis Loveday                                 | — | — | 10 | 0  | 0  |           |
| Mr. Gardiner                                    | — | — | 2  | 0  | 0  |           |
| George French                                   | — | — | 2  | 10 | 0  |           |
| Thomas Bedingfield                              | — | — | 2  | 0  | 0  |           |
| Francis Snawfel, for a Purchase, 50 l.          | — | — | 2  | 10 | 0  |           |
| Anne Valence, for a Purchase, 50 l.             | — | — | 2  | 10 | 0  |           |

Monumental Inscriptions.

Weav. Fun. Mon. Jordan Briset, the Founder of the Priors of *Clerkenwell* and *St. John of Jerusalem*, died the 17. of September, about the Year of our Lord 1124. and Muriell, his Wife, the first of May next following.

Ibid. The beautiful Monument, with the Effigies of a Man recumbent on his Shroud, at the North End of the Chancel, was erected for Sir *William Weston*, the last Prior of the Convent of *St. John of Jerusalem* in this Neighbourhood; but the same being spoiled of most of its Brass Plates, the only Part of the Inscription remaining in *Weaver's Days* was as follows:

..... Hospitalitate inclytus, genere preclarus ..... Hanc Urnam officii causa ..... Ecce quem cernis tuo Nomine semper devotum; suspice in Sinum, Virgo Maria, tuum. Spes me non fallat, quam in te semper habebam, Virgo de facilem .....

New View Lond. Weaver, who labour'd in a learned Strain,  
To make Men long since dead to live again,  
And with Expence of Oil and Ink, did watch,  
From the Worms Mouth the sleeping Corps to snatch,  
Hath by his Industry begot a Way,  
Death (who insidiates all Things) to betray,  
Redeeming freely, by his Care and Cost,  
Many a sad Herse, which Time long since gave lost;  
And to forgotten Dust, such Spirit did give,  
To make it in our Memories to live;

For



For wherefoe'er a ruin'd Tomb he found,  
His Pen hath built it new out of the Ground.  
'Twixt Earth and him this Interchange we find,  
She hath to him, he been to her like kind:  
She was his Mother, he (a grateful Child)  
Made her his Theme, in a large Work compil'd  
Of Funeral Relicks, and brave Structures rear'd,  
On such as seem'd unto her most indear'd.  
Alternately a Grave to him she lent,  
O'er which his Book remains a Monument.

*Weaver, on himself.*

*Lancashire gave me Breath, and Cambridge Educa-*  
*tion;*

*Middlesex gave me Death, and this Church my*  
*Humation.*

And Christ to me has given  
A Place with him in Heaven.

*Ætatis sue 56. Anno Dom. 1632.*

Sir William Wood lies very near this Stone,  
In's Time of Archery excell'd by none,  
Few were his Equals; and this noble Art  
Hath suffered now in the most tender Part.  
Long did he live the Honour of the Bow,  
To him long Love tho' that alone did owe.  
But how can Art secure? Or what can save  
Extreme old Age from an appointed Grave?  
Surviving Archers much your Loss lament,  
That in Respect bestow'd this Monument;  
Where whistling Arrows did his Worth proclaim,  
And eternize his Memory and his Name.

*Ob. Sept. 4. Ann. Dom. 1691. Ætat. 82.*

The Title of *Sir*, given to *Wood*, in this Epi-  
taph, was only a Compliment of his Brethren  
Archers, by way of Pre-eminence, for his Dex-  
terity in Shooting.

*Ibid.*

H. S. E. Gilbertus Burnet, S. T. P. Episcopus  
*Sarisburyensis*, & Nobilissimi Ordinis a Periscelide  
Cancellarius. Natus *Edenburghi* 18. die *Septembris*,  
Anno Dom. 1643. Parentibus *Roberto Burnet*,  
Domino de *Cremont*, ex antiquissima Domo de  
*Leyes*, & *Rachele Johnston*, Sorore Domini de  
*Waristoun*. *Aberdoniæ* Literis instructus; *Saltoni*  
*Curia animarum* invigilat. Inde Juvenis adhuc,  
SStæ Theologiæ Professor in *Academia Glasgœnsi*  
electus est.

*Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.*

The Vestry is neither select, nor general, all be-  
ing admitted who have either served, or fined for  
the Offices of Church-warden and Overseer of the  
Poor; two Church-wardens, four Overseers of  
the Poor, five Constables, nine Headboroughs,  
four Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleanf-  
ing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, for  
the Space of one Year, the Sum of two hundred  
and ten Pounds; three Surveyors of the High-  
ways, two Beadles, fifteen Watchmen, eighteen  
hundred and eighty-nine Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

Here was antiently a Priory, which was found-  
ed by *Jordan Briset*, a wealthy Baron, who, about  
the Year 1100, gave to *Robert*, his Chaplain,  
fourteen Acres of Land in a Field adjoining to  
*Clerks*, or *Clerkenwell*, whereon to build a Mona-  
stery; which was no sooner erected and dedicated  
to the Honour of God, and the Assumption of  
the Virgin *Mary*, then he placed therein a certain  
Number of Nuns, (for whose Support, Benefacti-  
ons of Lands, Tenements, &c. came flowing in  
from all Parts) in whom and their Successors it  
continued till suppressed by *Henry VIII.* Anno  
1539, when its Revenues were found to amount  
to 262 l. 19 s. per Annum.

*Weav.*  
*Fun. Mon.*

Some Time after the Dissolution of this Nun-  
nery, the Site thereof became the Inheritance of  
Sir *William Cavendish*; who being since created  
Duke of *Newcastle*, erected thereon the present  
spacious and stately square Brick Edifice on the

North Side of the Church, and East Side of the  
Close.

The Church of this Parish, which was that of  
the late Priory, for divers Ages, not only served  
as a Place for the Nuns to celebrate the Divine  
Offices in, but it likewise accommodated the  
neighbouring Inhabitants in the Performance of  
their Religious Duties; and by its being made  
Parochial (soon after the Dissolution of its Mona-  
stery) whereby 'tis manifest, that *Clerkenwell* at  
that Time must have been a considerable Vil-  
lage; and tho' at present it be, by the contigu-  
ous Buildings, added to this great City, 'tis never-  
theless in the County of *Middlesex*, Hundred of  
*Osulston*, and Manor of *Finsbury*; and owes its  
Origin to the late Monastery, as much as that  
did its Name to the *Clerks Well* in that Neigh-  
bourhood.

The Steeple of this Church being greatly de-  
cayed by Age, Part thereof fell down in the Year  
1623, which occasioned the Parish to contract with  
a Builder, to re-edify the whole; who being wil-  
ling to get as much thereby as possible, raised  
the new Work upon the old Foundation; and  
having carried on the same with the utmost Ex-  
pedition, the Bells were soon after hung therein;  
but before the same was intirely finished, it fell  
down, and destroyed Part of the Church, which  
were both soon after rebuilt, as they at present  
appear.

*Mund. Ed.*  
*Stow. Sur.*

Adjoining to the North Side of the Church, is  
the beautiful Ambulatory, or South Side Row of  
the Cloister of the late Priory, consisting of six  
Arches; and altho' the Eastern Part of the said  
Cloister be destroyed, yet the Nuns Hall, which  
was situate at the North End thereof, is still re-  
maining, tho' at present it is converted into a Ca-  
binet-maker's Work-shop. And the Garden on  
the East Side was formerly the Cemetery belong-  
ing to the Nunnery.

At the lower End of *Clerkenwell-green*, in *Rag-*  
*street*, opposite *Mutton-lane*, is the celebrated Foun-  
tain, denominated *Clerks*, or *Clerkenwell*, so called  
from the Parish Clerks of the City of *London*,  
who antiently used to meet there annually, to re-  
present certain Parts of Scripture in a Theatrical  
Manner; to which the Lord-Mayor and Citizens  
of *London* not only repaired, but likewise the No-  
bility, to see their Performances: From which  
Well, the late Priory, as well as the present Church  
and Parish, are denominated.

A little South-east of *Clerkenwell* Priory, where  
at present *St. John's-square*, &c. are situate, stood  
the House, or Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem*,  
which was founded by the aforesaid *Jordan Briset*,  
who, for that End, purchased of the Priores and  
Nuns of *Clerkenwell*, ten Acres of Land (for  
which he gave them twenty Acres in his Lord-  
ship of *Willinghale* in *Kent*), whereon he erected  
the said Hospital about the Year 1110. But the  
Church thereof was not dedicated to *St. John the*  
*Baptist*, till the Year 1185.

*Ex. Stillin.*  
*MSS. in*  
*Bibl. Cor.*

This magnificent Fabrick was the chief Seat in  
*England* belonging to the *Knights Hospitalers*, who,  
from the greatest Poverty, by the profuse Libe-  
rality of simple Bigots and Enthusiasts, soon at-  
tained to that Degree of Riches and Honour, that  
their Prior was reckoned the first Baron of the  
Kingdom, and who for State and Grandeur vied  
with the King. Such was the Antipathy of the  
Populace to these imperious Knights, that the  
Rebels of *Kent* and *Essex* under the Conduct of  
*Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, Anno 1381, consumed  
this stately Edifice by Fire; but the same being  
rebuilt in a much more magnificent Manner, it  
was suppressed by *Henry VIII.* in the Year 1541,  
at which Time the Revenues thereof amounted  
to no less than three thousand three hundred and  
eighty-

*Camd.*  
*Brit.*

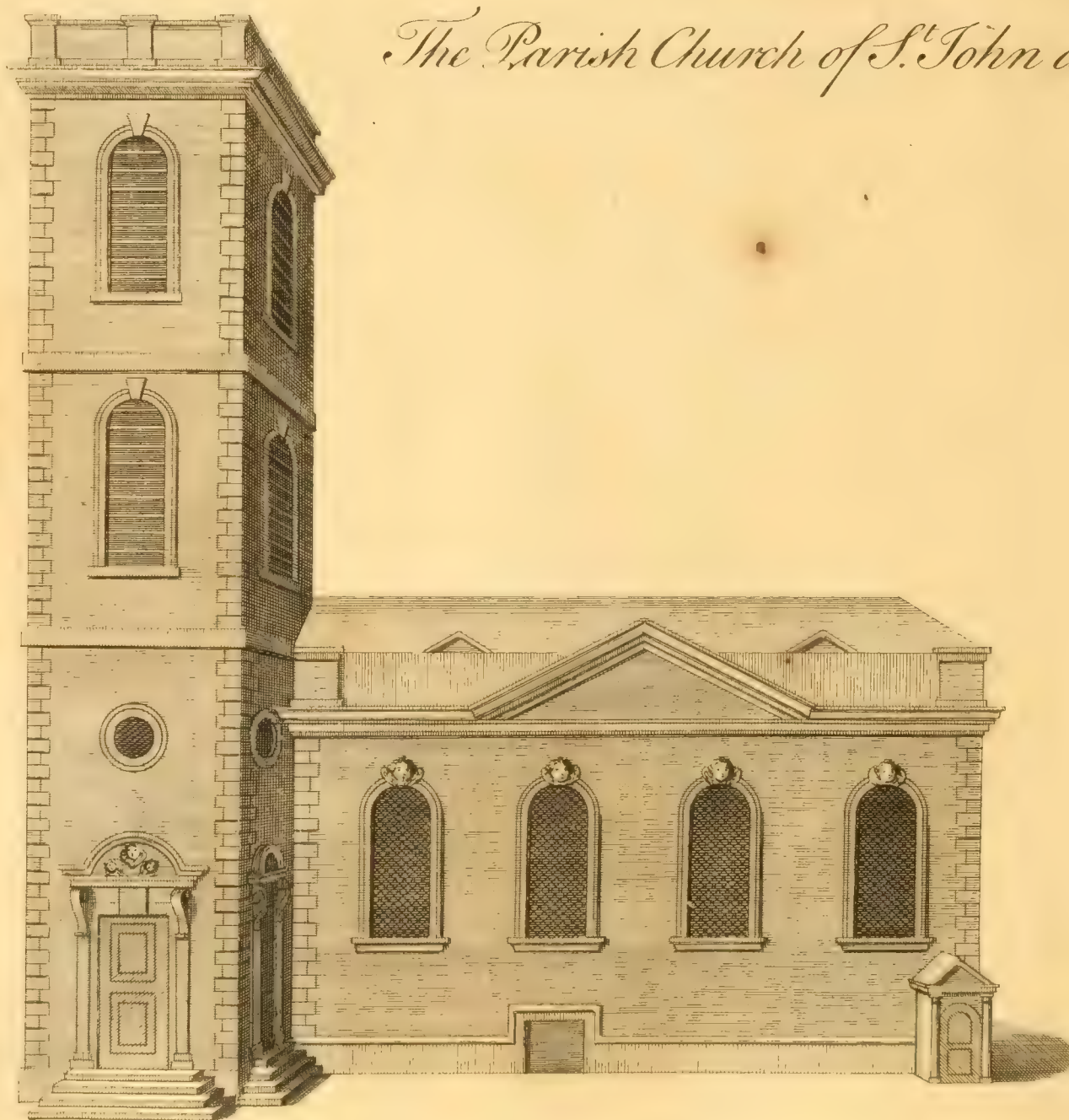








*The Parish Church of S.<sup>t</sup> John at Hack.*



*The Parish Church of S.<sup>t</sup> Thomas in Southwark.*



eighty-five Pounds nineteen Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*.

Soon after, this spacious and stately Edifice was converted into a Repository of Martial Stores, and the Royal Hunting Equipage; to which Uses it was employed till the Year 1550, when *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*, and Protector of the Kingdom, caused the Church thereof, together with its lofty and beautiful Steeple, to be demolished, and the Stones thereof employed in building his stately and magnificent Palace of *Somerset-house* in the *Strand*.

*Pardon Church-yard*. This Spot of Ground lies on the East Side of *St. John's-street*, between the North Wall of the *Charter-house* Garden and *Sutton-street*, alias *Swan-alley*; and is at present of the neighbouring Inhabitants corruptly called *Farden Church-yard*: There being nothing of the Chapel left but its four Stone Quoins, the Interstices whereof were some Time ago rebuilt, and the whole converted into a Dwelling-house; in the Neighbourhood of which, a few Years ago, in digging Foundations for divers new Houses, a very great Quantity of Human Bones were dug up, to the no small Amazement of the whole Neighbourhood.

From *Mountmill*, in an oblique Line across this Parish, ran the Line of Communication, which was raised round this City and Suburbs by an Order of Parliament in the Year 1642. The Vestigia whereof, which are still to be seen, run with a North-west Course from the Garden belonging to *Merlin's-cave* near the *New-river-head*, to the uppermost Stile in the Field wherein the said House and Garden are situate: And a little Westward from the said Stile, was a Breast-work with a Battery on the said Line of Communication, for the Defence of *Hampstead-road*. And from that Part of the said Line of Communication, whereon the said Garden is situate, a covered Way (the Course whereof is still to be seen) ran to a large Bulwark at the upper Pond belonging to the *New River* Company, the greatest Part of which is still remaining adjoining to the said Pond on the West; and the Eastern Part thereof is occupied by the Western Part of the said Pond.

Things at present remarkable are, the Parish Church, a Chapel of Ease, with that of an Alms-house in *Islington*; two Quakers Meeting-houses, three Charity-Schools, an Alms-house, a handsome Square, at the lower End of which is the stately South Gate of the Hospital of *St. John*; a Market for Sheepskins, three Wells of Medicinal Waters, the *New River* Water-works, a Cold Bath, divers beautiful Bowling-greens, and among the pleasant verdant Fields in this Neighbourhood, that of the *White-Conduit* is the most celebrated for Air, Prospect and Elevation; two Work-houses, a House of Correction; and two Prisons.

St. John's, at Hackney.

*Hackney* was a distinct Rectory and Vicarage in the 20th of *Edward I.* Anno 1292, and dedicated to *St. Augustine*, but the *Knights Templars* having obtained a Mill and other Possessions in the Parish, they were, upon the Suppression of their Order, granted to the *Knight Templars of St. John of Jerusalem*, from whom 'tis supposed to have received its present Appellation of *St. John*. Be that as it will, 'tis certain it was not presented to by that Name till after the Year 1660.

This Church is both a Rectory and Vicarage, the first whereof was antiently in the Gift of the Crown, wherein it continued till the Year 1372, when it came to the Bishop of *London*, in whom and his Successors it continued, 'till *Nicholas Ridley*, Bishop of that See, granted the said Manor, by Indenture of the 12th of *April*, in the

Year 1551, to *Edward VI.* who, on the 16th of the same Month, regranted the same to *Thomas*, Lord *Wentworth*, whereby he and his Descendants became Patrons of the Rectory, in whom it continued till about the Year 1590, when the Rectory, with the Great Tithes, no sooner became the Property of a Lay Person, than the Vicarage, which had all along been in the Gift of the Rector, soon after followed, and is at present in the Gift of *Mr. Tyson*. As to Ecclesiastical Affairs, 'tis subject to the Bishop of *London* and his Commissary.

| Donations, per Annum |                                                | l. | s. | d. |          |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----------|
| Anno 1565,           | <i>Stephen Cobbe</i> , Esq;                    | 10 | 0  | 0  | Do.Book. |
| 1649,                | <i>Thomas Wood</i> , Esq;                      | —  | 3  | 0  |          |
| 1603,                | <i>Thomas Herne</i>                            | —  | 2  | 12 | 0        |
| 1613,                | <i>William Swaine</i>                          | —  | 6  | 0  | 0        |
| 1616,                | <i>Margaret Audley</i>                         | —  | 35 | 0  | 0        |
| 1618,                | <i>Hugh Johnson</i>                            | —  | 10 | 0  | 0        |
| 1620,                | <i>Sir Henry Rowe</i>                          | —  | 4  | 16 | 0        |
| 1624,                | <i>Valentine Pool</i>                          | —  | 8  | 0  | 0        |
| 1625,                | <i>Richard Cheyney</i>                         | —  | 2  | 0  | 0        |
| 1626,                | <i>Henry Bannister</i>                         | —  | 8  | 0  | 0        |
| 1628,                | <i>David Daulben</i> , Bishop of <i>Bangor</i> | 1  | 10 | 0  |          |
| —                    | <i>George Humble</i> , Esq;                    | —  | 10 | 0  | 0        |
| 1664,                | <i>Sir Thomas Viner</i> , Kt.                  | —  | 4  | 0  | 0        |
| 1665,                | <i>Anne Wood</i>                               | —  | 3  | 0  | 0        |
| —                    | <i>Thomas Viner</i>                            | —  | 6  | 0  | 0        |
| 1668,                | <i>George Clerk</i> , Esq;                     | —  | 12 | 0  | 0        |
| 1669,                | <i>Henry Mongers</i> , Esq;                    | —  | 12 | 0  | 0        |
| 1670,                | <i>Joanna Martin</i>                           | —  | 2  | 10 | 0        |
| 1670,                | <i>Sir Stephen White</i> , Kt.                 | —  | 12 | 0  | 0        |
| 1677,                | <i>Thomas Hawks</i> , Esq                      | —  | 12 | 0  | 0        |
| 1679,                | <i>Thomas Jameson</i>                          | —  | 5  | 0  | 0        |
| 2736,                | <i>Johanna Hussey</i>                          | —  | 4  | 0  | 0        |
| 1671,                | <i>John Hammond</i>                            | —  | 5  | 0  | 0        |

Monumental Inscriptions.

Here lieth interred *Henry Lord Percy*, Earle of *Northumberland*, Knight of the most honourable Order of the Garter, who died in this Town the last of *June*. the 19. of *Henry 8.*

Conditus exigua jacet hic *Doulbenus* in Urna,  
Qui nuper præful *Bangoriensis* erat  
Hic tria Lustra, prius Christi invigilabat Ovili,  
Et Domino errantes Voce reduxit Oves.  
Ergo quies ubi Sodor erat, messemq; ubi sevit  
Expectat, munusq; hic ubi pavit Oves.  
P. M. S. Hic jacet, Justorum Resurrectionem expectat, Reverendus in Christo Pater *David Doulben*, SS. Theolog. Dr. Episcopus *Bangoriensis*, *Gegrotti* in Agro *Denbensi* natus, Penatibus non obscuris. Qui cum in Pastoralis hujus Ecclesiæ Cura tria Annorum Lustra transegisset, Episcopus *Bangoriensis* factus est. Unde in Beatorum numerum adscitus est 27. die *Novemb.* An. Dom. 1633. Ætat. suæ 52.

A Maid near Eighteen we have laid in this Green,  
To rest herself here a short Space :  
And after that Time, this Rose in her Prime,  
Shall rise up again by God's Grace.  
*Peninnah Jukes*, obiit Anno 1716.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.

The Vestry, which is select, consists of thirty-seven Members; two Church-wardens, two Overseers of the Poor, three Constables, ten Headboroughs, two Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, twenty Watchmen, seven hundred and twenty-two Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Village of *Hackney* being antiently celebrated for the numerous Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, occasioned a mighty Resort thither of Persons of all Conditions from the City of *London*; whereby so great a Number of Houses were

Newe.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Ibid.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow, Sur.

Ibid.



were daily hired in the City on that Account, that at length all Horfes to be let received the common Appellation of *Hackney Horfes*; which Denomination has fince communicated itfelf both to publick Coaches and Chairs. And tho' this Place at prefent be deferted by the Nobility, yet it fo greatly abounds with Merchants and other Perfons of Difinction, that it excels all other Villages in the Kingdom, and probably upon Earth, in the Riches and Opulency of its Inhabitants, as may be judged from the great Number of Perfons who keep Coaches therein.

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

The greateft Remains of Antiquity at prefent are, *Shore Place*, which, with the Lands formerly thereunto belonging, I take to be the Grant made by Sir *John Shoreditch*, to *William de Croftone*, Chaplain, in the Year 1339, and the *Temple Mill*, fo denominated from its having belonged to the Convent of *Knights Templars* in the City of London.

The Remarkables at prefent are, the Church, one Chapel, three Meeting-houfes, three Charity-Schools, three Alms-houfes, and a Work-houfe for the Reception of the Poor.

St. John's, Wapping.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

The Parifh of *St. Mary, Whitechapel*, having greatly increafed both in Number of Houfes and Inhabitants, but efpecially in that Part of it bordering upon the River *Thames*; which being at a great Difance from the Church, occafioned the Inhabitants of the Hamlet of *Wapping-Whitechapel*, Anno 1615, to petition *John* Bifhop of London, for a Licence to erect a Chapel for the more convenient Performance of their religious Duties; to which the Bifhop affented, and in the Month of *Auguft* of the fame Year granted them a Faculty, upon their agreeing to fecure all Duties to the Mother-Church, and the Rector thereof; and to provide a Houfe for, and pay twenty Pounds *per Annum* to a Curate to officiate in the intended Chapel. Whereupon *Richard Gardner*, the Rector of *St. Mary, Whitechapel*, did, for himfelf and Succelfors, impower the Inhabitants aforefaid, to nominate their Curate to the Bifhop of London, as Occafion fhould require.

Ibid.

The Chapel being foon after erected, it was, together with its Cemetery, confecrated by the Bifhop aforefaid, on *Monday, July 16, Anno 1617*, with this Provifo, that the Inhabitants of the Hamlet aforefaid fhould annually, at the Feaft of *Eafter*, receive the Sacrament at their Mother-Church of *St. Mary, Whitechapel*; unlefs difpenfed with by the Bifhop of London, or his Vicar-general, and the Rector of *Whitechapel*.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

This Chapel in building coft about the Sum of 1600 *l.* Part whereof was raifed among the Inhabitants, and the reft by a Brief in all Parts of the Kingdom; to which the Citizens of London contributed very liberally.

Aft. Parl.  
6W. & M.

The Diftrict of the Hamlet of *Wapping* was, by Act of Parliament of the fixth of *William and Mary*, Anno 1694, conftituted a diftinct Parifh; and toward the Maintenance of its Rector, he and his Succelfors were impowered (exclufive of the Glebe) to purchafe in Mortmain thirty Pounds *per Annum*. And as a further Provifion for the faid Rector and his Succelfors, they are to receive all Oblations, Mortuaries, *Eafter Books*, Surplice-Fees, and other ecclefiaftical Duties, except Tithes; in lieu of which, he and his Succelfors are to have one hundred and thirty Pounds *per Annum*, to be raifed upon the Inhabitants, by an equal Pound-Rate, not exceeding fix Pence in the Pound; the Affeffment whereof to be annually made by the Church-wardens, within twenty Days after every *Eafter Tuesday*, to be confirmed by two *Middlefex* Juftices of the Peace; and the Money to be paid to the faid Rectory quarterly.

Ibid.

It is alfo ordained, by the Authority aforefaid,

That the Rector, with the Confent of the Bifhop, be impowered to nominate an Affiftant-Reader; to whom he is to allow the Sum of thirty Pounds *per Annum*, out of his own Stipend.

And in confideration of this Parifh and its numerous Poor having been a third Part of that of *St. Mary, Whitechapel*, 'tis intitled to one Third of all the Gifts and Legacies given to the Mother-Parifh; as it alfo receives two Pence out of every Shilling collected at the Sacrament; one Shilling and four Pence *per Week* out of Mr. *Buck's* Gift; and one Third of the Rent of certain Houfes belonging to the faid Parifh.

The Advowfon of this Church, which is fuitate on the North Side of *Wapping-Street*, is in the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall* and College of *Brazen-nofe* in *Oxford*.

| Donations, per Annum.                  | l. | s. | d. |          |
|----------------------------------------|----|----|----|----------|
| Thomas Nevet                           | 1  | 0  | 0  | Do.Book. |
| 1624, Capt. William Hawes              | 2  | 12 | 0  |          |
| 1635, Thomas Clave                     | 2  | 12 | 0  |          |
| 1636, Edith Cape                       | 2  | 12 | 0  |          |
| 1662, David Davifon, Efq,              | 10 | 0  | 0  |          |
| 1669, Capt. Ryan Harrifon              | 2  | 10 | 0  |          |
| 1671, Capt. John Whitby                | 5  | 4  | 0  |          |
| 1676, William Wood, Efq;               | 1  | 10 | 0  |          |
| 1683, The Honourable Henry Savil, Efq; | 2  | 10 | 0  |          |
| 1690, Capt. William Covill             | 2  | 10 | 0  |          |

Officers, &c. in this Parifh.

The Veftry is neither felect nor general, all being admitted who have either ferved or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens, four Overfeers of the Poor, one Conftable, feven Headboroughs, four Scavengers, who paid the Raker, for cleaning the Streets, and carrying away the Afhes, for one Year, the Sum of one hundred and fifty Pounds; one Beadle, ten Watchmen, thirteen hundred and forty-two Houfes.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parifh.

The Site of this Parifh, together with the Parts adjoining, were antiently within the Flux of the River *Thames*; but when, or by whom they were at firft imbanked, is unknown: However, I am of Opinion, as already hinted, that the fame were at firft taken off the River about the Year 1544.

By frequent Inundations of the River *Thames*, its Banks in thefe Parts became great Sufferers; for about the Year 1565, divers Breaches were made therein; which were no fooner repaired, than another happened in the Year 1571; when the Commiffioners of Sewers, after viewing the fame, were of Opinion, that the moft effectual Way to fecure the Bank of the River in thofe Parts, would be to erect Houfes thereon. To which End, Ground was taken, and the firft Foundations of Houfes laid, where *Wapping* at prefent is fuitate.

Stryp.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.

Things remarkable at prefent, are, the Church, a Prefbyterian, Quaker, and *French* Meeting-houfes, two Charity-fchools, one Square, a Yard for Ship-building, eight Pair of Stairs or Steps to go upon and return from off the River, (two whereof being denominated Docks, one of which is the *Bell-dock*, the other *Execution-dock*, the common Place of Execution for Pirates) and a Work-houfe for the Reception of the Poor.

St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

Tho' I cannot afcertain the Origin of this Church, yet that it is of great Antiquity is manifeft, by a Difpute that happened between *Henry II.* and the Prior and Canons of the Holy Trinity in London, touching the Advowfon thereof; which being determined in Favour of the King, he prefented *Walter de Wittenor* as Parfon of the fame.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

In





*The South West Prospect of the Church of St. Leonard. Shoreditch.*







Rec. Tur.  
5 Joh. m. 8.  
n. 65.

In the Year 1204, King *John* granted this Rectory, by the Appellation of the Church of *Sording*, to *William de Sanctæ Mariæ Ecclesia*, Bishop of *London*, as a Foundation for the Office of chief Chantor or Precentor of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, which the Bishop confirmed for that Purpose; however, this Fund proved of no long Duration, for it was soon after alienated from the Office of Precentor, to that of the Archdeacon of *London*; but by whom, or on what Occasion this Transition happened, I cannot learn. Be that as it will, for ought appears, the Archdeacon of *London* has been Parson or Rector thereof ever since, and presents the Vicar; and all Matters Ecclesiastical in the Parish, in Subordination the Bishop, are subject to his Jurisdiction, except the Liberties of *Hoxton* and *Norton-falgate*, which belong to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*.

By the early Account of this Church, I think it is of a *Saxon* Origin. However, after many Reparations, it became so very ruinous, that in the Year 1734, the Parishioners were necessitated to apply to Parliament for Assistance to rebuild the same; and having obtained an Act for that Purpose, began to pull it down about the Beginning of *November*, 1735, and laid the Foundation of the present beautiful Edifice in the Year 1736.

This Church, which is both a Rectory and a Vicarage, is denominated from its Dedication to *St. Leonard*, Bishop of *Lemoges* in *France*, and its Situation in the Hamlet of *Shoreditch*. But the Rights of the Rector and Vicar not being thoroughly ascertained, an Agreement was made between *Dr. Theophilus Aelmar*, Archdeacon of *London*, as Rector of the Parish, and *Dr. Richard Allison*, Vicar of the same; which was confirmed by the Bishop of *London*, 6 April, Anno 1611; wherein it was agreed, That the Rector for the future should receive the Tithes of all Grain, Hay, and Gardens of Half an Acre of Ground and upwards, which have, or shall be made out of Grounds tithable to the Rector; and that of all Bricks, made out of Land in the Parish.

And the Vicar, to receive the Tithes of Pasture, Orchard and Garden-wood, and of Gardens under Half an Acre; together with those of all barren and fruitful Creatures; all Oblations, Ecclesiastical Rights, Fees for Marriages, Chistnings, Churchings and Burials, and other small Tithes. In Consideration of which the said Vicar is to bear the whole Charge of the Cure, in Respect to his Office.

The Vicarage amounts to about three hundred and fifty Pounds per Annum.

Donations, per Annum.

|                                              |    |    |   |
|----------------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| Anno 1581, <i>William Thornton</i>           | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| — <i>William Peake</i> , Esq;                | 5  | 4  | 0 |
| 1608, <i>Robert Brainforth</i>               | 9  | 0  | 0 |
| — <i>Thomas Ruffel</i>                       | 2  | 12 | 0 |
| <i>George Clarke</i>                         | 3  | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Simon Burton</i>                          | 0  | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Robert Spence</i>                         | 2  | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Robert Rogers</i>                         | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Agnes Smith</i>                           | 2  | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Stephen Scudamore</i>                     | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| <i>Nicholas Wilkinson</i> , Gent.            | 6  | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Chisley Tice</i>                          | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| <i>Joan Smales</i>                           | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| <i>Thomas Daniel</i> , Gent.                 | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| <i>Mr. Turville</i>                          | 5  | 0  | 0 |
| <i>Henry Hodges</i>                          | 5  | 4  | 0 |
| <i>John Noble</i> , &c.                      | 4  | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Mr. Nevet</i>                             | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Sir John Fenner</i> , Kt.                 | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>John Bidd</i> , Alderman of <i>London</i> | 5  | 4  | 0 |
| <i>Mr. Fremlin</i>                           | 10 | 0  | 0 |
| <i>Mr. Paradine</i>                          | 5  | 0  | 0 |
| <i>Isabel Jackson</i>                        | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| <i>Love Bramstone</i>                        | 2  | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Mr. Snow</i>                              | 2  | 10 | 0 |

Monumental Inscriptions.

This Monument is erected in Memorie, that within this Church doe lye buried the Bodies of the Right Honourable and noble Ladies, Lady *Katharine Stafford*, Daughter to *Edward Duke of Buckingham*, and Wife to *Ralph Earle of Westmorland*, who dyed 1553; Lady *Elianor*, Daughter to *Sir William Pepton*, Kt. and Wife to the Right Honourable Lord *Thomas Earle of Rutland*, buried 1551; Lady *Margaret Nevell*, Daughter to *Ralph Earle of Westmorland*, and Wife to *Henry Earle of Rutland*, who died 1560; and the Lady *Catharine Nevell*, Wife to *Sir John Constable of Holdernefs*, Kt. and Daughter to *Henry Earle of Westmorland*; and Lady *Anne Manners*, Daughter to *Thomas Earle of Rutland*; which *Katharine* died the Seven and Twentieth Day of *March*, anno Domini 1591.

And that here doe lye also the Bodies of two right worthy Gentlemen, honourably descended; namely, of *Sir Thomas Manners*, Kt. and *Oliver Manners*, Esq; Brethren, being the Fourth and Fifth Sonnes of the aforesaid *Thomas Earle of Rutland*. The First died about his Age of Fifty, in *June* 1591. after many valiant Services performed by him for his Prince and Countrey, both in *Ireland* and *Scotland*, where he was knighted; and witnessed by fundrie great Wounds he then received. The Second died in his younger Yeeres, 1563, about his Age of Twentie, yet not before good Proofs made of his Valour, and Forwardness in the Service of *Newhaven*, against the *French*; where he tooke the Sicknesse, whereof he died shortly after in *Shoreditch*.

Founded by the Lady *Adeline Nevill*, at the Direction of the said Lady *Katharine Constable*, deceased, her Sister, in *February* 1591.

*Jane*, the Wife of *Ralfe Hansby*, Esq; Daughter to *William Vavasour*, Esq; Grandchild to *Thomas Manners*, Knight, died the 22. Day of *July*, in the Yeere of our Lord 1617. and of her Age the 23. to whose blessed Memory her dear Husband hath dedicated this Monument, to signifie, that with her his Joy lies here interred.

Si genus & virtus, & moribus aucta figura,  
Pulchra bonis pietas si quid honoris habent;  
Hunc *Jane* tumulum spectans venerare viator,  
Cum qua tot bona, tam bella sepulta jacent,  
Nec minor his aderat victrix patientia victæ,  
Nec spolium mortis, sed pudor illa fuit.

Englished thus:

If Birth, if Virtue, if fair Feature, deckt  
With Gifts of Minde, if Piety breeds Respect,  
Her Tombe then view and grace, kind Passenger,  
With whom so many Graces buried were:  
Conquer'd, by Patience yet she overcame;  
Nor was her Youth Death's Triumph, but his Shame.

This Monument is erected in Memory of *William Fremlin*, Esq; eldest Son of *Thomas Fremlin*, and *Ann*, his Wife, both of this Parish, deceased; whose better Genius having disposed his Desires wholly unto Travel, he was in the Eighteenth Year of his Age entertained by the Honourable *East-India Company*, and by them employed in the remotest Regions of *Asia*; where his Abilities and fair Comportment found so good Approbation, that within Three Years after his Arrival, he was sent to reside Agent at the Court of the Great Mogul; and then the more important Affairs of the Honourable Company wanting his Assistance in the chief Residence at *Surat*, he was called thither to supply the Place of Second, in Council and Command; which Trust he discharged with such approved Diligence and Dexterity, that by expresse Order he was appointed President, and so Five Years, to the great Satisfaction of his Honourable Employers, and the abundant Content of his own Nation, whom he governed, and those other among whom he lived.

Mund Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Ibid.

New View  
Lond.

And



And then returning for *England*, God was pleased to deliver him from as imminent Danger of Shipwreck as ever any Man escaped; that he arrived in Safety, after the Expiration of nineteen Years, three Months and twenty one Days, to find a Grave in the Land and Parish of his Nativity; for now, alas! he began to languish; and upon the 13th of *March* 1645, put a Period to this Pilgrimage, in the 38th Year of his Age, having by his last Will and Testament bequeathed to charitable Uses 870 *l.* and more particularly to the Poor of this Parish 200 *l.*

Rest, weary Traveller: A quiete Repose  
Suit well with active Men; but chiefly those,  
Of whose unwearied Works, we truly say,  
They bear the Brunt and Burthen of the Day:  
Such Days, in such Climate, so well spent,  
As made the Precedent a President.

*Apres Travailie Repos.*

Stryp. Ed.<sup>o</sup> Here lies the Body of Mr. *John Jacob Vesen-*  
Stow. Sur. *beck*, Gent. of this Parish, who departed this Life  
*December* the 31st, 1729, aged 69 Years.

In all your Pride and self-vain Glory,  
Mind this fame well, *Memento Mori.*

*Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.*

The Vestry is, occasionally, both select and general; two Church wardens, six Overseers of the Poor, four Constables, eighteen Headboroughs, six Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of two hundred and forty Pounds *per Annum*; four Surveyors of the Highways, four Beadles, seventeen Watchmen, two thousand two hundred and sixty-six Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

This was anciently a Village, situate along the Roman Highway, by the Saxons denominated *Old-street*, at a considerable Distance North of the City of *London*, though they are at present conjoined by a huge Pile of Buildings. And by what has been said, I am of Opinion that this Hamlet owes its Name to one of the Predecessors of Sir *John Sordig*, or *Soredich*, who was Lord thereof in the Year 1339, and not, as vainly supposed by some, to *Jane Shore*, Concubine to *Edward* the fourth. Its Name shews it to be of a Saxon Origin.

Weav.  
Fun. Mon.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

ExDoomf.  
in Rec.  
Exch.

In this Parish are two Prebends, and Part of a third, belonging to *St. Paul's* Cathedral in the City of *London*: The first whereof, which is denominated *Eald-street*, or *Old-street*, received that Appellation from the Saxons, as being part of the Roman Military Way above-mentioned. And the second, which had been a separate Village for many Ages, by its Name of *Hockestone*, (so denominated in the Conqueror's Survey) vulgarly *Hoxton*, likewise shews itself to be of a Saxon Origin. And the third called *Haliwell*, has its Name from a Vicinal Fountain, which, from the Salubrity of its Water, had the Epithet of *Holy* conferred upon it: However, its Holiness has of late been opprobriously immured by Heaps of Dung and Soil; and the Water thereof employed in watering the Garden to which it belongs.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Dug.  
Mon.  
Angl.

Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

A little South of this Well, but within its Precinct, stood the Priory of *St. John Baptist of Haliwell* of *Benedictine* Nuns, said by a certain Author to have been founded by a Bishop of *London*; but that this is a Mistake, I think, will appear by the Charter of *Richard* the First to this Convent in the Year 1189, wherein, among other Things, is confirm'd to the Priores and Nuns, the Spot of Ground whereon the Priory was built, which was given by *Robert*, the Son of *Gelranni*, or *Generanni*, who was Prebendary of *Haliwell*, when *Richard Belmeis*, the first, was Bishop of *London*.

What I imagine gave rise to its being founded by a Bishop of *London*, was the said *Richard's* having added to the Foundation a Piece of Ground, which had belonged to one *John Hilewits*; wherefore I think it is apparent, that this Monastery must have been founded between the Years 1108, and 1127, which were the Times of Consecration and Death of the said Prelate.

Godw.  
de Præful.  
Angl.

This Priory, after many Reparations, was re-edify'd by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, Knight of the Garter, in the Reigns of *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* and who having given to the same considerable Benefaction in Land, was here buried in a Chapel of his own Erection. And in Commemoration of this great Benefactor, the following Lines were curiously painted in most of the Glass Windows.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

*All the Nunnes in Holywell,  
Pray for the Soul of Sir Thomas Lovel.*

Weav.  
Fun Mon.

This Convent, at the general Suppression of Monasteries, was surrendered to *Henry VIII.* Anno 1539, at which Time its Revenues, according to *Speed*, amounted to 347 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* *per Ann.* The Ruins of this Priory, which are still to be seen in *King John's Court* in *Holywell-lane*, are by the Populace unjustly regarded as the Remains of *King John's* Palace, though it does not appear that ever any Royal Mansion was in this Neighbourhood.

Speed Hist.  
Great Brit.

The Remarkables at present are, the fine new Church, two Chapels, two *English* and one *French* Meeting-houses, two Charity-Schools, one Hospital, ten Alms-houses, three Squares, and Part of *Moorfields*; one Market, two Cold Baths, the first whereof was made out of that excellent Fountain denominated *Dame Agnes la Clair*, vulgarly *Annaside Clear*, which was anciently in great Esteem for its plentiful Spring, and Sweetness of Water; and a very large Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

#### St. LUKE's.

The Parish of *St. Giles's, Cripplegate*, having increased to such a Degree both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, that notwithstanding there being a Chapel of Ease, and divers Meeting-houses therein, the Parish Church was not sufficient to contain one half of its numerous Inhabitants; which the Commissioners for erecting the fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality taking into Consideration, they purchased a Site in this Parish whereon to erect one of the said Churches; and the same being finished, and the Lordship, or *Middlesex* Liberty of *St. Giles's* appointed for the Parish, the Inhabitants thereof applied to Parliament to have the same separated from that of *St. Giles*; which being agreed to, it was constituted a Parish in all Respects distinct from, and independent of, the old, as if it never had belonged to the same.

Act Parl.  
2 Geo. II.

And towards the Support of a Rector and his Successors, the Sum of three thousand five hundred Pounds was granted, to be laid out in a Fee-Simple. And as a farther Provision for the said Rector, the Church-wardens are to pay him, at four quarterly Payments, the yearly Sum of one hundred and twenty Pounds, without Defalcation, or any Deduction whatsoever, to be raised by Burial Fees; for which Purpose, the Right of Disposal of the Burial Ground and Vaults belonging to the Parish is vested in the Vestry, (exclusive of the Rector) who, with Consent of the Bishop, are empowered to appoint such Fees for Burials as they judge proper, and to set such Rates for Leave to make Vaults, lay down sepulchral Stones and erect Monuments.

Ibid.

And for the better securing the Payment of the above-mentioned yearly Sum of one hundred and twenty Pounds to the said Rector and his Successors,

Ibid.





B. Cole sculp

*South West View of the Parish Church of St. Luke in Old Street.*







Successors, it is by the same Authority ordained, that on Default of Payment, the Rector, for the more easy and speedy Recovery of the same, may apply to one or more Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, who upon Oath made of the Sum, or Sums in Arrear, may compel such Defaulters, by Distress and Sale of their Goods; and where Distress cannot be had to satisfy such Arrears, such Justice, or Justices, are empower'd to commit such Offender, or Offenders, to the County Gaol, there to remain without Bail, or Mainprize, until he, or they, shall have fully paid all such Arrears; and that the said Rector may not be a Sufferer in Case of Insolvency, the succeeding Church-wardens are made responsible for the Payment of all Arrears that cannot be had by Distress,

Ibid. It is by the same Authority enacted, that the Rector shall not receive any Surplice Fees for Burials, unless he were desired to perform the Funeral Rites, or Part thereof, in the Church, in Presence of the Corps; and then only such Fees, as shall for that Purpose be settled by the Vestry, with Consent of the Bishop. And it is also ordained, that the Rectory shall not be held in *Commendam*, and that all Licences and Dispensations for that Purpose, are declared void and of no Effect.

Ibid. And it is likewise enacted, that the Rector, Church-wardens, Overseers of the Poor, and all other Persons who have either served, or fined for all Offices, shall be Vestrymen (as long as they continue Householders, and pay to the Poor); and as such are from Time to Time impowered (upon due Notice given) to meet, nominate, and elect a Lecturer, or Lecturers, Church-wardens, Sidesmen, and all other Parish Officers: And also from Time to Time to nominate, and elect, remove and put out the Sexton, Grave-diggers, and all other Officers and Servants employed in opening of Pews, making Graves, or Business in or about the Church.

This Church, which is situate on the North Side of *Old-street*, in the Hundred of *Osulston*, and Manor of *Finsbury*, was consecrated on the 18th of *October*, Anno 1733, which happening to be *St. Luke's Day*, it was therefore dedicated to that Saint. And as the Parish thereof is a Rectory taken out of that of *St. Giles's, Cripplegate*, the Advowson of this, as well as that, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's Cathedral* in the City of *London*.

The Rector pays neither First-fruits, nor Tenths, nor any Procuration, that I can learn.

| Donations per Annum.             |   |   | l. | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------|---|---|----|----|----|
| Charles Langley                  | — | — | 4  | 0  | 0  |
| William Dax                      | — | — | 1  | 10 | 0  |
| John Blyth                       | — | — | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| Ellis and Francis Worib          | — | — | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Barbara Snow                     | — | — | 2  | 10 | 0  |
| Margaret Ashill                  | — | — | 7  | 0  | 0  |
| Yate Baracstone                  | — | — | 1  | 5  | 0  |
| Stephen Nightingale              | — | — | 1  | 5  | 0  |
| Richard Jervies                  | — | — | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| George French                    | — | — | 1  | 5  | 0  |
| Frances Love                     | — | — | 2  | 10 | 0  |
| Edward Dobson                    | — | — | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Sir John Fenner, Kt.             | — | — | 5  | 15 | 0  |
| The Lady Berkley and Mr. Webb    | — | — | 3  | 5  | 0  |
| Francis Terril                   | — | — | 2  | 10 | 0  |
| Thomas Busby                     | — | — | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| Robert Cooper                    | — | — | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| William Bleytor                  | — | — | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Sir Henry Harris and Henry Smith | — | — | 13 | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Wheeler                      | — | — | 0  | 15 | 0  |
| Anne Harveft                     | — | — | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Bernard Hide, every 10th Year    | — | — | 4  | 10 | 0  |
| Mr. Potter                       | — | — | 0  | 10 | 0  |

No. 115.

|                     |   |   |   |    |   |
|---------------------|---|---|---|----|---|
| Stephen Skidamore   | — | — | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Ralph Whifield      | — | — | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| John Grant          | — | — | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| Thomas Bell         | — | — | 5 | 0  | 0 |
| Throgmorton Frotman | — | — | 8 | 0  | 0 |
| Robert Hunt         | — | — | 5 | 0  | 0 |

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select, nor general, all being admitted that have either served, or fined for Offices; two Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, four Constables, sixteen Headboroughs, thirteen Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of two hundred and eighty Pounds *per Annum*; four Beadies, eighteen Watchmen, three thousand and thirty-five Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Road, by the Saxons denominated *Eald-street*, or *Old street*, which at present runs through this Parish from East to West, is Part of the Roman Military Way, which anciently led from the Western (on the North Side of the City of *London*) to the Eastern Parts of the Kingdom.

Near to the South-east Corner of this Parish, and that of *Chiswell-street*, in the Hundred of *Osulston*, is situate the ancient Manor-house of *Finsbury*, *Fensbury*, or *Vynesbury*; the latter of which appellations a modern Author taking to imply a Vineyard, imagines, that the present Name is derived therefrom; which, I think, will not be easily admitted, if we consider, that no Place can be more improper for such a Plantation, than a Fen, or Moorish Ground, as this was; wherefore it is much more probable, that it had the Name of *Fensbury*, or *Finsbury*, from the neighbouring Fen, or Moor.

This Manor of *Finsbury*, is, by a certain Author, erroneously called a Hundred; which Mistake has led most People into the same Opinion.

Though I cannot ascertain the Antiquity of this Manor, yet that it is of a very considerable Standing, is manifest, from its having been a Prebend of *St. Paul's Cathedral* of *London*, in the Year 1104.

On the 22d of *May*, Anno 1315, *Robert de Baldock*, Prebendary of *Haliwell* and *Finsbury*, (with the Consent of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's Cathedral*) granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, for himself and Successors, all his Right and Claim in *Mora de Halywell* and *Finsbury*, for the yearly Rent of twenty Shillings. By which Manner of Expression it looks, as if he had granted his Prebend to the said Mayor and Commonalty in Perpetuity, on that Condition: But that he did not, is apparent, by a Lease granted to the said Mayor and Commonalty of the Premises, by *Edward Mowle*, or *Moyle*, Prebendary of the said Prebend, commencing at *Michaelmas*, Anno 1555, for the Term of ninety Years, at the Rent of 29*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per Annum*; which Lease by divers Renewals, is continued to the City till the Year 1784, at the said Rent.

To one of the said Leases granted by *Samuel Aelmer*, on the 15th of *March*, Anno 1582, a Survey of the Manor of *Finsbury* was annexed, setting forth the Contents of the said Manor; whereby it appears, that this Part of it at that Time chiefly consisted of Gardens, Orchards, Tentergrounds and Fields. Divers of the first on the North Side of *Chiswell-street*, were by the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, in the Year 1498, converted into a large Field, (at present denominated the Artillery-ground, which contains eleven Acres and eleven Perches) for Archers and other military Citizens to exercise in.

15 X

On

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Speed.  
Map Gr.  
Brit.

Newc.  
Report,  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Ibid.

Rec.  
Guildhall.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Rec  
Guildhall



Ibid

On the 27th of July, Anno 1641, the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London demised to Sir Paul Pindar, and others, in Trust, for the Artillery Company of the said City, the Field aforesaid, for the Term of 139 Years, as a Military Field, wherein to erect an Armory, and other Structures for their Accommodation; but not to convert the same to any other Use. This Lease of the First of March, Anno 1727, was granted for the Term of fifty-three Years, at the Rent of 6s. 8d. per Annum; in which Lease the said Artillery Company are impowered to demise a certain Portion of the said Field, whereon to erect Houses. There is also a Proviso in the said Lease, that if the City of London shall renew theirs for a further Term of Years, they shall grant a new Lease to the said Artillery Company, for that Term, (except the four last Years) under the like Rent and Covenants.

Mund.Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

The above-mentioned Artillery-ground, together with that on the North Side thereof, as far as Old-street, was anciently denominated Bonbill, or Bunbill, Field; Part whereof, at present denominated Tindal's, or the Dissenters great Burial-ground, was, by the Mayor and Citizens of London, in the Year 1665, set apart and consecrated, as a common Cemetery, for the Interment of such Corps as could not have Room in their Parochial Burial-grounds, in that dreadful Year of Pestilence. However, it not being made use of on that Occasion, the said Tindal took a Lease thereof, and converted it into a Burial-ground, for the Use of Dissenters; over the West Gate of which was the following Inscription:

"This Church-yard was inclosed with a Brick Wall, at the sole Charges of the City of London, in the Maioralty of Sir John Laurence, Kt. Anno Dom. 1665, and afterwards the Gates thereof were built and finished in the Maioralty of Sir Tho. Bloudworth, Kt. Anno Dom. 1666."

The Ground between this Cemetery and Old-street was a common Layfall, till the Year 1706, but the Soil thereof being soon after removed, divers new Streets were thereon erected.

The Fen, or Moor in this Neighbourhood, anciently reached from London Wall to Hoxton; the Southern Part whereof being gradually raised from Time to Time, that denominated Windmill-hill began to be raised, by above one thousand Cartloads of human Bones, brought from St. Paul's Charnel-house in London, and laid here in the Year 1549, which being soon after covered with Street Dirt from the City, the Place was converted into a Layfall; whereby the Ground was so greatly raised, that soon after three Windmills were erected thereon; from which it received its present Appellation; and the Ground on the South Side thereof being likewise greatly raised, it was denominated the Upper Moorfield.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

During the Popish Hierarchy in this Kingdom, a lofty Stone Cross, with a Crucifix thereon, was erected at the End of Brick-lane in Old-street, the Base whereof, with Part of the Body, are still remaining.

At Mountmill, near the upper End of Goswell-street, was situate one of the Forts, which were erected by Order of Parliament, for the Security of the City of London, in the Year 1643. But the same being rendered useless at the End of the Civil War, a Windmill was erected thereon; from which it received its present Name.

In Pest-house-row, adjoining to the French-Hospital on the North, till the Year 1737, stood the City Pest-house, (consisting of divers Tenements) which was erected as a Lazaretto, for the Reception of distressed and miserable Objects, that were infected by the dreadful Plague, in the Year 1665.

The first Playhouse (for ought I can learn) that was erected in the Neighbourhood of the City of

London, was situate between Whitecross-street and Golden-lane, in a Place still denominated Play-house-yard; where, on the North Side, are still to be seen the Ruins of that Theatre.

Things remarkable at present, are, the handsome new Church, a Popish Meeting-house, a Methodist Meeting-house, a French Hospital, a Free, and three Charity-schools, six Alms-houses, the Artillery Ground, or Field wherein the Artillery Company and Trained Bands of the City of London are exercised; the Common Hunt's House, and Kennel, wherein the City Hounds are kept; two Bowling-greens, for the Diversion of the Citizens; and a spacious Workhouse, for the Reception of the Poor: And the fine swimming Bath made out of the Ruins of Perilous Pool, which for the Sweetness of the Water, Accommodations and Pleasure, is not to be equalled in the British Dominions. See Book I. Chapter X. Page 84.

### St. MARY's, Islington.

This Parish, situate on the North Side of London, in the Hundred of Osulfston, and Manor of Finsbury, is a Prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral; which in the Conqueror's Survey, is written by the different Appellations of Isendone and Isledone, whereby it is plainly shewn to be of Saxon Origin.

Anciently a Controversy happened between the Dean and Canons of St. Paul's, and the Priores and Nuns of Stratford Bow, concerning this Church; which was determined by Gilbert (I suppose Segrave) Bishop of London, after this Manner; viz. That the Nuns should hold the Church of the said Dean and Canons, at the yearly Rent of 13s. 4d. for which they were freely to present to the same; and which it seems, being soon after appropriated to the said Nuns, a Vicarage was instituted and endowed; of which they continued Patrionesses, till their Suppression; when the Advowson thereof came into Lay Hands; wherein it still continues.

Though this Vicarage is in the County of Middlesex; yet, as to the Matters Ecclesiastical, it is subject to the Archdeacon of London, other than what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

This Church is denominated from its being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its Situation about the Middle of Islington.

### Donations per Annum.

|                       | l. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|
| Richard Cloudesty     | 40 | 0  | 0  |
| Alice Owen            | 2  | 12 | 0  |
| Thomas Hobson         | 5  | 4  | 0  |
| Nathaniel Loane       | 5  | 4  | 0  |
| Anne Hodeson          | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| George Smith          | 0  | 13 | 4  |
| Thomas, Lord Coventry | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| William Crown         | 2  | 10 | 0  |
| John Haines           | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Dame Sarah Temple     | 25 | 0  | 0  |
| Mrs. Hull             | 6  | 0  | 0  |
| John Patin            | 1  | 10 | 0  |
| Dame May Sadler       | 2  | 10 | 0  |
| Benjamin Smith        | 2  | 12 | 0  |

Doomsd.  
Book.  
in Recor.  
Excheq.Newc.  
Repert.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

Ibid.

Don.Book

### Monumental Inscription.

Juxta hunc locum humatum jacet Corpus Hugonis Radclyffe, ex hac Parochia Armigeri, Civis & Galeropolæ Londinensis, quondam Pileonis sacre Majestati Caroli, beate Memoræ, totique Familie Regali; qui Novembris vicesimo octavo fato functus, vite æternæ per Christum partæ hæreditatem (ut pie speramus) adiit 1678, &c.

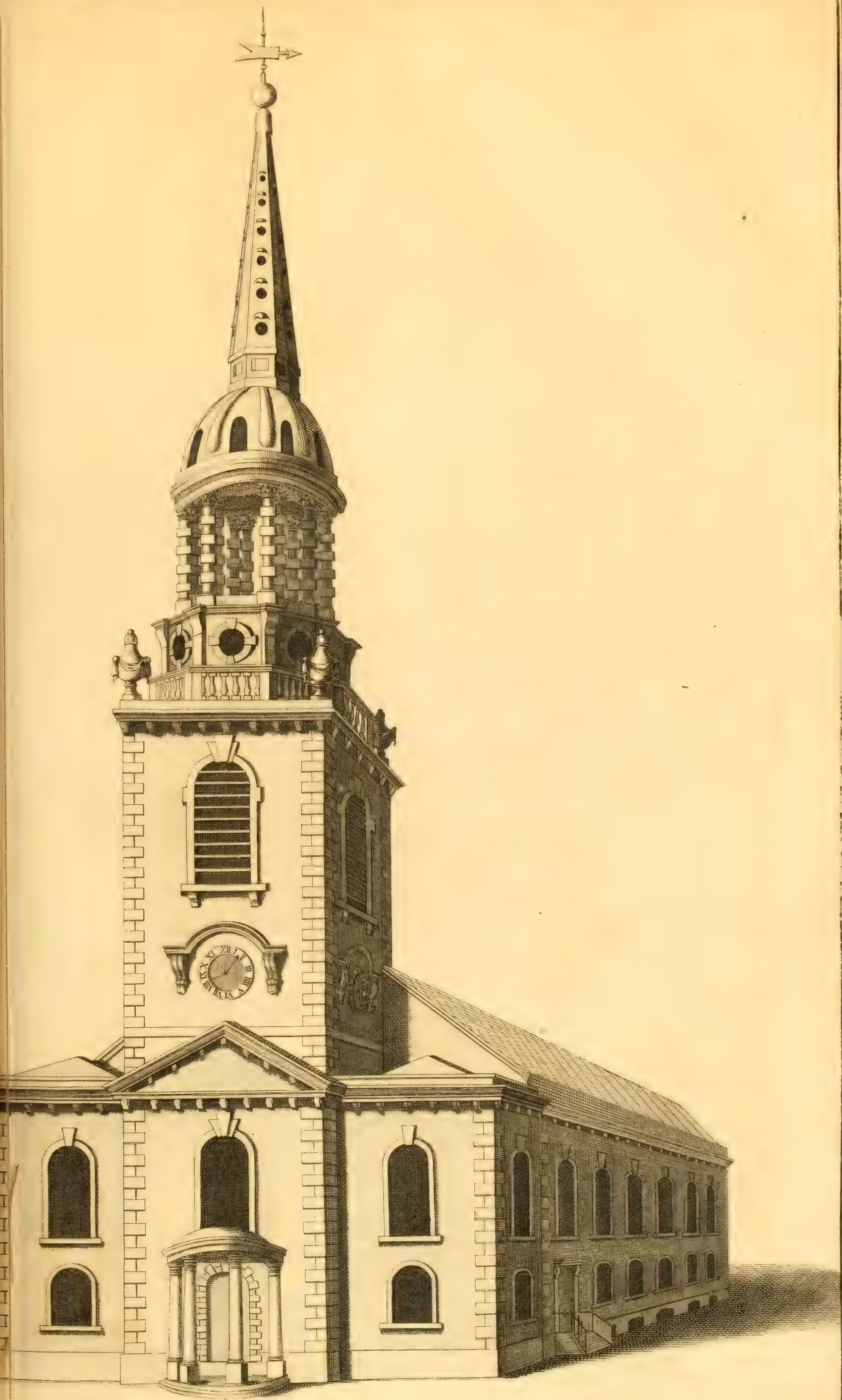
New View  
Lond.

### Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.

The Vestry is general; three Church-Wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, six Constables, seven Headboroughs, three Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, six Watchmen, five hundred and two Houses.

Anti-

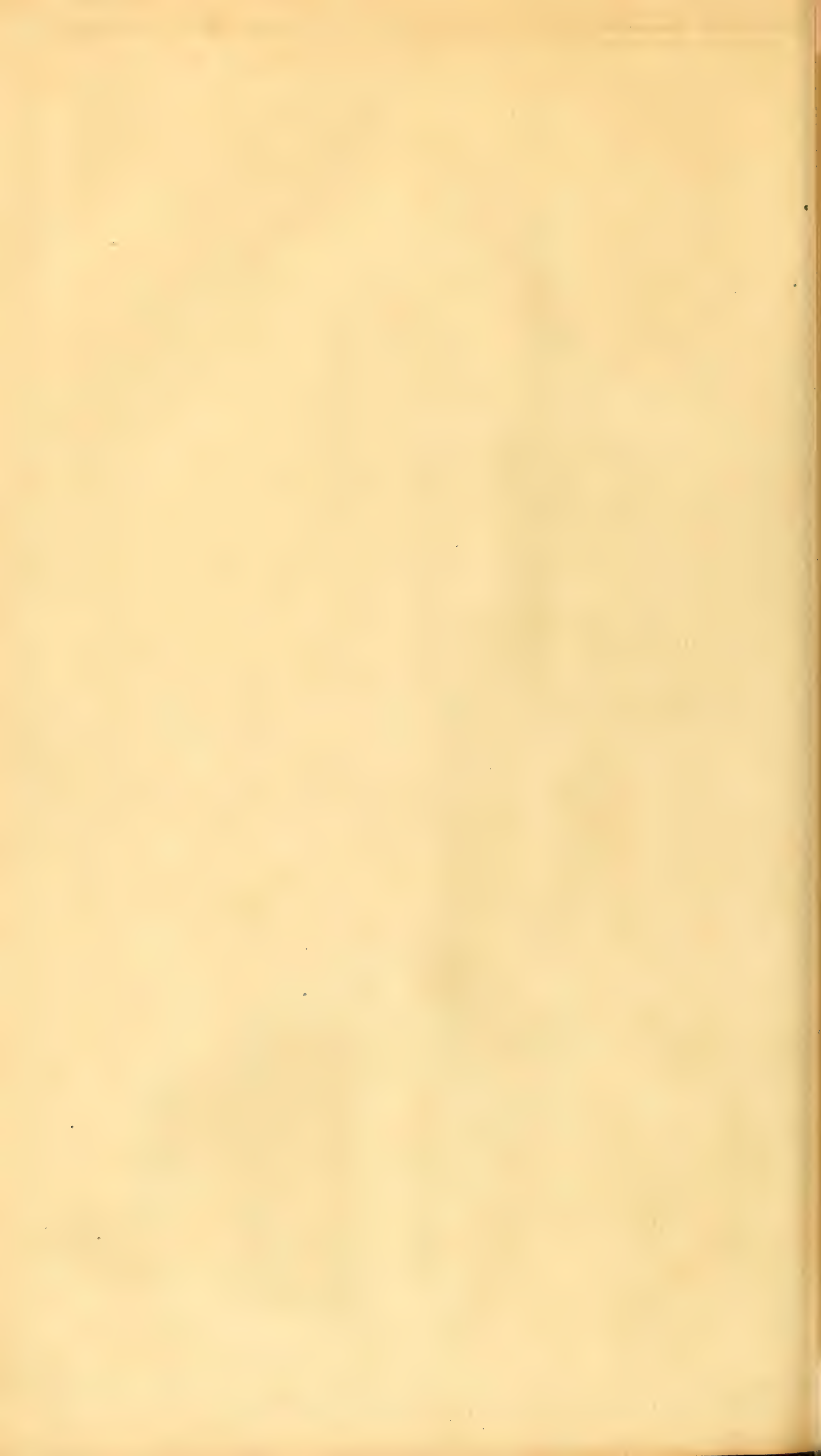




B Cole sculp

*The North East Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Mary at Islington.*







*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

Skin. Lexicon.

A certain Author imagines, that the Name of this Village is derived from two *Saxon* Appellatives, viz. *Gifel*, an Hostage, or Pledge, and *Dun*, or *Tun*, a Town. But this Etymology seems as wild as the fixing the Time of its Foundation would be without the least Account thereof. However, that it is of the *Saxon* Origin, I think is not to be doubted, by its being mentioned in *Doomsday-book*.

Here is an ancient Manor-house, denominated *Canonbury*, from its having formerly belonged to the Prior and Canons of *St. Bartholomew in Smithfield*; the Eastern Part whereof still shews it to be of great Antiquity.

This Mansion, at present vulgarly called *Cambray-house*, is pleasantly situate on a beautiful Eminence, on the East Side of *Islington*, and commands three delightful Prospects to the East, North, and South.

The third Field, North of that of the *White Conduit*, consisting of six Acres of Ground, appears to have been an ancient Fortrefs, inclosed with a Rampart and Ditch; which, by its square Form, and Manner of Fortification, without Outworks, I take to have been a *Roman* Camp, and probably the same made use of by *Suetonius Paulinus*, the *Roman* General, after his Retreat from *London*; and from which he sallied, and routed the *Britons* under the Command of their Queen *Boadicea*.

Tacit. An. Lib. 14.

This Field, in Writings, is denominated the *Reed-moat*, or *Six-acre Field*; and the square Place in the South-west Corner thereof, inclosed with a Ditch, is, by the Populace, called *Jack Straw's Castle*. But as the same is not of a modern Fortification, nor that it any where appears, that that Rebel ever erected any Fortrefs; nor, in truth, had he Occasion for any, seeing there was no Army to oppose him, and that after his Arrival at *London*, his Rebellion was but of five or six Days Duration, before the Killing of his Accomplice *Wat Tyler*, I think it much more probable, that the said Place was the Site of the *Prætorium*, or Tent of the *Roman* General, in the said Camp.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.

Here is a Precinct belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, wherein Wills are proved, and Administrations granted; and where, till of late, the Church-warden thereunto belonging was sworn, though at present he is sworn by the Archdeacon of *London*.

The *New River*, after running above two hundred Yards under *Islington*, glides along the South Side thereof to its *Terminus*, improperly called the *New River Head*.

The Observables at present, are, the new Church, two Charity-schools, an Hospital, with its Chapel; an Alms-house, the *New-river* House and Works, *Canonbury-House*, and a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor.

The old Church becoming ruinous, deeply buried within the Ground of the Church-yard, and dangerous to the devout People that resorted thereto, the Inhabitants applied for and obtained the following Act to pull it down, and to build a new Church on the Site thereof, in the Year of our Lord 1751, wherein having set forth, "That whereas the Parish Church of *St. Mary, Islington*, in the County of *Middlesex*, being a very ancient Fabrick; and notwithstanding the continual Expence the Inhabitants of the said Parish have been at in repairing and supporting the same, the whole Building was in a very ruinous Condition: Now, to the Intent the said Church may be rebuilt for the publick Worship of God, and the Instruction of the Inhabitants of the said Parish in the true Christian Religion, as now

professed in the Church of *England*; and that the Steeple may also be rebuilt; and that the same may be effected in a Manner that may be least burthensome to the Inhabitants of the said Parish; it was enacted; that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Trustees herein after appointed, or for any five or more of them, to cause the said Parish Church, and the Steeple thereof to be pulled down, and to be rebuilt after such Model, and of such Dimensions, and of such Materials, and in such Manner and Place, as by the said Trustees, or any five or more of them, shall be agreed upon.

"And for defraying the Expences of pulling down and rebuilding the said Parish Church and Steeple, That from and after the twenty-fourth Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, the several Funeral Rates and Duties which have been anciently and accustomably payable and paid to the Church-warden of the said Parish for the Time being, and are mentioned and specified in a certain Indenture, bearing Date the seventh Day of *March*, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty, and made between the Vicar of the said Parish, of the one Part, and the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the same Parish, of the other Part, and to be enrolled in the High Court of *Chancery*, shall be collected, levied, and paid in the said Parish for the Burial of any Person in the Manner therein mentioned.

"That when any of the Bells in the Steeple of the said Church shall be required to be rung or tolled, upon Occasion of the Death or Burial of any Person in or belonging to the said Parish, there shall be paid such Rates and Duties for the same, as in and by the said Indenture or Schedule thereunto annexed, to be inrolled in *Chancery*, is in that Behalf mentioned, agreed upon, and provided.

"That all Monies arising or to arise by or from the Use of Palls, which shall, during the Continuance of this Act, be supplied or furnished, by or at the Charge of the said Parish, shall be applied to and for the Uses and Purposes mentioned in this Act; and that the Church-wardens of the said Parish for the Time being, shall provide two or more handsome and decent Palls, for the Use and Service of Funerals in the said Parish; and that no Person or Persons whatsoever shall presume to bring or cause to be brought into the said Church, or any of the Church-yards, or Cemetries belonging to the said Parish, any Pall or Palls, unless such Person or Persons shall first pay such Rates or Duties for the same, as in the said Indenture and Schedule to be inrolled in *Chancery* is mentioned, agreed upon, and provided.

"And to the End that all the Monies, which shall arise by the Rates and Duties above mentioned, may be duly paid, and faithfully applied, to answer, satisfy, and discharge all Sums of Money as shall be necessary for the rebuilding and adorning the said Church, and for rebuilding or repairing the Steeple of the said Church, and which shall be advanced and lent upon the Credit of this Act, for the Purposes aforesaid, in such Manner as is herein after mentioned; it was further enacted, that it shall be in the Power of the Vicar and Churchwardens of the said Parish for the Time being, and the other Trustees for putting the Act in Execution, and the Survivors of them, or any five or more of them, to receive and take the several and respective Rates and Duties herein before mentioned; and the same are hereby vested in the said Trustees, for the Purposes aforesaid, and shall be by them paid and applied to and for the several Uses and Purposes aforesaid, in such Manner as is herein after mentioned;



tioned; (the necessary Charges expended in obtaining this Act of Parliament, being first deducted) and they, the said Trustees, or any five or more of them for the Time being, are hereby empowered by themselves, or any Person or Persons by them, or any five or more of them for the Time being, by writing under their Hands and Seals thereunto authorized, to levy the said Rates and Duties upon any Person or Persons liable to pay the same, who after Demand made thereof shall refuse to pay the same, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, by Distress of the Goods and Chattels belonging to the Person or Persons so refusing, and to detain and keep the same until such Rates and Duties, with the reasonable Charges of such Distress, shall be paid; and that it shall be lawful for such Person and Persons so distraining (after the Space of seven Days next after such Distress taken, to sell the Goods so distrained, returning the Overplus, if any be, and demanded) to the Owner or Owners thereof, after such Duty or Duties, and reasonable Charges for distraining, keeping, and selling the same, shall be deducted.

“That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons to contribute, advance, and pay into the Hands of the said Trustees, or any five or more of them, for the Uses before mentioned, any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of seven thousand Pounds, for the absolute Purchase of one or more Annuity or Annuities, to be paid and payable, during the full Term of the natural Life of such Contributors respectively, or the natural Life of such other Persons as shall be nominated by, or on Behalf of such respective Contributors, at the Time of Payment of their respective Contribution Monies; which Annuity or Annuities shall not exceed the Rate of eight Pounds *per Centum per Annum* for every one hundred Pounds, and so in Proportion for any greater or less Sum, to be advanced and paid as aforesaid; all which said Annuities, so to be purchased as aforesaid, shall not exceed in the Whole, the Sum of five hundred and sixty Pounds *per Annum*, and shall be payable and paid by the said Trustees, or any five or more of them.

“And that all and every the Annuities so to be purchased under and by virtue of this Act, shall be and are hereby charged upon, and shall be paid and payable from Time to Time out of the Monies arising by the said Rates and Duties herein before-mentioned; and that none of the said Annuities shall be subject or liable to the Tax charged upon Lands by Authority of Parliament.

“And whereas the Rates and Duties before-mentioned may happen to fall short, and be deficient to pay the Annuities by this Act charged thereon, as aforesaid; it was further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That such Deficiency shall from Time to Time, be supplied and made good by an Assessment on all Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, within the said Parish, not exceeding one Shilling in the Pound of the yearly Rent of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as the same shall be ascertained and rated by the Land Tax, for the Year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, or for the Time being; two third Parts of which Rates and Assessments to be paid by the Landlords or Owners, and the other third Part by the Tenants or Occupiers of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments.

“Provided always, That in Case any House or Tenement shall be set, lett, or occupied, in different Apartments, Rooms, or Lodgings, to or by distinct and separate Families, Lodgers, or Inmates, the whole House or Tenement so lett

and occupied, shall be charged with the whole Rate assessed, or to be collected, for or in respect of the same; and in case of Nonpayment, shall and may be levied and recovered upon and from any of the Inhabitants or Occupiers of any Part or Parts of such House or Tenement, in such and the same Manner as the other Duties directed by this Act to be raised are appointed to be levied and recovered.

“Provided always, That the Payment of these Rates, &c. shall not intitle any Person or Persons whatsoever to a Settlement in the Parish of Saint Mary, *Islington*, who was not before such Payment legally intitled to such Settlement in the said Parish.

“And it was further enacted, That the several Rates and Assessments hereby directed and appointed to be raised and levied, in the Case, and for the Purposes aforesaid, shall have Continuance, and when, and as there shall be Occasion or Necessity to raise the same, and no longer, and not otherwise; and from and after the Determination of all the said Annuities, such Rates and Assessments shall cease and determine, and thenceforth such Rates and Duties for Funerals, as are specified and expressed in the said Indenture to be inrolled in *Chancery*, shall be payable or paid, and that in such Manner and Form, and to such Uses, as before the passing of this Act; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

“Provided always, That this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend, or be construed, adjudged, deemed, or taken to extend, to lessen, prejudice, or defeat, any the Rights which the present Vicar hath, or any future Vicar or Vicars thereof shall or may have or ought to have in the Chancel of the said Old or New Church, but that the said present Vicar and his Successors shall, for ever after, have and enjoy, from Time to Time, all the same Rights, Privileges, Profits, and Advantages, in, unto, out of, and from the said Chancel, as the present Vicar now hath or ought to have.

“Provided always, That this Act shall not extend to take away the Graves, Grave-stones, Monuments, or Vaults, being the particular Property of any Person or Persons now living, or which belong to the Families of any Person or Persons, buried in or under the said Church, and made or provided for the Interment of him, her, or themselves, Families and Descendants; but the same Graves, Grave-stones, Monuments, and Vaults, in or under the said Church, when rebuilt, shall be preserved or provided for, and belong to the said several Persons, his, her, and their Descendants, in the same and in the like Manner, as the said Graves, Grave-stones, Monuments, and Vaults, were before the passing of this Act.”

#### *St. Mary's le Bonne.*

Tho' this Parish is without the Bill of Mortality, yet since, by the new erected Buildings, its Houses are joined to the Suburbs of *London*, I shall in this Place insert an Account thereof.

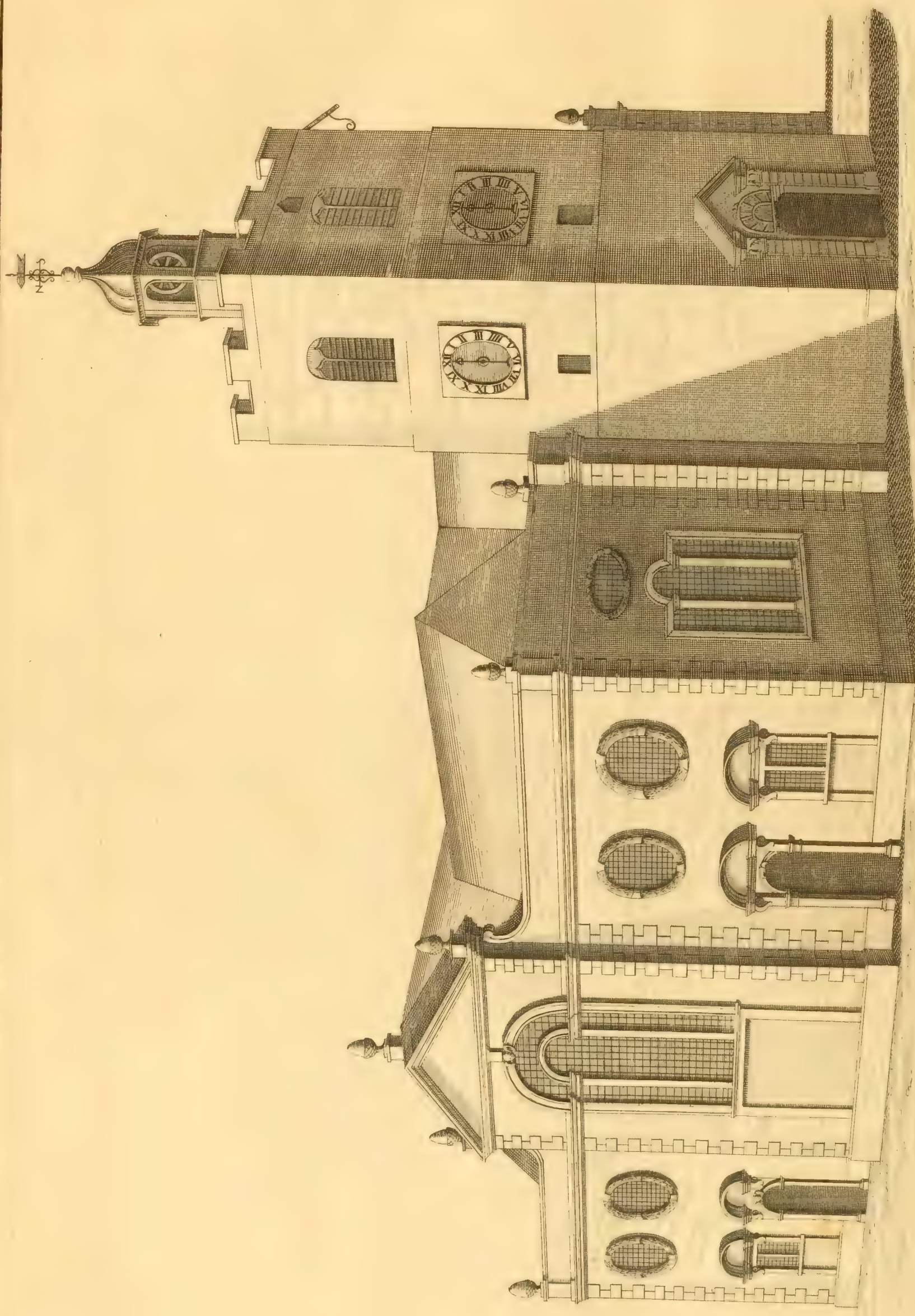
The Village of *St. Maryborne*, (vulgarly *St. Mary le bonne*) which is situate in the Liberty of *Finsbury*, Manor of *Tyborne*, and Hundred of *Osulston*, owes its Rise to the Fall of that of *Tyborne*, which stood at the East End of the Banqueting-house Bridge; almost contiguous to which, were the Court-house and Pound are situate, I imagine, stood the Church and Cemetery, from the great Number of human Bones dug up there, in the Year 1729.

The Village of *Tyborne* going to Decay, and its Church, denominated *St. John the Evangelist*, left









The North West Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Mary White Chapple.

B. Cole sculp



Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.

left alone by the Side of the Highway, it was robbed of its Books, Vestments, Bells, Images, and other Decorations; on which Occasion, the Parishioners petitioned *Robert* Bishop of *London*, for Leave to take down their old, and to erect a new Church elsewhere; which *Robert* readily agreeing to, he granted them a Faculty, or Licence, of the 23d of *October*, Anno 1400, by Virtue of which they erected a new Church (which I take to be the present) in a Place where they had some time before built a Chapel, pursuant to a former episcopal Licence; and the same being dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, it received the additional Epithet of *Borne*, from its Vicinity to the neighbouring Brook or *Bourn*, as by ancient Records appears.

Doomsd. Book. Rec.Exch.

The Village of *Tyborne* was of great Antiquity; for in the *Conqueror's* Survey it appears to have given Denomination to the Manor of that Name; at which time it belonged to the Abbess and Nuns of *Berching*, or *Barking*, in the County of *Essex*. That it received its Name from the neighbouring Brook, I think, will not be controverted, especially, if we consider, that in the decretal Sentence of *Stephen*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. Anno 1222, in the great Controversy between *Eustace*, Bishop of *London*, and *William*, Abbot of *Westminster*, this Rivulet is expressly called *Tyburne*.

J.FleetMS. Hist.West.

The Church of *Tyborne* seems anciently to have been a Vicarage, in the Gift of the Prior and Convent of *St. Laurence de Blackmore*, in the County of *Essex*; who converting the same into a Curacy, the Advowson thereof continued in them, till the Dissolution of their Priory; when *Edward VI.* Anno 1553, granted the same to *Thomas Reeve*, &c. to be held in Soccage of the Manor of *East Greenwich*; since which Time, the Advowson has continued in the Hands of Lay Patrons, under the Subjection of the Archdeacon, other than what relates to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary; and as the same is a Donative, it pays neither First-fruits, nor Tenths to the King, nor other Disbursement on account of the Cure. And as the Curate's Profits are only the Surplice Fees, the Earl of *Oxford*, who is the Impropriator and Lord of the Manor, generously gives the Tithes to the Incumbent, which are about sixty Pounds; which, together with the Surplice Fees, amount to above one hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.

The Church-wardens of this Parish, in the Year 1734, only received and paid the Sacrament Money to the Poor, which amounted to about thirty Pounds.

| Donations, per Annum.      |   | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|----------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| From the Exchequer,        | — | 7         | 14        | 4         |
| 1690, <i>Thomas Watley</i> | — | 2         | 12        | 0         |

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general, two Church-wardens, two Overseers of the Poor, two Constables, two Headboroughs, two Surveyors of the Highways; though there are no Scavengers, yet the Person that carries away the Ashes receives, by a voluntary Contribution, about fifty Pounds *per Annum*; one Beadle, six Watchmen, five hundred and seventy-seven Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Village of *Tyborne* was situate on the Eastern Bank of the Rivulet *Tyborne*, (from which it was denominated) at the East End of the Lord Mayor's Banqueting-house Bridge; in the Neighbourhood of which, the City of *London* have nine Fountains, or Conduits of Water, which were at first erected about the Year 1238, for supplying the City with salubrious Water; but

it having for many Years been better supply'd with that precious Element from the *New-River*, the Citizens, in the Year 1703, demised the Water of the said Conduits for the Sum of seven hundred Pounds *per Annum*, for the Term of forty-three Years.

At the North-east Corner of the said Bridge, stood the Lord Mayor's Banqueting-house, whither his Lordship, with his Brethren the Aldermen, occasionally repaired on Horseback, accompanied by their Ladies in Waggon, to view the City Conduits; after which they were sumptuously entertained in the said Mansion house. This handsome Building (under which were two Cisterns for the Reception of the Water from the neighbouring Conduits) having for many Years been neglected by the Citizens, it was taken down in the Year 1737, and the Cisterns arched over.

Many Streets of fine Houses being lately erected in this Neighbourhood, and the ancient Roman Military Way (which led from the Western to the Eastern Part of the Kingdom) lately denominated *Tyborne Road*, (but at present *Oxford-street*) being one thereof, the same was beautifully paved from *St. Giles's* to the Banqueting-house Bridge; and the said Bridge being only about fifteen Feet broad, it not only proved very incommodious to the numerous Carriages and Travellers passing that way, but it was likewise very disgraceful to the spacious Street on both Sides thereof; wherefore the Commissioners for repairing the Roads in these Parts, in the Year 1737, applied to the Citizens of *London* for a Piece of their Ground to enlarge the same, who not only generously granted their Request, but likewise gave them the Sum of one hundred Pounds toward defraying the Charge of Enlargement.

The Village of *Tyborne* being long since demolished, and the Rivulet of that Name converted into that of *Aybrook*, (from *Ay*, a Village supposed to have stood where *Mayfair* now is situate) and that at length into a common Sewer, in which it runs to the North-west Part of *Tot-bill-Fields*, and from thence above Ground to *Scholars Pond*, where it has its Influx through a Sluice to the River *Thames*. However, the ancient Name of the Brook and Village of *Tyborne* is still preserved in that of the Gallows in this Neighbourhood. But the modern Name of *Aybrook*, proving of no long Duration, it is in a great Measure restored to its ancient Appellation; for that Part of it, which runs above Ground, is at present called *Twyborne Brook*.

The Remarkables at present are, the little mean old Church, the beautiful new Chapel, a *French* Meeting-house, a Charity School, the City Conduits, a Market-place, a handsome Square, two spacious Bowling Greens, and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

*St. Mary's, Whitechapel.*

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the South Side of *Whitechapel-street*, in the Manor of *Stepney*, and Hundred of *Osulston*, was at first erected a Chapel of Ease to the Church of *St. Dunstan, Stepney*, (which, from its external Appearance, I imagine it received the additional Epithet of *White*) but at what Time is unknown; However, that it is not of a late Foundation, is manifest by *Hugh de Fulbourn's* being Rector thereof in the Year 1329, who was presented thereto by the Rector of *Stepney*, in whose Successors the Advowson continued, till purchased by the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall* and College of *Brazen-Nose* in *Oxford*, about the Year 1711, when the Purchase thereof was confirmed to them by Parliament, and in whom it still remains.

Newc. Repert. Ecclef. Paroch.



Stow Sur.  
Lond.

This Church was anciently denominated St. *Mary Matfellow*, as some have vainly imagined, from the Women of the Parish having killed a *Frenchman*, about the Year 1428, for murdering and robbing his great Benefactress, a religious Widow, who had generously and carefully brought him up almost from his Infancy: But that this is a Mistake, is evident from the *London Register*, wherein it appears, that this Church was presented to by the Appellation of *Matfellow* above one hundred Years before the said Catastrophe happened. Some derive the Epithet of *Matfellow* from the *Hebrew*, or *Syriac* Word *Matfel*, which signifies a Woman that has lately brought forth a Son, therefore dedicated to *Mary*, delivered of a Son: Be that as it will, this Name has given way to the more ancient one of *Whitechapel*; which being exempt from all Archidiaconal Jurisdiction, it is only subject to the Bishop and his Commissary.

Newc.  
Reper.  
Ecclef.  
Par. ch.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

By the best Account I have been able to come at, the Incumbent's Profits amount to about three hundred and fifty Pounds *per Annum*.

| Donations, per Annum. |                                | l. | s. | d.   |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----|----|------|
| Don. Book.            | Anno 1574, John Mercer         | —  | 8  | 0 0  |
|                       | 1588, Margaret Donnington      | —  | 2  | 0 0  |
|                       | 1633, William Brown            | —  | 2  | 0 0  |
|                       | 1642, Thomas Abraham           | —  | 6  | 0 0  |
|                       | 1650, Sr John Fenner           | —  | 11 | 0 0  |
|                       | Mr. Buck                       | —  | 12 | 0 0  |
|                       | Barnard Hide, every tenth Year | —  | 4  | 10 0 |
|                       | Sarah Hills                    | —  | 2  | 0 0  |
|                       | Thomas Holbrooke               | —  | 3  | 10 0 |
|                       | Frances Loveday                | —  | 5  | 0 0  |
|                       | Peter Wardin                   | —  | 3  | 0 0  |
|                       | Mr. Swallow                    | —  | 2  | 10 0 |
|                       | Thomas Swallow, Esq;           | —  | 4  | 0 0  |
|                       | Agnes Smith                    | —  | 2  | 0 0  |
|                       | Thomas Snow                    | —  | 4  | 0 0  |
|                       | Margery Trumball               | —  | 5  | 0 0  |
|                       | Mr. Yardley                    | —  | 2  | 0 0  |
|                       | William Rowland                | —  | 11 | 0 0  |
|                       | John Price and his Widow       | —  | 24 | 0 0  |
|                       | Mr. Jagger                     | —  | 12 | 10 0 |
|                       | By anonymous Persons           | —  | 17 | 16 0 |
|                       | George Clerk                   | —  | 11 | 10 0 |
|                       | John Wardall                   | —  | 0  | 16 0 |
|                       | Richard Gardiner               | —  | 4  | 0 0  |
|                       | Michael Royston                | —  | 5  | 0 0  |
|                       | James Millington               | —  | 1  | 0 0  |
|                       | Richard Garford                | —  | 3  | 0 0  |
|                       | Mary Paradine                  | —  | 5  | 0 0  |
|                       | Mr. Alderman Haylard           | —  | 11 | 0 0  |
|                       | Fabian Postulate               | —  | 2  | 0 0  |
|                       | Mr. Scudamore                  | —  | 1  | 0 0  |

Monumental Inscriptions.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

*Favour is deceitful, and Beauty is Vanity; but a Woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.*

Here lieth buried that vertuous *Thamozine*, that gracious young Woman, the faithful Wife of Master *William Eeles*, of *Limehouse*, Mariner. This Mirror of young Women departed this Life on the 10th of *July* 1620, she being of the Age of 25 Years, and was Mother of a Son and a Daughter. But *Thamozine* the Daughter departed this Life on the 18th of *December*, 1621, being of the Age of six Years, and lieth here buried.

*Every wise Woman buildeth her House, but the foolish plucketh it down with her Hands.*

Remember.

As you are now, so was she:

As she is now, so you must be.

New View  
Lond.

Here remains all that was mortal of *Alice* late Wife of Mr. *John Jordan*, of this Parish, who entered into Eternity the 14th of *March* 1701, aged 52 Years.

Stand Reader, and spend a Tear,  
And think on me who now lye here;  
And whilst you read the State of me,  
Think on the Glas that runs for thee.  
Let not this World your Thoughts betray,  
But think upon your dying Day:  
In Christ alone I only trust,  
To rise in Number of the Just.

A Grave-stone in the Chancel, at the Steps to the Altar, covering the Body of Captain *Jossias Crowe*, whose Example is worthy the Notice of Posterity. As he was a gallant and brave Commander, so he was no less a meek and humble Christian, and a sincere and good Man; truly pious toward God, and generous and beneficent to Men. He was a publick Benefactor to this holy Place, a Friend to the Helpless, a tender Father, and a careful Husband. And as he lived, so he dyed, in a certain Hope of the Resurrection of the Just. Let us follow him in this Life, as we must do to the Grave. Obiit 21 Sept. Anno Dom. 1714, *Ætat. sue* 56.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general, three Church-wardens, six Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, sixteen Headboroughs; ten Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of three hundred and fourteen Pounds *per Annum*; two Surveyors of the Highways, three Beadles, twenty-two Watchmen, two thousand seven hundred and ninety-two Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The Inhabitants of this Parish were anciently bound, annually, at the Feast of *Pentecost*, to go in a solemn Procession to the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul* in the City of *London*, to make their Oblations, as a Testimony of their Obedience to the Mother Church. But upon the erecting of the Conventual Church of *St. Peter, Westminster*, into a Cathedral, and the County of *Middlesex* appropriated by *Henry* the Eighth for its Diocese, of which this Parish being a Part, the Inhabitants were obliged to repair annually to *St. Peter's*, as they formerly did to *St. Paul's*; which Practice proving very troublesome, and of no Service, *Thomas Thirlby*, Bishop of the new See, upon their Petition, agreed to ease them of that Trouble, provided the Rector and Church-wardens would yearly, at the Time accustomed, repair to his new Cathedral, and there, in the Time of Divine Service, to offer at the High Altar, the Sum of fifteen Pence, as a Recognition of their Obedience to that Church as usual.

Newc.  
Reper.  
Ecclef.  
Paroch.

The Street, or Way leading from *Aldgate* to *Whitechapel* Church, remaining in its original unpav'd State, it became thereby so very bad, that the same was almost rendered impassable, not only for Carriages, but likewise for Horses; wherefore it, together with divers others on the West Side of the City of *London*, were appointed to be paved by an Act of Parliament in the Year 1542.

Act Parl.  
32 Hen.  
VIII.

Things observable at present are, the Church, the *Danish* Chapel, an Anabaptist Meeting-house; two Free-Schools, two Alms-houses, a Hay-Market, and a Place denominated *Rag-fair*, wherein great Sums of Money are returned in old Apparel, &c. and in which is a large Building called the *Exchange*; a Court of Record, a Prison, Part of *Marine* or *Well-Close-Square*, a Bagnio and a Cold Bath, with a Workhouse for the Reception of the Parish Poor.

St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green.

This is the last Hamlet taken out of the Parish of *Stepney*, and is environed on the East by the Parishes of *Hackney* and *Bow*, on the South by the



the Hamlets of *Mile-end Old Town*, and *Mile-end New Town*; on the West by the Parish of *White-chapel*, and the Hamlet of *Mile-end New Town*, and the Parish of *St. Leonard's Shoreditch*; and on the North, by the Parish of *Hackney*, &c. The Church is very neat, commodious, but not large; without Pillars, and accommodated with spacious Galleries. The Building is of Brick cop'd and coin'd with free Stones. The Tower is of the same Fabrick, square, and ornamented with six Bells, but not high, and is situate near to the North-east Corner of *Hare-street*; and was built pursuant to the following Act of Parliament granted in the 13th Year of K. *George II*, intituled, *An Act to make the Hamlet of Bethnal Green in the Parish of Saint Dunstan, Stepney, in the County of Middlesex, a separate and distinct Parish, and for erecting a Parish Church therein.*

“Whereas the Parish of *Saint Dunstan, Stepney*, in the County of *Middlesex*, is a large and populous Parish, and consisteth of five Hamlets, whereof the Hamlet of *Bethnal Green* is one; which Hamlet is a large Part of the said Parish, and contains above eighteen hundred Houses, and is computed to have more than fifteen thousand Inhabitants: And whereas the most populous Part of the said Hamlet is distant two Miles and upwards from the Parish Church of *Stepney*, which Parish Church is not near large enough to receive the Parishioners of the said Parish that are desirous of resorting thither to Divine Service: And whereas the Want of a Place for the publick Worship of Almighty God, within the said Hamlet, hath been a great Cause of the Increase of Dissoluteness of Morals, and a Disregard for Religion, too apparent in the younger and poorer Sort; and hath likewise been the Occasion that many of the better Sort of People have removed from their Habitations in the said Hamlet, to the great Impoverishment thereof: And whereas the Commissioners appointed for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof, did, on or about the thirteenth Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty five, purchase of *Charles White*, Gentleman, two Acres and half an Acre of Ground in the said Hamlet, for a Site of a Church to be built there, and a Church-yard, and burying Ground to the same: And whereas the Inhabitants of the said Hamlet have a distinct Church-warden, and Overseers of the Poor, and other parochial Officers, and distinct Rates have been made and collected for Relief of the Poor and Discharge of other parochial Offices: And whereas the Church-warden, Overseers of the Poor, and other principal Inhabitants of the said Hamlet, are desirous that a Parish Church may be built in the said Hamlet, at the Expence of the Inhabitants thereof, for the publick Worship of Almighty God, and the Instruction of the Inhabitants in the true Christian Religion, as now professed in the Church of *England*: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, intituled, *An Act for confirming to the Principal and Scholars of King's Hall, and College of Brazen Nose, in the University of Oxford, the Purchase of the Advowsons of Stepney, and other Churches, and for settling the same for the Benefit of the said College*; it was thereby enacted, That the Rectory should be, and be considered, and understood in Law to be, at and under the Term of two Moieties or Portions of the said Rectory, and the Advowson thereof doth belong to the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall*, and College of *Brazen Nose*, in the University of *Oxford*, who have presented thereunto the Reverend *Robert Leyborne*, Doctor in Divinity, and the Reverend *John Brookbank*, Clerk, Master of

Arts; and the said *Robert Leyborne*, and *John Brookbank*, are the present Portionists and Incumbents thereof: And the said Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall*, and College of *Brazen Nose*, the Patrons; and also the said *Robert Leyborne*, and *John Brookbank*, the Incumbents; and also the Right Reverend Father in God, *Edmund*, Lord Bishop of *London*, Ordinary of the said Parish Church, are consenting that a new Church may be built in the said Hamlet, and that the said Parish of *Stepney* may be divided in Manner as herein after is directed: May it please your Majesty (at the humble Suit of the Church-warden, Overseers of the Poor, and other principal Inhabitants of the said Hamlet) that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Trustees herein after appointed, or for any nine or more of them, to cause a Church and Steeple to be built within the said Hamlet of *Bethnal Green*, on the Ground purchased by the said Commissioners, of the said *Charles White*, as aforesaid; and also a House for the Habitation of the Minister, after such Model, and of such Dimensions, and of such Materials, and in such Manner, as by the Trustees shall be agreed upon; and that the Residue of the aforesaid two Acres and half an Acre of Ground, shall be a Cemetery, or Burying-ground for the Inhabitants of the said Hamlet for ever.

“And for defraying the Expences of building the said intended Church, and Mansion-house, and for the other Purposes herein after mentioned; be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Consecration of the said intended Church, and the Church-yard thereof, such Funeral Rates shall be collected, levied, and paid in the said Hamlet, for the Burial of any Person in the said intended Church, or Burying-ground, as the Vestry of the said intended Parish, shall, from Time to Time, with the Consent and Allowance of the Bishop of the Diocese, not exceeding the Sum of two Pounds, nor less than two Shillings, for every such Burial (the Fees for the Burial of any Person receiving Alms, to be paid by the Overseers of the Poor, and allowed in their Accounts) and for Liberty to make a Vault, erect a Monument, or lay a Grave-stone, so as such Vault be not made within six Feet of the Foundation of the said Church, and so as such Monument be not erected within the said Church, except against the Walls thereof, such Sums as the said Vestry shall appoint.

“Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the Church-wardens to cause to be made such Vaults, and set up and lay such Monuments and Grave-stones, without any Lett or Hindrance of the Rector of the said intended Church, or any Payment or Allowance to him in Respect thereof.

“Add be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when any of the Bells of the said intended Church shall be required to be tolled, upon Occasion of the Death or Burial of any Person in the said Hamlet, there shall be paid such Rates and Duties for the same as are herein after mentioned; that is to say, to the Church-warden, for the great Bell, five Shillings, and for the small Bells, two Shillings.

“And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Monies arising or to arise, by or from the Use of Palls which shall be supplied or furnished by, or at the Charge of the said intended



tended Parish, shall be applied to and for the Uses and Purposes mentioned in this Act; and that the Church-wardens of the said intended Parish for the Time being, shall provide four or more handsome and decent Palls for the Use and Service of Funerals in the said intended Parish; and that no Person or Persons whatsoever shall presume to bring, or cause to be brought into the said intended Church, or the Church-yard thereof, any Pall or Palls, unless such Person or Persons shall first pay such Rates or Duties for the same, as are herein after-mentioned; that is to say, for the best Pall ten Shillings; for the second Pall, seven Shillings; a Child's Pall, three Shillings; and for the Cloth Pall, two Shillings and six Pence; unless the Vestry of the said intended Parish shall, with the Consent and Allowance of the Bishop of the said Diocese, otherwise order the same.

“ And to the end that all the Monies which shall arise by the Rates and Duties above mentioned, and also by the Rates to be collected as herein after is mentioned, may be duly paid, and faithfully applied to answer, satisfy, and discharge all such Sums of Money as shall be necessary for the building and adorning the said intended Church; and which shall be advanced and lent upon the Credit of this Act, for the Purposes aforesaid, and to maintain a Minister to officiate therein, certain Trustees therein mentioned, or any nine or more of them, are hereby empowered, by themselves, or any Person or Persons by them, or any nine or more of them, by Writing under their Hands and Seals to be thereunto authorized, to levy the said Rates and Duties upon any Person or Persons, liable to pay the same, who after Demand made thereof shall refuse to to pay the same, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, by Distress of the Goods and Chattels belonging to the Person or Persons so refusing, and to detain and keep the same, until such Rates and Duties, with the reasonable Charges of such Distress shall be paid; and that it shall be lawful for such Person and Persons so distraining (after the Space of three Days next after such Distress taken) to sell the Goods so distrained, returning the Overplus (if any be) to the Owner or Owners thereof, after such Duty or Duties, and reasonable Charges for distraining, keeping, and selling the same, shall be deducted.

“ And forasmuch as borrowing Monies upon the Credit of this Act will be the most speedy and effectual Method of accomplishing the pious Purposes aforesaid; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons to contribute, advance, and pay into the Hands of the said Trustees, or any nine or more of them, for the Uses before-mentioned, any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of five thousand Pounds, for the absolute Purchase of one (or more Annuity or Annuities, to be paid and payable during the full Term of the natural Life of such Contributors respectively, or the natural Life of such other Persons as shall be nominated by or on Behalf of such respective Contributors at the Time of Payment of their Contribution-monies; which Annuity or Annuities shall not exceed the Rate of eight Pounds and ten Shillings *per Centum*; and so in Proportion for any greater or less Sum to be paid as aforesaid; all which said Annuities, so to be purchased as aforesaid, shall not exceed in the whole the Sum of four hundred and twenty-five Pounds.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Annuities so to be purchased under and by virtue of this Act,

shall be and are hereby charged upon, and shall be paid and payable from Time to Time, out of the Monies arising by the said Rates and Duties herein before mentioned; and that none of the said Annuities shall now or hereafter be subject or liable to the Tax charged upon Land by the Authority of Parliament.

“ And whereas a present Fund will be necessary for the Payment of Annuities, and other the Purposes aforesaid, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Trustees, or any nine or more of them, from Time to Time, to make an Assessment on all Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments within the said Hamlet, not exceeding one Shilling in the Pound of the yearly Rent of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as the same shall be ascertained and rated by the Land-tax for the Time being; and for that Purpose the Trustees appointed by this Act, or any nine or more of them, shall and may by Writing under their Hands and Seals, and they are hereby authorized and required to order and direct the Receivers and Collectors, so to be chosen and appointed for the Time being, to assess upon and collect from the Owners or Occupiers of such Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, such Rates and Sums of Money as shall be requisite in the Premises, of which Rates and Assessments two third Parts shall be paid by the Landlords or Owners, and the third Part by the Tenants or Occupiers of such Lands, Houses, Tenements and Hereditaments; and which said Tenants and Occupiers shall and may deduct and retain, out of the Rents payable to the Landlords and Owners of the same Premises, the said two third Parts of such Rate or Assessment so to be made and collected as aforesaid; and the said Landlords (mediate or immediate) according to their respective Interests, are hereby required to allow to such Tenants, such Deductions and Payments accordingly; and every Tenant paying any such Rate or Assessment for or upon the Landlord's Account, shall be acquitted and discharged for so much Money as the same shall amount unto, as fully and effectually as if the same had been actually paid to any such Landlord or Landlords, or other Person or Persons, to whom his or her Rent was or should have been paid or payable by such Rates or Assessments; and the Money arising therefrom shall be recovered, accounted for, paid, charged, and applied in such Manner, and for such Purposes, as the other Duties by this Act directed to be raised and levied, are directed and appointed to be recovered, charged, accounted for, paid and applied: Provided always, That in case any House or Tenement shall be set, let, or occupied in different Apartments, Rooms, or Lodgers, or Inmates, the whole House or Tenement so let and occupied, shall be charged with the whole Rate assessed, or to be collected for, or in Respect of the same; and in case of Non-payment, it shall and may be lawful to levy the same upon, and from any of the Inhabitants or Occupiers of any Part or Parts of such House or Tenement, in such and the same Manner as the other Duties directed by this Act to be raised, are appointed to be levied and recovered.

“ Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That the Payment of the Rates, Duties, and Assessments, directed to be raised and levied by this Act, shall not intitle any Person or Persons whatsoever, to a Settlement in the said new intended Parish, who was or were not before such Payment legally intitled to such Settlement.

“ Pro-



“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforefaid, That the faid Rates and Affeffments hereby directed and appointed to be raifed and levied upon Houfes, Lands and Tenements for the Purpofes aforefaid, fhall and may take Place and have Continuance, from the twenty-fourth Day of *June* one thoufand feven hundred and forty-three, for and during fuch Time only, as any of the Annuities to be granted purfuant to to this Act as aforefaid, fhall have Continuance, and when and as there fhall be Occafion or Neceffity to raife the fame, and no longer, and not otherwife; and from and after the Determination of all the faid Annuities, fuch Rates and Affeffments fhall ceafe and determine; and from thenceforth fuch Rates and Duties for the Ground of any Burial, Bells, Palls, Grave-ftones, Vaults, and Monuments, fhall be paid and applied towards the Repairs of the Church, and for the Ufes herein directed; and if there be any Surplus, the fame fhall be applied for fuch other Parochial Ufes, as the Veftry fhall appoint, the fame being from Time to Time allowed of and confented to by the Bifhop of the Diocefe as aforefaid.

“ And be it further enacted, That it fhall and may be lawful for the Parifhioners and Veftry affembled, with the Confent of the faid Trustees, or nine of them, to make fuch Alterations in the Rates and Duties for Burials, as to the Ground and Bells, as they fhall think convenient and neceffary; fo as fuch Alterations be, in like Manner, allowed of, and confented to by the Bifhop of the Diocefe.

“ And be it enacted by the Authority aforefaid, That the Perfon, who at the Time of the Consecration of the faid Church, fhall be Church-warden, Overfeers of the Poor, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways, and the other Parochial Officers, for or in the faid Hamlet of *Bethnal Green*, fhall, together with one other fubftantial Inhabitant within the faid Hamlet, to be chofen for another Church-warden within two Months next after the Consecration of the faid Church by the Veftry-men of the faid new intended Parifh, or the major Part of fuch of them who fhall be prefent at their publick Meeting for that Purpofe, be the Churchwardens, Overfeers for the Poor, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways and other Parifh Officers for the faid new Parifh.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforefaid, That the Rector of the faid Parifh Church, and the Church-wardens, and Overfeers of the Poor of the faid new intended Parifh, for the Time being, and all other Perfons, who fhall have ferved or fined for the Office of Church-warden or Overfeer of the Poor of the faid Hamlet, or of the faid new intended Parifh, and fhall pay two Shillings *per* Month, and all others who fhall pay four Shillings *per* Month for the Relief of the Poor of the faid Hamlet, for his own Dwelling-houfe, or Lands, and no others, fhall be Veftry Men, for the Time being, of the faid new intended Parifh, and fhall meet, from Time to Time, upon publick Notice to be openly read and published in the faid Church by the Order of the Rector, Church-wardens, and Overfeers of the Poor, or either of them, on the Lord's Day next preceding, immediately after Divine Service; and the faid Veftry Men, or the major Part of fuch of them as fhall be affembled at fuch Meetings, fhall and may, from Time to Time, elect and nominate a Lecturer, as alfo Church-wardens, Sidesmen, Parifh Clerk, and all other Officers, for the faid intended Parifh; and alfo, from Time to Time, elect and nominate, amove and put out the Sexton, Grave-diggers, and all other Officers and Servants to

be employed in or about opening the Pews, making the Graves, or otherwife, in or about the faid Church; and the Lecturer fo to be chofen fhall be admitted by the Rector, for the Time being, to have the Ufe of the Pulpit.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforefaid, That the faid Hamlet of *Bethnal Green*, and the Precinct and Territory thereof, fhall from and for ever after the Consecration of the faid new intended Church, be and be deemed, and taken to be for ever of itfelf a diftinct Parifh to all Intents and Purpofes whatfoever, and the faid new Church fhall be the Parifh Church thereof, and fhall be called by the Name that fhall be given thereto in the Act or Inftrument of Consecration thereof; and the Inhabitants, within the Limits of the faid Hamlet, fhall be the Parifhioners thereof, and be divided and exempt from the faid Parifh of *St. Dunfton, Stepney*, and from bearing any Offices or Charges, and from all Dependencies and Contributions for or in Refpect thereof.

“ Provided always, and be it further enacted and declared, That all great Tythes, or any Modus, or Composition in Lieu thereof, arifing within the faid new Parifh, fhall be continued to be paid to the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall*, and College of *Brazen-Nofe*, in the University of *Oxford*, or to the Perfon or Perfons to whom the fame do of Right belong; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforefaid, That the Advowfon and Right of Prefentation of and to the faid new intended Church, fhall for ever belong to the faid Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall*, and College of *Brazen-Nofe*, and their Succelfors, who fhall and may from Time to Time, when the fame fhall be vacant, prefent a fit Perfon to be instituted and admitted Rector thereof; and the Rector of the faid new Parifh fhall have and enjoy the Houfe for the Habitation of the Minifter, to be built as as aforefaid; and alfo fhall be intituled to fuch Surplice Fees, and other Perquifites, in the faid new Church and Parifh as fhall belong, or be appropriated to him, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforefaid, That the Parifh-Clerk of the faid new Church for the Time being, fhall be a Member of the Corporation, or Company of Mafter, Wardens, Affiftants, and Brethren of the Parifh-Clerks of the City and Suburbs of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, the City of *Westminfter*, the Borough of *Southwark*, and the Out-parifhes, to all Intents and Purpofes whatfoever, and fhall be fubject to the Rules and Orders of the faid Corporation or Company, as any other Parifh Clerk of the faid Corporation is or ought to be; any thing in the Charter or Charters of their Incorporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforefaid, That the Minifter and Inhabitants of the faid new Parifh, in Veftry affembled, fhall and may from Time to Time, with the Confent or Allowance of the Bifhop or Ordinary of the Place, settle all Fees and Perquifites payable to the Parifh-Clerk, and other Officers of the faid new intended Church, for or upon every Marriage or Burial, or otherwife howfoever.

“ Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforefaid, That the Rectory of the faid new Church or Parifh fhall not be taken or held *in Commendam*; and all Licences and Difpenfations for taking and holding the fame *in Commendam* fhall be utterly void, and of none Effect; any Law, Ufage, or Custom to the contrary thereof in any wife notwithstanding.



“ Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act, or any thing herein contained, shall not extend to alter or change the Methods or Payments of the Land-Tax, and other Parochial Taxes, for or in respect of the great Tythes arising within the said Hamlet, or for repairing and amending the Highways and Roads lying within the said Parish of *St. Dunstan, Stepney*, but that the said Land-Tax and other Parochial Taxes, shall be paid in the same Places as usual, and the said Roads repaired and amended, by the same Ways, Means, and Methods, and by the same Shares and Proportions as they were or ought to have been done heretofore; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Consecration of the said new intended Church, so much of the before recited Act of Parliament, made in the ninth Year of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, as constitutes and appoints the said two Portionists, shall be, and is hereby repealed; and the said *John Brookbank* (if he be then living, and shall until that Time continue Portionist of *Ratcliffe-Stepney*; and in case of his Death or Amoval, whoever shall be Portionist of *Ratcliffe-Stepney*) shall be the first Rector of the said new intended Church, and shall be, and be deemed to be, in the actual Possession thereof, and of all Rights thereunto belonging, without any Admission, Institution, or Induction to the same; and the said *Robert Leyborne*, shall be, and is hereby constituted and appointed the sole and full Incumbent of the said Rectory of *St. Dunstan, Stepney*, without any Dispensation or Induction, or any other Act or Ceremony, Ecclesiastical or Civil, to be paid, performed, or received by the said *Robert Leyborne*, and shall have, hold, take, and enjoy to his own proper Use, all and all Manner of Tythes, and other Perquisites and Profits, in any wise belonging to the said Rectory or Vicarage, except those arising in the said Hamlet, hereby intended to be divided from the said Parish, in as large and ample Manner as the same have at any Time heretofore been received and enjoyed by any of the former Rector or Rectors, Vicar or Vicars; and that from and after the Death or Dismission of the said *Robert Leyborne*, there shall be, and continue to be, but one Rector of the said Rectory of *St. Dunstan, Stepney*, to be from Time to Time presented to the same by the proper Patrons thereof; which Rector, and his Successors, shall for ever be the sole Incumbent, and be intituled to all the Rights and Profits of the whole Rectory, in as full and ample Manner as the said *Robert Leyborne*, or any former Rector or Vicar whatsoever, except those arising in the said Hamlet of *Bethnal Green* aforesaid:

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Consecration of the said new Church, all Garden Pennies, small Tythes, *Easter Offerings*, and other Dues (except Surplice Fees) arising within the said Hamlet, that have been usually paid to the said Rector or Vicar, or Portionists of the Parish Church of *Stepney*, shall from thenceforth be paid to and received by the Church-wardens of the said new intended Church, who shall have the same and the like Remedy to recover the same, and compel the Payment thereof, as any former Rector, Vicar, or Portionists of the said Parish Church of *Stepney* have or might have had, and the same shall be applied for the Maintenance and Support of the Rector of the said new intended Church, and such other Uses as are hereby directed, and the Surplus thereof (if any) shall be applied to such other Parochial Uses, as the Vestry of the

said new intended Parish shall from Time to Time direct or appoint.

“ And for the Maintenance and Support of the Rector of the said new intended Church, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Church-wardens of the said new intended Church for the Time being, shall, out of the said Garden Pennies, small Tythes, *Easter Offerings*, and other Dues, except Surplice Fees as aforesaid, and also out of the said Rates, arising and payable upon and for the Tolling of Bells, and for the Use of Palls, Grave-stones, Vaults, and Monuments, pay unto the Rector of the said new intended Church, and his Successors, for ever, preferable to all other Payments and Charges whatsoever, the yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds, upon the four most usual Feast Days, or Days of Payment aforesaid, by even and equal Portions, without any Deduction for any Rates or Taxes imposed, or to be imposed by Authority of Parliament, or for any other Matter or Thing whatsoever; and that the same shall not be subject to any such Rates or Taxes whatsoever; the first Payment thereof to be made at such of the said Feast Days, or Days of Payment, as shall first happen after the End of two Kalendar Months, next after the Consecration of the said Church; and the Monies so paid shall be allowed to such Church-warden or Church-wardens, in his or their Accounts, out of the Monies by him or them to be received, in Pursuance of this Act; and in case such Monies shall happen to be deficient for that Purpose, then out of any other publick Money in his or their Hands, belonging to the said new intended Parish (not arising by any Poors Rate) as the major Part of the Vestry Men assembled shall direct or appoint; and which other Money shall be replaced or made good out of the Monies hereby appointed for the Payment thereof; which yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds, shall be deemed a full Equivalent and Satisfaction for all small Tythes, *Easter Offerings*, and other Dues (except surplice Fees as aforesaid) arising within the Limits of the said new intended Parish.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if Default shall happen to be made in Payment of the said yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds, or any Part thereof, to the Rector aforesaid, by the Space of thirty Days next over or after any of the Days of Payment, whereon the same ought to be paid as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful, to and for such Rector to sue for and recover the same, with full Costs of Suit, against such Church-warden and Church-wardens, and his and their Successors, by Action of Debt, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, wherein no Essoin, Protection, Privilege, or Wager of Law, or more than one Impar lance shall be allowed.

“ Provided always, That if Default be made as aforesaid, it shall be lawful to and for such Rector, instead of proceeding by Action as aforesaid, to make his Complaint of such Default to any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of *Middlesex*; and that, upon such Complaint and Oath made before such Justice or Justices of the Peace (which Oath he or they are hereby empowered to administer) of the Sum or Sums of Money then in Arrear, and unpaid, of such yearly Sum as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Justice or Justices of the Peace, by Warrant under his or their Hands and Seals, to summon the Person or Persons making such Default, to attend such Justice or Justices, at such Time and Place within his or their respective Jurisdictions, as he or they shall thereby appoint, not exceeding









*The South West Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Paul's at Shadwell.*



*The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of St. John's at Wapping.*



exceeding five Days from the Date of such Warrant, to shew Cause why such Money, so in Arrear, should not be paid: And in case sufficient Cause shall not be shewn, to the Satisfaction of such Justice or Justices, (Oath being first made before such Justice or Justices, of due Notice of such Summons, in case the Party concerned shall not attend thereon) then it shall and may be lawful, to and for such Justice or Justices, and he or they are hereby required, by Warrant under his or their Hands and Seals, to cause all such Monies which shall appear to such Justice or Justices to be in Arrear, of the said yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds, to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, rendering to him or them the Overplus, (if any such shall remain) after Deduction of all reasonable Costs and Charges, (to be ascertained upon Oath before such Justice or Justices) in and about making such Distress and Sale; and in case sufficient Distress cannot be had for the Purpose aforesaid, then it shall be lawful to and for such Justice or Justices of the Peace, and he and they are hereby required to commit the Offender or Offenders to the County Gaol, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, until he or they shall have fully paid all such Arrears as aforesaid.

“ Provided also, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, That all and every the succeeding Church-warden and Church-wardens of the said Parish, shall be chargeable with, and subject, and liable to make good, and to pay and satisfy out of any Parish Monies as aforesaid, in his or their Hands, all Arrears of the said yearly Sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds accrued or happening in the Time of his or their Predecessors; and that such Arrears shall and may be sued for, had and recovered against such succeeding Church-warden or Church-wardens, by or upon such Action or Complaint as aforesaid, and in like Manner as against the Church-warden or Church-wardens in whose Time such Arrears happened, so as such Arrears to be had and recovered against such succeeding Church-warden or Church-wardens, do not in the whole exceed one whole Year's Payment, and so as such Action or Complaint be made against such succeeding Church-warden or Church-wardens within the Space of three Months, next after his or their first entering upon, and being sworn into the Office of Church-warden.

“ And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said new intended Parish, and the Inhabitants and Parishioners thereof, shall be discharged and exempt, as well against the Rector of the said new intended Church, as against the Rector and Incumbent of the said Parish Church of *Stepney*, from the Payment of all small Tythes, *Easter Offerings*, Garden Pennies, and all other Dues whatsoever, except Surplice Fees, arising within the Limits of the said new intended Parish.”

#### *Part of St. Pancras's in the Fields.*

Though the Parish of *St. Pancras in the Fields* be without the Bill of Mortality, I have nevertheless thought it necessary to insert an Account of that Part thereof where the Houses are contiguous to the Suburbs of *London*; therefore I think 'twill not be amiss, to acquaint all those, who, from a vulgar Tradition, are of Opinion, that the Church of this Parish is of greater Antiquity than that of *St. Paul's Cathedral* in the City of *London*, (of which 'tis only a Prebend), that this is not the Church of *St. Pancras* which may justly be termed the Mother of *St. Paul's*, but one of the same Appellation at the City of

*Canterbury*; which *Austin*, the Monk, in the Year 598, converted from a Pagan to a Christian Temple, and dedicated the same to *St. Pancras*, divers Years before the Founding of *St. Paul's Church* in *London*.

Chron.  
Guil.  
Thorn.

This Part of *St. Pancras's* Parish, which pays to the Poor about 132 *l. per Annum*, contains one hundred and twenty-two Houses. Here adjoining to the South Side of the Church-yard is a good Spaw, whose Water is of a sweet Taste, very clear, and operates gently by Stool.

#### *St. Paul's, Shadwell.*

The Hamlet of *Shadwell*, which formerly belonged to the Parish of *Stepney*, having greatly increased both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, *Thomas Neale*, Esq; Lessee of that District, erected the present Church in the Year 1656, for their Accommodation in the Performance of their Religious Duties. This District, *Anno* 1669, was by an Act of Parliament constituted a Parish, in all Respects distinct from and independent of that of *Stepney*, as if it had never had belonged to the same. And toward the Maintenance of a Rector, beside a considerable Glebe vested in him, he is allowed all Oblations and such Church Duties as are paid in the Parish of *Stepney*. And as a farther Provision for the said Rector and his Successors, he is to have one hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*, in lieu of Tythes, which is to be raised by an Assessment upon the Inhabitants by an equal Pound Rate, not exceeding six Pence in the Pound; which is to be made by the Church-wardens within twenty Days after every *Easter Tuesday*; which Rate is to be confirmed by two Justices of the Peace of the County of *Middlesex*, or by the Bishop of *London*, under their Hands and Seals, to be paid at Quarterly Payments, with a Power to distrain in case of Non-payment. And in case the Church-wardens refuse, or neglect to make the said Assessment, or Rate, within the Time limited, they are to forfeit to the King for every such Offence the Sum of twenty Pounds; on which Occasion, the Parson himself is impowered, before the Feast of *St. John Baptist*, or the 24th of *June*, in any Year, to make the said Assessment, or Rate for 120 *l.* which being confirmed as aforesaid, it may be levied and recovered in the same manner as one made by the Church-wardens.

Act Parl.  
21 Car. II.

Some Time after, a Controversy happened between the Parish and *Robert Marriot*, the Rector, who pretended a Right to collect, for his own Use, of every Parishioner above sixteen Years of Age, two Pence, or three Pence each, for *Easter Offerings*; which the Inhabitants refusing to comply with, alledged the same were included in the hundred and twenty Pounds annually paid him by the Parish; but to accommodate the Dispute in an amicable manner, and to obviate all Contests for the future, it was agreed, that an annual Stipend of one hundred and twenty Pounds should thenceforth be collected by the Parishioners, and paid to the Rector Quarterly, without the least Deduction: And the said Parishioners farther agreed to pay their said Rector one Shilling for every Corps buried in their Church-yard; whereupon *Marriot* gave up and relinquished all Pretensions to Oblations, *Easter Dues*, and other Offerings whatsoever. Which Agreement has been ratified and confirmed by all the succeeding Rectors.

Par. Rec.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate on the South Side of *Upper Shadwell*, owes its Name to its being dedicated to *St. Paul the Apostle*, and the Place of its Situation; the Advowson whereof belongs to the Dean of *St. Paul's* in the City of *London*, as Ground Landlord of the whole Parish:

But



But in Matters Ecclesiastical it is subject to the Bishop.

| <i>Receipts on Account of the Cure.</i> | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| By Money from the Parish                | 120       | 0         | 0         |
| By Surplice Fees                        | 25        | 0         | 0         |
| By Glebe                                | 65        | 0         | 0         |
| By Burials                              | 20        | 0         | 0         |
| By a Parsonage House                    | 20        | 0         | 0         |

| <i>Disbursements on Account of the Cure.</i> | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| To the Bishop's Procuration                  | 0         | 3         | 4         |
| To the Vicar of Stepney                      | 1         | 6         | 8         |

| <i>Donations, per Annum.</i> | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Anno 1669, William Curtis    | 4         | 10        | 0         |
| 1681, Thomas Bryan           | 5         | 0         | 0         |
| 1684, George Wilkinson       | 2         | 0         | 0         |
| 1690, Capt. James Cook       | 3         | 0         | 0         |
| James Cook, the Son          | 3         | 0         | 0         |
| 1706, Richard Batson         | 2         | 10        | 0         |
| 1720, Capt. Thomas Lemon     | 5         | 0         | 0         |
| And 17 others in Money       | 324       | 16        | 4         |

*Monumental Inscriptions.*  
Here lies the Body of Ann Goodwin. Obit  
Febru. 20th, 1673.

No Age so young that Death will spare;  
All Ages they must die;  
Therefore to die let all prepare,  
To live eternally.

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. James Cook, who departed this Life the 8 Jan. 1699. aged 16 Years 7 Months.

To the pious Memory of Mr. James Cook.  
View, Traveller, as you pass by,  
Cook's Relicks of Mortality;  
Whose Angel Face, Seraphick Skin,  
Proclaimed some noble Soul within;  
Whose blooming Hope, whose airy Breath,  
Whose Bud was nip'd by cruel Death.  
Whose sacred Guest was forc'd to fly,  
By Death's tyrannick Cruelty,  
And take a Mansion in the lofty Sky.  
View all his Virtues (if you could  
Have Time to stay) modest and good,  
Pious to God, to all was kind;  
In short, a universal Friend.  
Go, Traveller, and now begin  
A virtuous Life; make God thy Friend.  
Give him thy Heart in youthful Days,  
As pious Cook, whose very Praise  
Will warbled be; Ages shall hear  
Cook's great and mighty Character.

*Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.*

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens, four Collectors for the Poor, one Constable, seven Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of one hundred Pounds per Annum; two Beadles, nine Watchmen, sixteen hundred and ninety-six houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

This Parish, which is one of the Tower Hamlets, has the Name of Shadwell from a fine Fountain, which issues from under the South Wall of the Church-yard: And the South Part of the Parish, denominated Lower Shadwell, being antiently Part of Wapping Marsh, it was within the Course of the River Thames, till the same was imbanked.

The Streets in this Parish, called Old and New Gravel Lanes, were so denominated from their being antiently Ways, wherein Carts laden with Gravel from the neighbouring Fields used to pass to the River Thames, where it was employed in ballasting of Ships, before Ballast was taken out of the said River.

In the North-east Part of this Parish (at present denominated Sun-Tavern Fields) where formerly Gravel was dug for ballasting Ships, a

Roman Cemetery was discovered about the Year 1615, wherein were found two Coffins; one whereof, being of Stone, contained the Bones of a Man; and the other of Lead, beautifully imbellished with Scollop Shells and a Crotifer Border, contained those of a Woman, at whose Head and Feet were placed two Urns of the Height of three Feet each; and at the Sides divers beautiful Red Earthen Bottles, with a Number of Lachrymatories of Hexagon and Octagon Forms: And on each Side of the inhumed Bones were deposited two Ivory Scepters of the Length of eighteen Inches each; and upon the Breast, the Figure of a small Cupid curiously wrought, as were likewise two Pieces of Jet, resembling Nails, of the Lenth of three Inches.

The Person here interred (according to the Opinion of that judicious Antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, who made the Discovery) must have been the Consort of some Prince, or Roman Pretor, by the Decorations of the Coffin, and Things therein contained.

In this Place were likewise discovered divers Urns, with Roman Coin, which on one Side had this Inscription, *Imp. Pupienus Maximus P. F.* and on the Reverse, with Hands conjoined, *Patrus Senatus.*

Also in this Place was lately discovered a very strong Alomish Water, said to be impregnated with Sulphur, Vitriol, Steel and Antimony. This Water shews itself to be a very great Antiscorbutick, infomuch, that by the numerous Cures it has performed in the Leprosy, Scurvy, Scald-heads, Itch, and other Cutaneous Distempers, 'tis thought to be a specifick Remedy for all Diseases of the Skin.

Things remarkable at present are, the Church, a Presbyterian Meeting-house, two Church and one Presbyterian Charity-Schools, an Alms-house, a Market, a Medicinal Spring, two Engines for supplying the Neighbourhood with River Water, two Wells, which flow plentifully, and supply the Inhabitants with Spring-water, a Dock for Ship building, five Places, denominated Stairs, for People to go upon, or return from off the River, and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

*St. Sepulchre's Liberty in Middlesex.*

This Precinct, which is that Part of the Parish of St. Sepulchre's without the Jurisdiction of the City of London denominated Middlesex Liberty, is in the Manor of Finsbury and Hundred of Osulston; and in regard to its Government, 'tis in all Respects independent of the City Liberty, as if it was not of the same Parish.

| <i>Donations, per Annum.</i>                                                                      | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Thomas Kifford, by Will, Anno 1683,                                                               | 46        | 0         | 0         |
| Beside the above, the Liberty have, without mentioning the Donors Names, Estates to the Amount of | 116       | 6         | 3         |

*Officers, &c. belonging to this Liberty.*

One Church-warden, four Overseers of the Poor, five Constables, nine Headboroughs, four Scavengers, who pay the Raker for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of eighty Pounds per Annum; one Beadle, five Watchmen, six hundred and seventy-six Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Liberty.*

The Street in this Liberty, vulgarly called Turnbull-street, was antiently denominated Turnmill-street, from the Mills thereon erected, which were wrought by a Stream of Water from Hampstead and Highgate; which being at present seemingly dried up, it has given Occasion to some Writers to represent the same as lost: Whereas had they taken the Trouble to inquire, they would easily have discovered, that the said Stream is brought

Weav.  
Fun.Mon.

Ibid.

Camd.  
An. Apar.



brought to the Suburbs of *London* in two large Wooden Pipes of a seven Inch Bore each.

The Remarkables at present are, *Hicks's-ball*, where the Quarter Sessions for the County of *Middlesex* is held; and a Workhouse for the Accommodation of the Poor.

As I have, for the Ease and Satisfaction of the Reader, added the Numbers Total of the respective Officers and Servants belonging to the several Wards of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, I shall now, for the like Reason, subjoin an Account of the Sums Total of divers of the Officers and Servants appertaining to the respective Vicinal Parishes, &c. above-specified, viz. Constables, Headboroughs, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways, Beadles and Watchmen; together with the respective Sums annually paid by each of the said Parishes, &c. to the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes.

| Parishes.                          | Const. | Headb. | Scav. | Surv. | Bead. | Watch. | Raker. |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
|                                    |        |        |       |       |       |        | l.     |
| Christ's Church                    | 1      | 9      | 4     | 0     | 2     | 17     | 270    |
| Glasfhouse Liberty                 | 1      | 0      | 1     | 0     | 1     | 3      | 20     |
| High Holborn Liberty               | 3      | 3      | 8     | 0     | 1     | 17     | 700    |
| Nortonfalgate Liberty              | 1      | 3      | 1     | 0     | 1     | 3      | 40     |
| Old Artillery Ground Liberty       | 1      | 2      | 1     | 0     | 1     | 3      | 28     |
| Rolls Liberty                      | 1      | 0      | 3     | 0     | 1     | 4      | 46     |
| Saffron-hill Liberty               | 1      | 2      | 2     | 0     | 1     | 13     | 100    |
| St. Anne's                         | 1      | 4      | 2     | 2     | 1     | 1      | 40     |
| St. Dunstan's, Stepney             | 5      | 27     | 5     | 6     | 5     | 17     | 200    |
| St. George's, Bloomsbury           | 2      | 2      | 4     | 0     | 2     | 0      | 0      |
| St. George's, Queen's-square       | 2      | 2      | 0     | 0     | 1     | 17     | 0      |
| St. George's in the East, Ratcliff | 2      | 12     | 4     | 2     | 2     | 12     | 175    |

| Parishes.               | Const. | Headb. | Scav. | Surv. | Bead. | Watch. | Raker. |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| St. Giles's             | 5      | 10     | 10    | 10    | 6     | 40     | 900    |
| St. James's             | 5      | 9      | 4     | 3     | 2     | 15     | 210    |
| St. John's, Hackney     | 3      | 10     | 0     | 2     | 1     | 20     | 0      |
| St. John's, Wapping     | 1      | 7      | 4     | 0     | 1     | 10     | 150    |
| St. Leonard's           | 4      | 18     | 6     | 4     | 4     | 17     | 240    |
| St. Luke's              | 4      | 16     | 13    | 0     | 4     | 18     | 282    |
| St. Mary's, Islington   | 6      | 6      | 0     | 3     | 1     | 6      | 0      |
| St. Mary le Bonne       | 2      | 2      | 0     | 2     | 1     | 6      | 50     |
| St. Mary's, Whitechapel | 1      | 16     | 10    | 2     | 3     | 22     | 314    |
| Part of St. Pancras's   | 1      | 1      | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0      | 0      |
| St. Paul's              | 1      | 7      | 2     | 0     | 2     | 9      | 100    |
| St. Sepulchre's         | 5      | 9      | 4     | 0     | 1     | 5      | 80     |
| Sums Total              | 58     | 177    | 88    | 36    | 46    | 275    | 2745   |

The Numbers Total of the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor, with the Sums Total paid by them in one Year, on Account of the Church and Poor, in the several Parishes, &c. above-specified, with the Numbers Total of Dwelling and Work-houses :

| Church Ward. | Over-seers. | Paid on Acc. of the Church.             | Paid on Account of the Poor.                                | Numb. Houses. | Wor. Hou. |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 38           | 89          | 4594 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> | 26899 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>3</i> / <i>4</i> <i>d.</i> | 32375         | 16        |

This District of Parishes, &c. being neither City nor Corporation, they are upon the same Foot in Respect to Government as so many Villages; Petty Crimes being tried by the County Justices at their Courts of Sessions; and Processes concerning Property, &c. in the Superior Courts at *Westminster*.

BOOK IX.

Containing the Ancient and Present State of the Borough of Southwark, &c. with an ample Description of the several Parishes, and Remarkables therein at present, alphabetically digested.

THE Borough of *Southwark* consists of the Parishes of *St. Olave*, *St. Saviour*, *St. George* and *St. Thomas*; which, together with the adjacent Parishes, compose that Part of the District within the Bill of Mortality situate South of the River *Thames*, in the Hundreds of *Kingston* and *Brixton*, and County of *Surrey*; which is in Length six Miles twenty-three Poles and two Feet: viz. From *Vauxhall Bridge* to *Stangate*, one Mile; to within three Doors of the Sign of the Earl of *Warwick* in *Upper Ground-street*, one Mile; to four Doors East of the *Maze Gateway* in *Tooley-street*, one Mile; to within nine Doors of *Blackman's-alley* on *Rotherhithe-wall*, one Mile; to within three Doors of the *Bull's-head* in *Brimstone-street*, one Mile; and from thence to the East End of *Holding-street*, one Mile, twenty-three Poles and two Feet.

The first Mention I find of *Southwark* in History is in the Year 1052, when Earl *Godwin* arrived at this Place with a potent Fleet; where having anchored till the Return of the Flood, he passed *London-bridge* without Opposition, and advanced to engage the Royal Navy, (then lying opposite *Westminster*) consisting of fifty Ships of War; but by the Interposition of the Nobility, Matters were happily accommodated between the King and *Godwin*, without the Effusion of Blood: However, *Godwin*, by way of Bravado, sailed

round *Edward's Fleet*, and repassed the Bridge, which was then of Wood. Whereby we may perceive what Sort of Ships the Royal Navy then consisted of. The next Mention I find of this Borough is in the *Conqueror's Survey*; where 'tis said, that a Monastery, with a Watercourse and Haven, in this Town, belonged to the Bishop of *Bayonne*, in *Gascony* in *France*.

That the Citizens of *London* have long endeavoured to get this Borough under their Jurisdiction, is apparent, from their Application to Parliament, in the Year 1327, setting forth the numerous Losses and Mischiefs that befel the Citizens, occasioned by Bankrupts, Thieves, &c. who, after they had perpetrated their respective Villanies, fled into *Southwark*, as a certain Asylum. For the remedying of which Evil, the Bailiwick of *Southwark*, with its Appurtenances, were granted (as elsewhere recited) to the Citizens and their Successors, to be held of the Crown for ever, at a Fee-farm Rent of ten Pounds *per Annum*; which was not only confirmed by divers succeeding Kings, but likewise additional Powers granted the Citizens over the said Borough: However, it seems, that they have not hitherto been able to erect the same into a twenty-sixth Ward.

The few historical Occurrences which have happened in this Town and Neighbourhood chiefly belonging to *London*, I have therefore inserted them



them in the History of that City. However, in treating of the several Parishes, I shall give Hints thereof, as they occur.

*Christ's Church.*

*John Marshal*, of the Borough of *Southwark*, Gent. by his last Will, of the 21st of *August*, Anno 1627, did devise the Sum of seven hundred Pounds, towards erecting a Church, with an Estate of sixty Pounds *per Annum*, clear of Reprizes, toward the Maintenance of a Minister, to officiate in the said Church. In pursuance of which Will, the Trustees appointed for the Management of this Affair, having obtained a Piece of Ground, in the Precinct of *Paris-Garden*, whereon to erect the intended Church, with a convenient Cemetery, they heartily set about the Work; wherein they expended the said Sum of seven hundred Pounds, together with divers others, collected for the same Purpose; and altho' the said Sums were not sufficient to finish the Work, yet the Inhabitants of the District wherein it is built applied to Parliament, in the Year 1670, to have the same erected into a Parish, for accomplishing the Intention of the Founder: Which the Parliament taking into Consideration, they constituted the said District a distinct Parish, by the Appellation of *Christ's-Church*, according to the Will of the Founder; and in all Respects made it independent of that of *St. Saviour*, as if it never had belonged to the same.

Act Parl.  
22 & 23  
Car II.

Ibid.

And by the Authority aforesaid, the Trustees, their Heirs and Assigns, were appointed Patrons of the said Church for ever; with a Power of raising Money out of the Founder's Estate, for completely finishing the said Church, and for paying the Sum of one hundred Pounds to the Parish of *St. Saviour*, in lieu of the Contributions formerly paid by the Inhabitants of this District, towards the Repairs of that Church.

Ibid.

And it was by the same Authority enacted, That the Ground of the new Church and Church-yard shall be vested in the aforesaid Trustees and their Successors; who are to apply the Profits arising therefrom, (exclusive of certain Vaults belonging to *William Angel*, Lord of the Manor) toward the perpetual Repairs of the Church.

And for the better Maintenance of the Rector, he and his Successors are impowered to receive all Tythes, Compositions for Tythes, Oblations and Dues whatsoever, which the Inhabitants of the new Parish were accustomed to pay, before they were separated from that of *St. Saviour*.

The Brick Church and Steeple of this Parish, by reason of bad Foundations, became very ruinous, insomuch that *Mr. Marshal's* Trustees applied to Parliament in the Year 1737, for a Power to rebuild the same, with the Sum of two thousand five hundred Pounds in their Hands, which arose from the said Trust. Pursuant to their Petition, an Act was made to enable them to rebuild the said Church within the Space of three Years, from the 25th of *December* 1738.

*Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Rectory, Church and Poor.*

This being a new Church, and the Foundation of a private Person, the Profits thereof to the Rector amount to about one hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*; but in Respect to Disbursements, it pays neither First-fruits, Tenths, nor other Charge on Account of the Cure.

*Church-warden's Account, Anno 1726.*

|                               | l.  | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| <i>Isaac Adams</i> received — | 160 | 11 | 6  |
| Paid on Account of the Church | 33  | 12 | 2  |
| Paid on that of the Poor —    | 123 | 13 | 7  |
| Balance to the Parish —       | 3   | 5  | 9  |
| Sacrament Money, about —      | 20  | 0  | 0  |

*Overseers of the Pools Account, Anno 1726.*

|                                      | l.  | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| <i>John Mott, &amp;c.</i> received — | 406 | 14 | 10 |
| Paid on Account of the Poor          | 403 | 9  | 1  |
| Balance to the Parish —              | 3   | 5  | 9  |
| Paid for the Poor in both Accounts   | 547 | 6  | 8  |

*Donations, per Annum.*

|                                      |   |    |    |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|----|----|---|
| Anno 1603, <i>John Wrench</i>        | — | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| 1607, <i>William Mosier</i>          | — | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| 1662, <i>Catharine Taylor</i>        | — | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| 1685, <i>Sir Barnet Degome</i>       | — | 2  | 10 | 0 |
| 1688, <i>Sir John Shorter</i>        | — | 5  | 0  | 0 |
| 1695, <i>John Marshal's Trustees</i> | — | 5  | 0  | 0 |
| 1699, <i>Augustine Martin</i>        | — | 2  | 10 | 0 |
| — <i>Catharine Bovey</i>             | — | 7  | 10 | 0 |
| 1707, <i>Thomas Johnson</i>          | — | 2  | 10 | 0 |
| 1730, <i>Neve Hammerton</i>          | — | 11 | 0  | 0 |
| — <i>Alexander Killit</i>            | — | 4  | 2  | 0 |

*Monumental Inscription.*

In Memory of *Elizabeth Dauling*, the late virtuous and truly loving Wife of *John Dauling*, junior, Esq; who (in hope of a blessed Resurrection) departed this Life on *May* the 14th 1695, aged twenty-eight Years, and lies interred under the Communion Table in this Church.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens; two Overseers of the Poor; four Constables; three Headboroughs; two Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Dust, the Sum of thirty Pounds *per Annum*; one Beadle; six Watchmen; one thousand and eleven Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

This Parish, (as already mentioned) till of late, was a District belonging to that of *St. Saviour's*, denominated *Paris-Garden*; in which were antiently kept two Bear-gardens, (which, for any thing appears, were the first that were erected in the Neighbourhood of the City of *London*) for the Entertainment of the Populace; one whereof being overcharged with Spectators, on a *Sunday* in the Year 1582, it fell down during the Performance, whereby a great Number of Persons were killed and maimed.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Things remarkable at present, are, the Church, which, as before related, was founded by *John Marshal*, and the Ground whereon it stands, together with that of its Cemetery, given by *William Angel*, Lord of the Manor; two Charity-schools; a very large Glass-house, for making of Bottles; three Sets of Steps, or Stairs to take Water at; and a Work-house, for the Reception of the Poor.

*St. George's.*

Though I cannot trace this Church to its Origin, yet that it is of great Antiquity is manifest, from its being given by *Thomas Arderne* to the Abbot and Monks of *Bermondsey*, in the Year 1122. However, the late Fabrick being greatly decayed by Age, the Parishioners applied to Parliament, to have the same rebuilt; and having obtained an Act for that Purpose, the same was taken down, and the first Stone of the present Structure laid in the Beginning of the Year 1734, and the Work being carried on with great Expedition, the same was finished in the Year 1736.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

This Church, which is a Rectory, situate at the South-east Corner of *St. Margaret's-Hill*, is so denominated from its Dedication to *St. George*, the *Cappadocian* Martyr; and the Advowson thereof is in the Gift of the Crown.

The Profits of this Rectory to the Incumbent amount to about two hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*.

*Disburse-*





*The North West Prospect of the Parish Church of St. George in Southwark.*

B. 166/6.

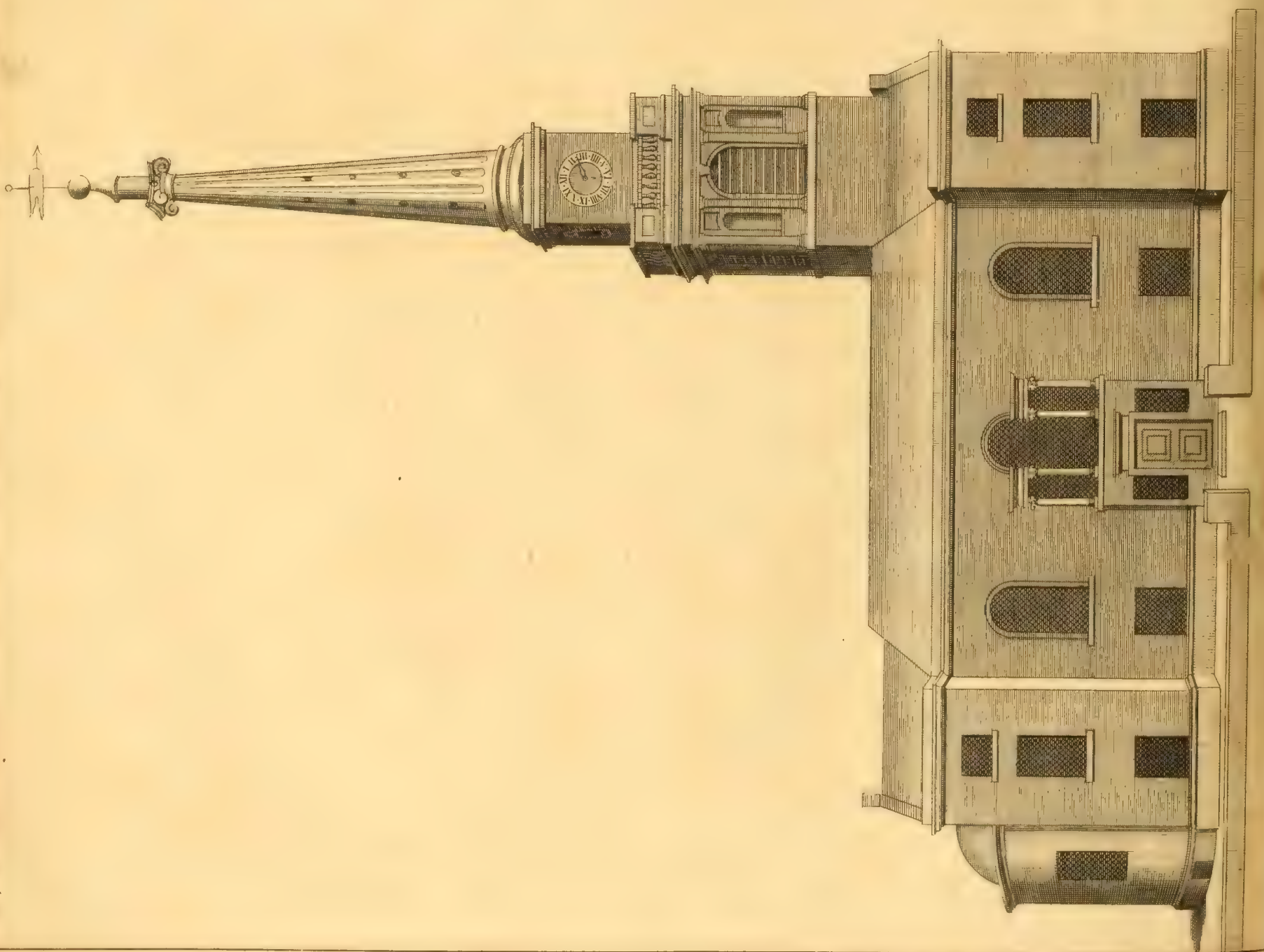
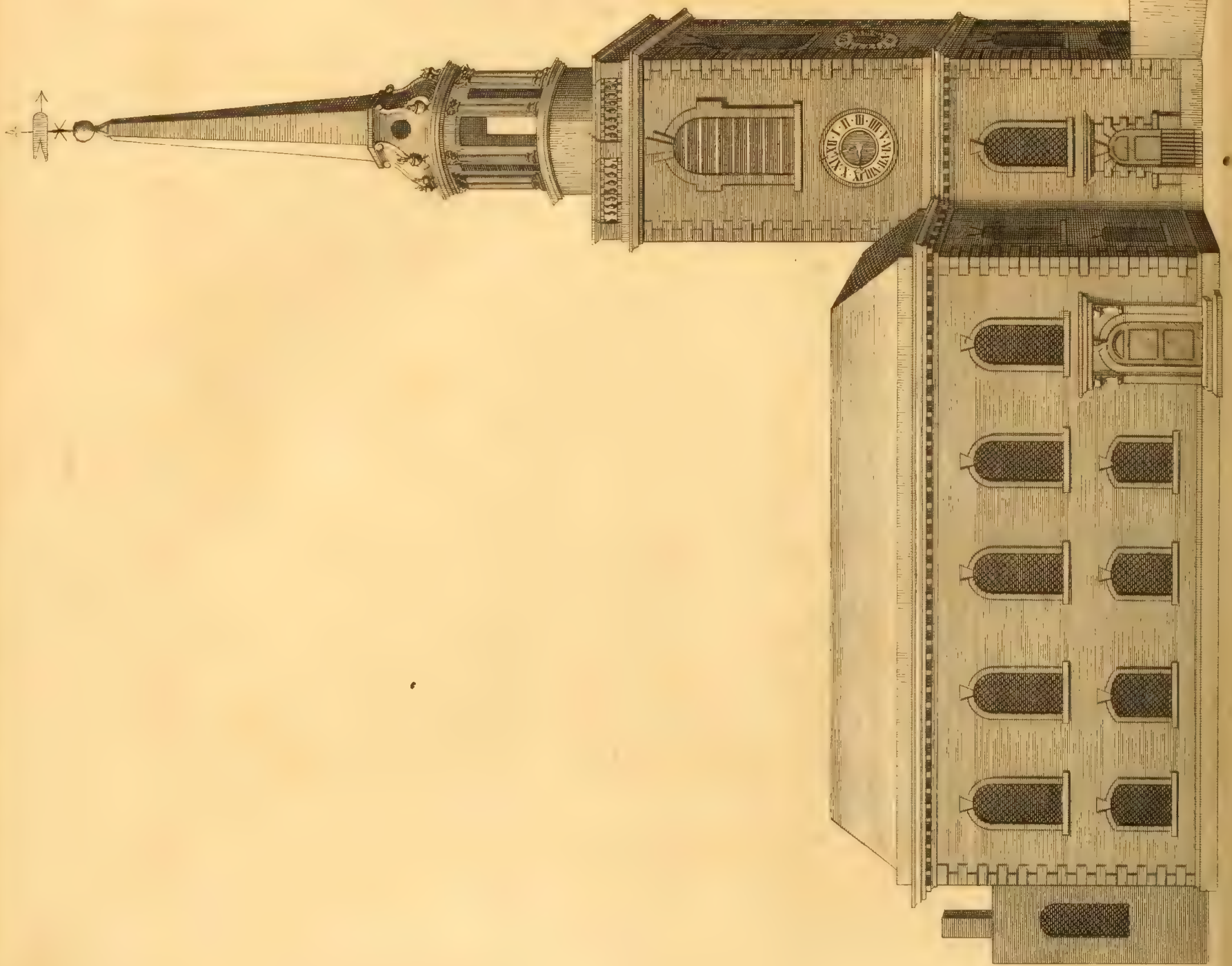














| Disbursements on Account of the Cure.   |                                 |   | l. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|----|----|----|
| Est. Lib. Val.                          | To First-fruits                 | — | 18 | 13 | 9  |
|                                         | To Tenths                       | — | 1  | 17 | 4½ |
|                                         | To the Archdeacon's Procuration | — | 7  | 7  | 7½ |
|                                         | To Synodals                     | — | 0  | 2  | 1  |
| Donations, per Annum.                   |                                 |   |    |    |    |
| Anno 1581,                              | William Evans                   | — | 5  | 4  | 0  |
| 1587,                                   | James Savage                    | — | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| 1606,                                   | Stephen Scudamors               | — | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| 1622,                                   | William Cowper                  | — | 15 | 6  | 8  |
| 1624,                                   | John Sawyer and Son             | — | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| 1625,                                   | John Simon                      | — | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| 1626,                                   | Henry Smith                     | — | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| 1627,                                   | William Brook                   | — | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| 1630,                                   | Thomas Dickenson                | — | 8  | 0  | 0  |
| 1633,                                   | Sir John Fenner                 | — | 8  | 0  | 0  |
| 1635,                                   | Humphrey Williams               | — | 16 | 0  | 0  |
| 1645,                                   | Edward Martyn                   | — | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| 1648,                                   | William Brook                   | — | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| 1659,                                   | Robert Shaw                     | — | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| 1672,                                   | Edward Dodson                   | — | 3  | 6  | 8  |
| 1692,                                   | Thomas Grayson                  | — | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| —                                       | Laurence Kemp                   | — | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish. |                                 |   |    |    |    |

The Vestry is select; two Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, eight Constables, four Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of one hundred and eighty Pounds *per Annum*, two Beadles, eight Watchmen, fifteen hundred and three Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Opposite the West End of St. George's Church antiently stood a magnificent Structure, belonging to the Duke of *Suffolk*; which coming to *Henry VIII.* he erected a Mint therein, from which that Neighbourhood is still denominated, and which for many Years was a noted Asylum for insolvent Debtors; which Persons villainously inclined taking the Advantage of, fled hither with all their Effects, in order to defraud their Creditors. This detestable Practice becoming a national Grievance, the Parliament, for the Support of Trade, judged it necessary to suppress this Nest of Spoilers.

On the East Side of St. Margaret's-hill are situate the King's-bench, Marshalsea, and County Gaol Prisons. How long these Prisons have been kept in *Southwark*, I cannot ascertain; however, that of the Marshalsea appears to be of a considerable Standing, by the following Occurrence:

In the Year 1377, the Duke of *Lancaster*, Lord High Admiral of the Kingdom, having assembled the Royal Navy at *London*, a Sailor belonging to the same happened to be killed by a Gentleman; which was so highly resented by the Sailors in general, that they commenced a Prosecution against him for Murder; but observing the Partiality of the Court in his Favour, and that a Pardon had been obtained to secure him in case of Danger, these Proceedings exasperated the Prosecutors to such a Degree, that they ran in a Body to the Marshalsea Prison; and breaking open the same, seized the Prisoner, and murdered him upon the Spot; and dragged his Body to the Gallows, hung it thereon, and by Sound of Trumpet returned to their respective Ships in Triumph. And some Time after, in the Year 1381, *Wat Tyler*, with his rebellious Crew, broke up both this and the King's bench Prisons, and released the Prisoners.

The Remarkables at present, are, the beautiful new Church, a Charity-school, one Alms-house, a Hay-market, an annual Fair, three Prisons, a Parish Workhouse, and a House of Correction denominated *Bridewell*.

St. John's.

The Parish of St. Olave, like many others in the Suburbs of the City of *London*, being

greatly increased, both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, the Commissioners for erecting the fifty new Churches within the Bill of Mortality having purchased a Site for a Church and Cemetery, laid the Foundation of the intended Church; which being finished in the Year 1732, and the District of *Horsley-down* appointed for its Parish, the Inhabitants thereof applied to Parliament, to have the same converted into a new Parish: Which being taken into Consideration, the said District was constituted a Parish in all Respects separate from and independent of that of St. Olave, as if it never had belonged to the same. Whereupon the Church was consecrated on the 13th of *June*, Anno 1733, and towards the Maintenance of a Rector and his Successors, to officiate in the said Church, the Sum of three thousand five hundred Pounds was granted by Parliament, to be laid out in Lands, Tenements, &c. in Fee-simple. And as a further Provision for the said Rector, the Church-wardens are to pay him annually, at quarterly Payments, the Sum of sixty Pounds, to be raised by Fees arising from Burials; for which Purpose, the Parish Burial-grounds and Vaults are vested in the Vestry, (exclusive of the Rector) who with the Consent of the Bishop are impowered to appoint such Fees for Burials, as shall not exceed thirty, nor less than two Shillings, and ascertain Rates for Leave to make Vaults, lay down Grave-stones, and erect Monuments. And for the better securing the Payment of the said sixty Pounds *per Annum* to the Rector and his Successors, it is enacted, That in default of Payment, the Rector for the more speedy and easy Recovery of the same, may apply to two, or more Justices of the Peace of the County of *Surrey*; who upon Oath made of the Sum, or Sums in Arrear, may compel such Defaulters by Distress and Sale of their Goods; and if Distress cannot be had to satisfy such Arrears, then the succeeding Church-wardens are to be responsible for the same.

It is also ordained, That the Vestry of this Parish shall consist of the Rector, and all the Inhabitants renting ten Pounds *per Annum* and upwards; and that the Provision made by the said Act of Parliament, for the Rector and his Successors, shall be in lieu of all Modus's, Tythes, *Easter Offerings*, and other Demands whatsoever; except such Surplice Fees and Perquisites allowed by the said Act, and such other as the Vestry, with the Consent of the Bishop, shall think proper to appoint. And it is further ordained, that the Rectory shall not be held in *Commendam*, and that all Licences and Dispensations for that Purpose are declared void and of no Effect.

It is likewise enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That the Church-wardens may provide three handsome Palls, for Burial of the Dead; and for the Use of which to take a Sum of Money not exceeding ten, nor less than two Shillings; and that no Person whatsoever shall presume to bring any Pall into the Church-yard, or Burial-grounds belonging to this Parish, without paying such Sum as the Church-warden shall demand, not exceeding ten Shillings; unless such Palls belong to the Parish of St. Olave.

And by the same Authority, the Vestry, after the Consecration of the Church, is impowered to raise the Sum of five hundred Pounds, by a Pound Rate upon the Inhabitants, for purchasing Necessaries to be employed in and about the Church and Steeple.

And it is also ordained, that the Inhabitants of this Parish shall enjoy all the Advantages of the Free-school; and that the Donations given to St. Olave's Parish before the same was divided, be divided between both Parishes, viz. three Fifths to that of St. Olave, and the remaining two

Act Parl.  
6Geo.II.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.



two to this; subject nevertheless to an annual Payment of twenty-nine Pounds, clear of Re-prizes, to the Church-wardens of the Mother Parish.

This Church, which is situate on the South Side and near the lower End of *Fair-street*, is in the Gift of the Crown, as well as that of *St. Olave's*, from whence this Parish was taken.

| Receipts on account of the Cure. |   | l.  | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------|---|-----|----|----|
| By the Glebe                     | — | 120 | 0  | 0  |
| By Money from the Parish         | — | 60  | 0  | 0  |
| By Surplice Fees                 | — | 25  | 0  | 0  |
| By a Parsonage House             | — | 20  | 0  | 3  |

| Disbursements on account of the Cure. |   | l. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|---|----|----|----|
| To the Archdeacon's Procuration       | — | 0  | 7  | 7½ |
| To Synodals                           | — | 0  | 2  | 1  |

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is neither select, nor general, all being admitted that rent 10 *l. per Annum*, or up-wards; three Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, four Constables, four Scavengers, who pay the Raker ninety five Pounds *per Ann.* two Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, eight Watchmen, twelve hundred and fifty-five Houses, and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

The Site of this Parish being anciently a grazing Ground, it was therefore denominated *Horse-down*, now corruptly *Horsley-down*; and the Spot of Ground, which is occupied by the new Church and Cemetery, was a spacious inwall'd Field, called the *Artillery-ground*, wherein the Trained-bands of *Southwark* used to exercise; unto which belonged a large and handsome Building in *Parish-street*, denominated the *Artillery-house*, which was lately converted into two Workhouses, for the Reception of the Poor, both of the old and new Parishes.

Things remarkable at present, are, the beautiful new Church, one Presbyterian, four Anabaptist, and one Quaker Meeting-houses; two Charity-schools, one half of that spacious Haven, or Harbour for Ships, called *St. Saviour's Dock*; four Sets of Steps, or Stairs, to go upon and return from the River *Thames*; and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Parish Poor.

St. MARY's, Lambeth.

Gerv. Do-  
rob. Aft.  
Pont.

Upon the Death of *Richard*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Anno 1184, a Contest arose between the Suffragan Bishops of that Province and the Monks of *Canterbury*, concerning their several Pretensions to the Right of electing their Archbishop; on which Occasion, the Monks appealing to *Rome*; great Interest was made in behalf of each Party, till at length a Mandate was obtained of the Pope, wherein the Bishops and Monks were enjoined to unite in the Election: Pursuant to which, the Time of chusing was appointed; but the refractory Monks not appearing, the Suffragans chose *Baldwin*, Bishop of *Worcester*, for their Metropolitan; which the Monks highly resenting, strenuously exerted themselves to invalidate the Election. But the King, who was a great Favourer of *Baldwin*, being made acquainted with the Demands and Promises of the Monks, prevailed upon him to renounce his Election, and the Electors to declare the same void. The Monks having obtained what they wanted, proceeded to a new Election, and, according to their previous Declaration, re-elected *Baldwin*.

However, the King, willing to repress the Insolence of the Monks, endeavoured, by the following Stratagem, to wrest from them the Power of electing their Archbishop:

He commanded *Baldwin*, the Archbishop, to build a College at *Hackington*, near *Canterbury*; for which he (the King) was to erect one Prebend, and each of the Suffragans of the Province another, whereof, as Founders, they were to have the perpetual Patronage; which was done with a View to deprive the Monks of the Right of Election, and to vest the same in the Canons of the intended College. And the more easily to prevail upon the Pope to come into this Scheme, they proposed to dedicate the said College to *Thomas Becket*, the most celebrated Saint of that Time, and who was held in such Veneration by the Pope, that it was not in the least doubted, but he would readily transfer the Right of Election from the Monks of *Canterbury* to the Canons of *Hackington*.

The Foundation being dug, and Materials provided for the intended Work, the Part thereof allotted to the Archbishop to erect, was the Church, and a certain other Part of the Building. The Monks, apprehensive of the King's and the Archbishop's Design against them, applied to *Rome* for Redress. In the mean Time the Work was carried on with such Expedition, that the Church being almost finished, it was consecrated, and divers secular Priests instituted and installed therein. But the Monks having succeeded in their Application to *Rome*, obtained a Mandate from the Pope, to dissolve the new Corporation, and raze the Edifice; which neither the King, nor Archbishop daring to oppose, the arbitrary Order was executed accordingly.

Pope *Urban*, the great Protector of the Monks, dying soon after, he was succeeded by *Gregory* the Eighth, a great Favourer of *Baldwin*, who was thereby encouraged to renew his Design, but in another Place; for which End having obtained of the Bishop and Convent of *Rocheſter*, a certain Spot of Ground at *Lambee*, *Lambithe*, or *Lambeth*, (where the Archiepiscopal Palace is situate) he began to erect a Church, and Mansions for the Canons, about the Year 1188, which he lived not to finish. Wherefore *Hubert*, one of his Successors, soon after endeavoured to accomplish the same; but the Monks of *Canterbury*, to defeat his Design, as they had done that of his Predecessor *Baldwin*, applied to *Rome* for that Purpose; when, after great Solicitations on both Sides, a Composition was brought about, on the following Terms: *viz.* That upon Condition it were pulled down, *Hubert* might erect another upon a new Foundation, and endow the same with an annual Revenue of one hundred Pounds, and place therein twenty Canons. Pursuant to this Agreement, the Church was pulled down, and the Foundation of a new one laid, where the present Church is situate, by *Hubert*, for Canons Regular, about the Year 1200.

Receipts on Account of the Cure.

I have not been able to come at the Profits of this Cure, other than they amount to above three hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Disbursements on Account of the Cure.

|                                 | l. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|
| To First-fruits                 | 32 | 15 | 7½ |
| To Tenths                       | 3  | 5  | 6¾ |
| Ty the Archdeacon's Procuration | 0  | 7  | 7½ |
| To Synodals                     | 0  | 2  | 1  |

Donations, per Annum.

|                                         |     |    |   |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| A Pedlar, an Acre of Land, now built on | 150 | 0  | 0 |
| 1622, <i>Roger Jeſſon</i>               | 3   | 10 | 0 |
| 1623, <i>Sir Nowell Caroone</i>         | 3   | 0  | 0 |
| 1640, <i>Alice Eaſton</i>               | 6   | 0  | 0 |
| 1642, <i>Henry Smith, Eſq;</i>          | 10  | 0  | 0 |
| 1655, <i>William Hind</i>               | 20  | 0  | 0 |
| 1661, <i>Richard Laurence</i>           | 15  | 0  | 0 |
| 1667, <i>Edward</i>                     |     |    |   |

Park de  
Ant. Brit.  
Godw.  
de Praful.  
Angl.

Ibid.

Ibid.  
Chron.  
Gerv.  
Dorob.

Gerv. Do-  
rob. Aft.  
Pont.

Godw. de  
Praful.  
Angl.

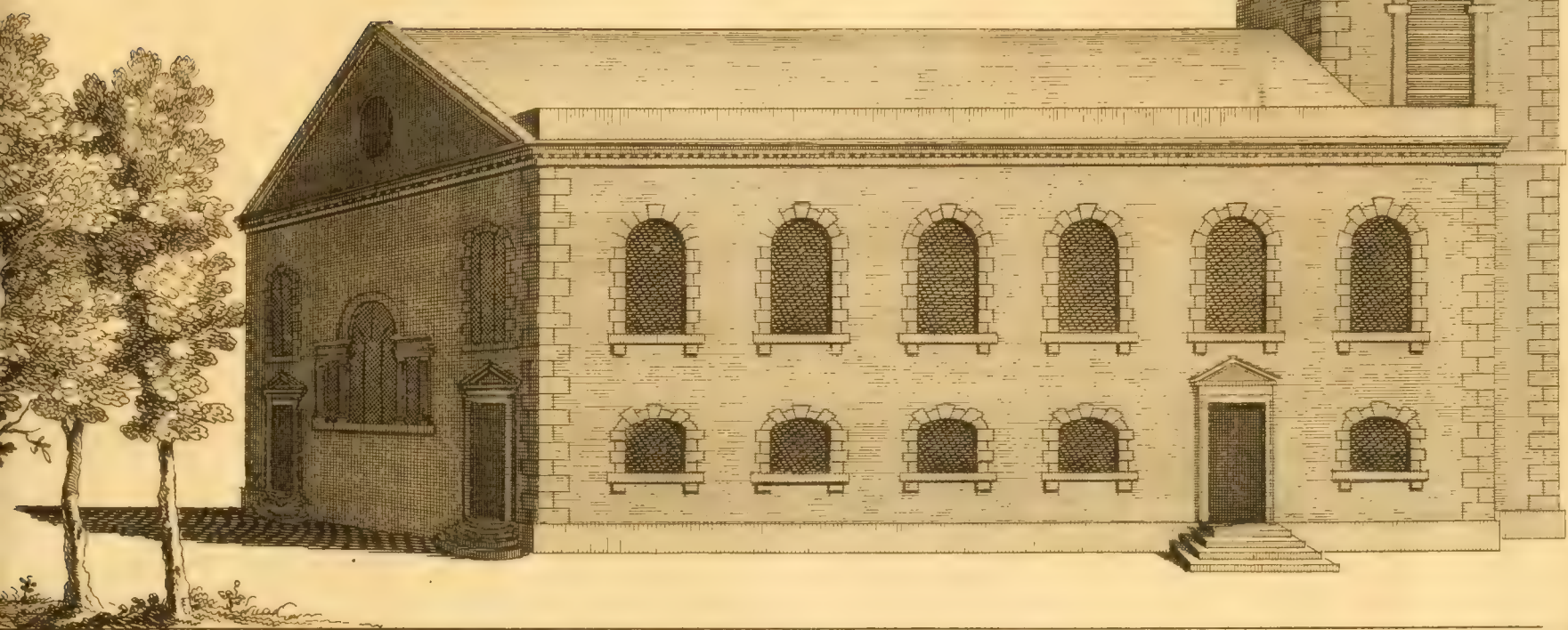
Mat. Par.  
Hiſt.  
Angl.  
Harpf.  
Hiſt. Eccl.

Eſt. Lib.  
Valor.

Don. Book



*The South East Prospect of Christ Church in Surry.*



*The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of St. Mary at Lambeth.*









|       |                                 | l. | s. | d.   |
|-------|---------------------------------|----|----|------|
| 1667, | Edward Walcot                   | —  | 28 | 0 0  |
| 1671, | Margaret Oakly                  | —  | 7  | 0 0  |
| 1678, | John Scaldwell                  | —  | 4  | 6 8  |
| 1684, | George Peterfon                 | —  | 32 | 0 0  |
| 1700, | Ralph Snow, Esq;                | —  | 5  | 0 0  |
| 1701, | Capt. Philip Forster            | —  | 2  | 10 0 |
| 1713, | Mary Fairbrother                | —  | 1  | 0 0  |
| 1718, | Bryan Tuberville, and Executors | —  | 10 | 0 0  |
| 1728, | Henry Barnaby                   | —  | 2  | 0 0  |
| — —   | John Reynolds                   | —  | 5  | 0 0  |

Monumental Inscriptions.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur. Hic jacet Magister *Willielmus Utting*, S. T. P. quondam Capellanus cum Reverendiss. in Xto. Patre Dno. *Thoma Bourgchier*, Cardinale Archiep'o *Cantuar.* Eccl'iarum Parochialium de *Clyve & Cbartam Cantuarien.* Dioc. Rector meritiss. Qui ob. 10. d. Feb. An. 1480. Cujus Anima, &c.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur. Sub pedibus ubi statis, jacet Corpus Magistri *Hugonis Peyntwin*, Legum Doctoris, nuper Archi. Cant. Reverendissimorum Patrum in Domin. *Joannis Morton*, Cardinalis, *Henrici Dene & William. Warham*, Cant. Archiepiscop. Audien. Causar. Auditoris. Qui obiit VI. Die *Augusti*, Anno Dom. M. D. iiij. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.

Ibid. Here lieth Sir *John Legh*, Knight of the *Bath*, Sonne of *Ralph Legh*, Esq; Lord of the Mannors of *Stockwell* and *Levehurst*, and Dame *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Otwell Worley*; which Sir *John* deceased the 17th Day of *August*, Anno Dom. M. D. xxij. and the same *Isabel* deceased the 18th Day of *Aprill*.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur. Of your Charity pray for the Sowl of Sir *Ambrose Payne*, Parson of *Lambeth*, and Bachelour of *Mufick*, and Chapleyn to the Lords Cardinals *Bousar* and *Morton*, who departed *May* the 28th, A. D. 1528.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur. Here under this Tombe lyeth buried the Body of *Thomas Clere*, Esq; Sonne of *Robert Clere*, in the County of *Norfolke*, Knight; which *Thomas* deceased the 14th Day of *April*, Anno Domini 1545. on whose Soule, and all Christian Soules, *Jesus* have Mercy.

Epitaphium *Thomæ Clere*, qui Fato functus est, 1545. Auctore *Henrico Howard*, Comite *Surrey*, in cujus fœlicis Ingenii Specimen, & singularis Facundia Argumentum, appensa fuit hæc Tabula per *W. Howard*, Filium *Tho.* nuper Ducis *Norfol.* Filii ejusdem *Henrici* Comitis.

*Norfolke* sprung thee, *Lambeth* holds thee dead:  
Clere of the County of *Cleremont*, thou hight;  
Within the Wombe of *Ormond's* Race thou bred,  
And sawest thy Coffin crowned in thy S. ht.  
*Skelton* for Love, *Surrey* for Lord thou chafe;  
Aye me! while Life did last, that League was tender,  
Tracing whose Steps, thou sawest *Kelfall* blase,  
*Laundersey* burnt, and batter'd *Bulleyn* render,  
At *Muttrell* Gates, hopelesse of all Recure,  
Thine Earle, half dead, gave in thine Hand his Will,  
Which Cause did thee this pining Death procure,  
Ere Summers four times seven thou couldst fulfil.  
Ah, *Clere*! if Love had booted Care, or Cost,  
Heaven had not wonne, nor Earth so timely lost.

*Anglia Cuthbertum Tunstallum* mœsta requirit,  
Cujus summa domi laus erat atq; foris.  
Rhetor, Arithmeticus, Juris consultus & Æqui,  
Legatusq; fuit deniq; Præsul erat.  
Annorum satur, & magnorum plenus honorum,  
Fertitur in Cineres Aureus ille fenex.  
Vixit Annos 85. Ob. 28. *Novemb.* Ann. 1559.

Ibid. Hic jacet *Thomas Thirleby*, olim Episcopus *Elienfis*, qui obiit XXVI. Aug. Ann. Dom. 1570.  
Vol. II. NUMB. CXVII.

*Agnes Tydnam*, married first  
To *Thomas Marshall*, then  
To *John Manning*, lyes buried here:  
She lived eight times ten,  
And full five Years. Six Childeren  
By *Marshal* she had, three  
Were Sons; the other Daughters; of  
Them none now living be.  
She dyed the twenty-second Day  
Of *March*, and in the Year  
Of our Lord God, as by the Date  
Here written may appear. 1583.

Ibid. *Andreae Perne*, S. T. D. Cathedralis Ecclesiæ *Elienfis* Decano, Collegii *Sti. Petri* in Academia *Cantabrigiæ* Magistro, munifica bene merendi virtute insigni, Literarum *Mecænati* optimo, hoc Monumentum, pietatis & amoris ergo, *Ricardus Perne* Nepos posuit. Ob. 26 die *Aprilis*, An. 1589.

Scientia inflat. Charitas ædificat.  
Ibid. Hic jacet *Richardus Bancroft*, S. Theologiæ Professor, Episcopus *Londinensis* primo, deinde *Cantuariensis* Archiepiscopus, & Regi *Jacobo*, à Secretioribus, Anno Dom. 1610. Ætatis suæ 67. volente Deo.

Ibid. Here lieth the Body of *John Arundell*, of *Gwar-nicke*, in the County of *Cornwall*, Esquire, Sonne and Heire of *Roger Arundell*, of the said County, Esquire; of an ancient, honourable and fair-descended Family, who died the 25th of *May* 1613. without Issue, and in the 56th Yeere of his Age.

Ibid. Here lieth the Lady *Elizabeth Howard*, sometime Countesse of *Wiltshire*.

Ibid. On the South Side lieth the Body of Sir *Nowell Caroone*, Ledger Ambassadour for the States of *Holand*, with his Armes and Hatchments, as namely, his Crest, Helmet, Armes, Sword, Gantlet and Spurres.

Ibid. Here lieth the Body of *Elizabeth Bayly*, late Wife of *John Bayly*. Obiit 24th of *June*, Ætatis suæ 25.

Reader, tread soft, under thy Foot doth lye,  
A Mother bury'd with her Progeny:  
Two Females and a Male, the last a Sonne,  
Who with his Life his Mother's Thred hath spun;  
His Breath her Death procur'd (unhappy Sinne,  
That thus our Joy with Sorrow ushers in);  
Yet he being loth to leave so kind a Mother,  
Changes this Life to meet her in another.  
The Daughters first were robb'd of vitall Breath;  
The Mother next, in Strength of Yeeres met Death.  
The Father's only Joy, a hopefull Sonne,  
Did lose his Life, when Life was scarce begun.  
If harmlesse Innocence, if loyal Truth,  
Found in a constant Wife combin'd with Youth;  
If a kind Husband's Prayers, or Father's Teares,  
Could have prevailed, they had lived many Yeeres.  
But these all fayling here, rak'd up in Dust,  
They wait the Resurrection of the Just.  
A Husband's Love, a Father's Piety,  
Dedicates this unto their Memory:  
And when he hath his Debt to Nature paid,  
In the same Grave himself will then be laid;  
That all together when the Trump shall sound,  
Husband, Wife, Children, may in Christ be found.

Good Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, the Lord have Mercy upon thee; which dyed at *Lambeth* the last of *November* . . . .  
Farewel, good Lady, and Sister dere,  
In Erth we shall never mete here;  
But yet I trust, with Godis Grace,  
In Heaven we shall deserve a Place:  
Yet thy Kindnesse shall nere depart,  
During my Life, out of my Heart.  
Thou wast to me both fare and nere,  
A Mother, a Sister, a Frende most dere:  
And to all thy Fren-des most sure and fast,  
When Fortune had founded the froward Blast.



And to thy Powre a very Mother,  
More than was known to any other.  
Which is thy Treasure at this Day,  
And for thy Sowle they heartily pray.  
So shall I do that here remayne;  
God thy Sowle preserve from Payne.

By thy most bounden Brother,  
*Henry Lord Stafford.*

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Neere to this Place lyeth interred the Body of *Robert Scot*, descended of the ancient Barons of *Bawery* in *Scotland*. Hee bent himself to travell and study much, &c. and amongst many other Things, he invented the Leather Ordinance, and carried to the King of *Sweeden* 200 Men; who, after two Yeeres Service, for his Worth and Valour, was presented to the Office of a Quarter-master General of his Majesties Army; which he possessed three Yeeres.

From thence, with his Favour, he went into *Denmarke* (where he was advanced to be General of that King's Artillery); there being advised to tender his Service to his own Prince, which hee doing, his Majesty willingly accepted, and prefer'd him to be one of the Gentlemen of his most Honourable Privy Chamber, and rewarded him with a Pension of 600 *l. per Annum*.

This deserving Spirit, adorn'd with all Indowments befitting a Gentleman, in the Prime of his flourishing Age, surrendered his Soule to his Redeemer, 1631.

Of his great Worth to know, who seeketh more,  
Must mount to Heaven, where he is gone before.

In *France* he took to Wife *Anne Scot*; for whose Remembrance she lovingly erected this Monument.

NewView  
Lond.

In Memory of *Anthony Burleigh*, third Son of *John Burleigh*, of the *Isle of Wight*, Esq; who was Lieutenant General to King *Charles* the First of blessed Memory; and was put to Death at *Winchester*, the 26th of *January*, for endeavouring to release his sacred Majesty, then Prisoner in *Carisbrook* Castle in the said *Isle of Wight*. His two elder Brothers were slain in *Worcester* Fight, in the Forces of his present Majesty King *Charles* the IId. This being the last of that loyal Family, except his truly loving and sorrowful Sister, who caused this Monument to be erected. Ob. 17. Feb. 1681. Ætat. suæ 48. Spe refurgendi.

Near this Place lye interred in the same Grave, the Bodies of the honourable Colonel *Cuthbert Morley*, who was buried on the 30th of *June*, 1669, and of the honourable *Bernard Granville*, Esq; who espoused *Ann*, the Daughter and Heiress of the said *Cuthbert*, and died the 14th of *June* 1701, aged 71 Years. As also of the honourable *Ann Granville*, Relict of the said *Bernard Granville*, and Daughter to the said *Cuthbert Morley*, by *Catharine*, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Scarsdale*, who died the 20th of *September* 1701.

Ibid.

M. S. *Robertus Thompson*, L. L. D. Reverendissimis in Christo Patribus *Gilberto & Gulielmo* Archiepiscopis *Cantuariensibus*, nuper a Secretis I. Sextus peritissimus, Servus optimus, Eruditione non vulgari, Benignitate Morum suaviss. Amicitia struictissima, Vitæq; Integritate summa spectabilis, heic quod mortale deposuit Mensis Feb. die 3. Anno Æræ Christianæ 1683. Ætat. 42.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Hic jacet inclytus ille & eruditissimus *Elias Ashmole*, *Litchfeldiensis*, Armiger, inter alia in Rep. munera, Tributi in Cervisiis Contrarotulator. Feclialis autem *Windsoriensis* Titulo per Annos plurimos dignatus. Qui post duo Connubia in Uxorem duxit tertiam *Elizabetham*, *Gulielmi Dugdale*, Mil. Garteri Principalis Regis Armorum, Filiam. Mortem obiit 18 Maii 1692. Anno Ætatis 76, sed durante Museo *Ashmoleano Oxon.* nunquam moriturus.

Near the middle of this Chapel lyeth the Body of Sir *Peter Rich*, Kt. late Alderman of the City of *London*. He died the 26th of *August* 1692, in the 62d Year of his Age. Near his Grave twelve of his Children, who died before him, lye buried.

In Memory of *Richard Brigham*, &c.

The Father, Mother, Daughter in one Grave,  
Lye slumbering here beneath this Marble Stone;  
Three, One in Love, in Tomb, in hope to have  
A joyful Sight of him that's Three in One.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.

The Vestry is general, three Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, seven Constables, nine Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who pay the Raker for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of twenty Pounds *per Annum*; one Beadle, but no Watchmen; sixteen hundred and twenty-five Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

*Lambeth*, which is situate in the Hundred of *Brixton*, and County of *Surrey*, is a Place of great Antiquity, as appears by the Death of *Hardacnut*, in the Year 1041, at which Time it was denominated *Lambkythe*, which, according to a certain Antiquary, implies *Lomebithe*, that is, a dirty Station, or Haven. This seems to be a forc'd Construction, seeing that no Part of the River *Thames* less deserves the Appellation of *Lomebithe*, than this Place. I am therefore of Opinion, that *Lambkythe* may more reasonably be construed *Lamb's-Haven*, and so denominated from the Owner thereof.

This Place anciently belonged to the Bishop and Convent of *Rocheſter*; for the first Building I read of here was the Collegiate Church and Apartments for the Canons, begun by *Baldwin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Year 1188, which happen'd on this Occasion:

*Baldwin*, as already mentioned, having laid the Foundation of a new College at *Hackington*, near *Canterbury*, he was (for the Peace and Ease of the Monk's at *Christ's Church* in that City) by the Pope's Mandate, compelled to raze the same.

This proved a great Mortification to *Baldwin*; however, tho' he was disappointed in point of Place, he nevertheless persevered in his erecting a College elsewhere: For which Purpose he obtained of the Bishop and Convent of *Rocheſter*, a Piece of Ground at *Lambeth*, in Exchange for a certain Quantity in another Place.

The Archbishop having brought the Stones, Wood and other Materials from *Hackington* to this Place, began to lay the Foundation of his new College and Apartmetns for the Canons, as aforesaid.

The first Part of the Archiepiscopal Palace which was erected, is that on the North Side, which consists of the *Lollards* Tower, Chapel, Guard Chamber, the Archbishop's Apartments, Library and Cloysters: But when, or by whom the same was built, is unknown. However, I am of Opinion, that all, or Part thereof, must have been built before the Year 1250, when *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for his Mal-treatment of the Sub-Prior and Canons of St. *Bartholomew's* Convent, was obliged privately to make his Escape to *Lambeth*, for fear of the enrag'd *Londoners*.

The stately Gate of this Palace was erected by *Reginald Pole*, Cardinal and Archbishop about the Year 1557. The spacious and beautiful Hall by Archbishop *Juxon*, about the Year 1662, and the handsome Brick Building between the Hall and Gate, by the Archbishops *Sancroft* and *Tillotson*. The Cloyster in this Palace I take to be the Apartments that were built by *Hubert*, the Archbishop,

NewView  
Lond.

Chron.  
Sax.

Cam. Brit.  
in Com.  
Sur.

Gerv.  
Dorob.  
Aët. Pont.

Mat. Par.  
Hist.  
Angl.





*A perspective View of the ROYAL HOSPITAL at GREENWICH.*

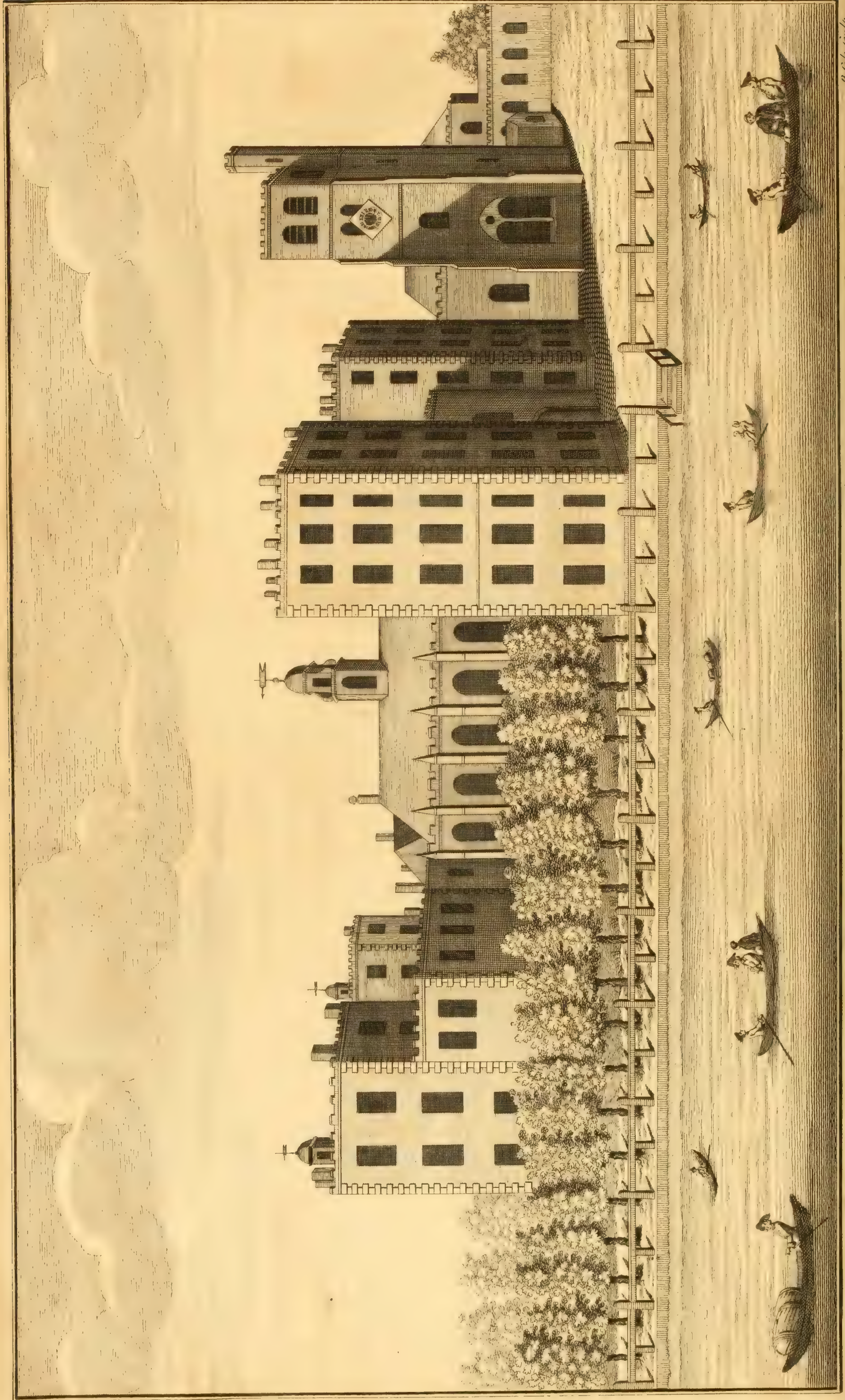




















*The Parish Church of St. Mary, Magdalen Bermondsey.*



*The Parish Church of St. Mary, Newington Butts.*



Archbishop, for the Accommodation of the Canons of his new Church.

In the uppermost Part of the *Lollards Tower* is a very strong Room, of the Length of twelve Feet, and Breadth of nine; the Walls whereof are lined with thick Elm Planks, (wherein are fix'd eight strong Iron Rings) and the Cieling covered with those of Oak. This is the Place wherein it is said, that Archbishop *Chicheley*, the implacable Enemy and Persecutor of the *Wickliffites*, or *Lollards*, used to imprison them; from which Prison the Tower received its Name.

In this Parish is an ancient Royalty, in the *Conqueror's* Survey denominated *Chenintune*, but at present *Kennington*, where anciently stood a Royal Mansion, (this I take to be the Place where *Hardacnut* died) wherein the Kings of *England* used frequently to reside; and whither *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, in the Year 1377, fled to *Richard*, Prince of *Wales*, to avoid the Fury of the *Londoners*, who threatened his Life for an Insult offered their Bishop.

A little Northward from this Palace, ran *Cnut's* Trench, or Canal, which had its Influx to the River *Thames*, at the lower End of *Chelsea Reach*, and through which, as some pretend, he carried his Navy to the West Side of *London-Bridge*, to attack the City by Water on that Side.

The Remarkables at present are, the Church, the Archiepiscopal Palace, two Charity Schools, two Alms-houses, a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor, three Glas-houses, two Potteries, *Vaux-ball* Gardens, with beautiful Walks and shady Groves for Recreation; a Well of Mineral Water, and six Sets of Steps or Stairs to go upon and return from off the River *Thames*.

On *Lambeth Wall* is a Spot of Ground, containing an Acre and nineteen Poles, denominated *Pedlar's Acre*, which has belonged to the Parish Time immemorial; it is said to have been given by a Pedlar, upon Condition that his Portrait, and that of his Dog, be perpetually preserved in painted Glas in one of the Windows of the Church, which the Parishioners carefully perform in the South-east Window of the middle Isle. And at the Corner of *Kennington-lane*, opposite *Vauxball-bridge*, is one of the Bulwarks, which was erected by Order of Parliament in the Year 1643, for the Security of those Parts from being surpriz'd by the King's Troops.

St. Mary Magdalen's.

This Church, which, by the *Conqueror's* Survey, appears to be of a *Saxon* Origin, is a Rectory situate near the South-east Corner of *Bermondsey-street*, (corruptly *Barnaby-street*) in the Hundred of *Brixton*, and County of *Surrey*; it is denominated from its Dedication and Situation, and the Advowson thereof is in Lay-Patrons.

The Profits of this Rectory are said to amount to about two hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

| Disbursements on Account of the Cure. |    |    |     |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|-----|
|                                       | l. | s. | d.  |
| To First-fruits                       | 15 | 8  | 11½ |
| To Tenths                             | 1  | 10 | 10¼ |
| To the Archdeacon's Procuration       | 0  | 7  | 7½  |
| To Synodals                           | 0  | 2  | 1   |

| Church-warden's Account, Anno 1724. |     |    |   |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Thomas Isaac received               | 590 | 11 | 3 |
| Paid on Account of the Church       | 211 | 2  | 5 |
| Paid on that of the Poor            | 358 | 6  | 3 |
| Balance to the Parish               | 21  | 2  | 7 |
| Sacrament Money, about              | 35  | 0  | 0 |

| Overseers of the Poors Account, Anno 1724. |      |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| Christopher Peach received                 | 745  | 8  | 10 |
| Paid on Account of the Poor                | 745  | 8  | 10 |
| No Balance                                 | 0    | 0  | 0  |
| Paid for the Poor in both Accounts         | 1138 | 15 | 1  |

Donations per Annum.

| Anno 1525. | William Gardiner                  | 10 | 0  | 0 | Don. Book |
|------------|-----------------------------------|----|----|---|-----------|
| 1563,      | Owen Clun                         | 7  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1578,      | Hugh Hull                         | 2  | 12 | 0 |           |
|            | Stephen Skidamore                 | 1  | 0  | 0 |           |
|            | Ralph Prat                        | 2  | 15 | 4 |           |
|            | Francis Tirrel                    | 6  | 0  | 0 |           |
|            | Lucia Iffon                       | 6  | 0  | 0 |           |
|            | Richard Archden                   | 2  | 12 | 0 |           |
|            | Thomas Chibald                    | 17 | 10 | 0 |           |
|            | Barnard Hyde                      | 0  | 5  | 0 |           |
|            | Richard Lockwood                  | 1  | 10 | 0 |           |
|            | Jane Trapp                        | 6  | 0  | 0 |           |
|            | William Stevens                   | 2  | 12 | 0 |           |
|            | Sir John Fenner                   | 5  | 0  | 0 |           |
|            | Henry Martin                      | 23 | 0  | 0 |           |
|            | John Marshall and Robert Banyward | 6  | 0  | 0 |           |
|            | Frances Rothwell                  | 5  | 0  | 0 |           |
|            | Joyce Howlet                      | 5  | 0  | 0 |           |
|            | Andrew Dandy                      | 6  | 0  | 0 |           |
|            | John Wright                       | 20 | 0  | 0 |           |
|            | John Samuel                       | 2  | 10 | 0 |           |
|            | George Wheeler                    | 4  | 0  | 0 |           |
|            | John Taylor                       | 9  | 0  | 0 |           |

Monumental Inscriptions.

Where once the famous *Elton* did entrust  
the Preservation of his sacred Dust,  
*Lyes* pious *Whitaker*, both justly twin'd,  
Both dead one Grave, both living had one Mind;  
And by their Dissolution have supply'd  
The hungry Grave, and Fame and Heaven beside.  
This Stone protects their Bones, while Fame enrolls  
Their deathless Name, and Heavens embrace their  
Souls.

Here lye the Bodies of Mr. *William Williams*,  
and *Susanna* his Wife, who lived in the Fear of  
God, and died in the Faith of *Jesus Christ*; he in  
*November* 1661, aged 69 Years; and she in *Febru-*  
*ary* 1664, aged 64 Years.

Thus Youth and Age, and all Things pass away:  
Thy Turn is now, as her's was Yesterday.

Siste, Viator: quis heic jacet, operæ pretium  
tibi scire: nempe *Gulielmus Castellus*, Armiger,  
Navalis Mercatorii apud *Redrosiam* Naupegus, in  
*Agro Surrenti* Irenarcha, Militiæque ejusdem ma-  
jorum vocant instructor, & ob fidelem operam  
in iis muneribus navatam Serenissimo R. *Carlo II.*  
inter paucos charus. Vir in Arte sua præstantissi-  
mus; cujus si Pietatem in Deum, in Regem Fidem  
in Pauperes Munificentiam, in omnes Comitatem  
spectes, parem illi inter superstites ægre invenies.  
Plura discere non opus est, Abi & imitare.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. *Thomas*  
*Bryon*, who had twelve Children by his Wife  
*Joanna*, and died the 18th of *May* 1685, aged 41  
Years and 8 Months. *Joanna* (their Daughter)  
died the 18th of *March* 1694, in the 11th Year of  
her Age.

Admir'd, belov'd, lamented Infancy,  
Hurr'd away does here untimely lye,  
Too good to live, and yet too young to die.  
Hard Fate! that best of Things must be  
Always the Plunder of the Grave and thee.  
What Grief can vent this Loss, or Praises tell,  
How young, how good, how beautiful she fell?  
Complete in all but Days, resigned her Breath,  
Who never disobey'd but in her Death.

Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.

The Vestry is general, four Church-wardens,  
four Overseers of the Poor, two Constables,  
four Headboroughs, four Scavengers, who pay  
the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying  
agay the Dust, the Sum of one hundred and  
twenty-four Pounds *per Annum*; two Survey-  
ors of the Highways, two Beadles, ten Watch-  
men,

Ex. Lib.  
Dooms. in  
Rec.  
Exch.

Stow An.  
Engl.

Dooms.  
Book.  
Rec. Exch.

Ex. Lib.  
Val.

Par. Acc.  
Book.

Ibid.



men, two thousand one hundred and eleven Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

The Name of this Manor, or District, being a Saxon Compound, and the last Syllable thereof seeming to imply an Island, it might anciently have been such a Place belonging to one *Bermond*, which the Situation thereof gives room for such a Conjecture. Be that as it will, the Village of *Bermondsey*, in the *Conqueror's* Survey, appears to have been a Royal Manor, wherein were twenty-five Villains, or servile Husbandmen; and twenty-three *Bordmanni*, or Cottagers.

Almost contiguous to the Parish Church, on the South, (in the Place denominated *St. John's Court*) was situate the Priory, or Abby of *St. Saviour*, founded by *Alwin Child*, a Citizen of *London*, Anno 1082, which was some time after not only confirmed by the Charter of *William Rufus*, together with all the Benefactions thereunto belonging; but he likewise conferred upon the Prior and Monks the Manor of *Bermondsey*, and erected a beautiful and spacious Conventual Church for their Accommodation.

This Priory being an Alien and a Cell to one in *France*, it was amongst other foreign Foundations, sequester'd by *Edward the Third*, Anno 1371, who constituted *Richard Denton*, an *Englishman*, Prior thereof; in Consideration of which, and the Sum of two hundred Marks, *Richard* the Second demised the same, Anno 1380; and in the Year 1399, the Priory being converted into an Abbey, Pope *Boniface* appointed *John Attelborough* the first Abbot thereof.

At the general Suppression of Monasteries, this House was surrendered to *Henry the Eighth*, Anno 1539, when the Revenues thereof were found to amount to the Sum of 474 *l.* 14 *s.* 4½ *d.* per Ann. whereupon the Abbey and Site thereof being granted to Sir *Thomas (John) Pope*, he demolished the same; and in Place thereof erected a stately Edifice, which some time after came to the Earls of *Suffex*.

In the *Conqueror's* Survey mention is made of a Monastery, Watercourse and Haven in *Southwark*, belonging to the Bishop of *Bayonne* in *France*; but as *Southwark*, by the irregular Disposition of Places in the said Survey, is placed both in the Hundreds of *Kingston* and *Brixton*, I cannot ascertain whether the said Monastery, &c. were in the Manor of *Southwark*, or that of *Bermondsey*; though I am the most inclined to the latter, because the Priory of *St. Saviour* appears to have been then in being, whereas that of *St. Mary Overie* does not by any sufficient Authority. Beside, for divers Ages there appears to have been a Watercourse (at present denominated the *Neckinger*) and a Haven (now commonly called *Savory's Dock*) to have belong'd to the latter; whereas we have not the least Account, or Vestigia, of any such Places ever having belonged to the former.

Upon the Dissolution of the Abbey of *St. Saviour*, *Henry the Eighth*, in Consideration of the Sum of one thousand and Eighteen Pounds six Shillings and four Pence, granted the said Convent, together with all the Lands, Fisheries, Mill and Dock, (at present corruptly denominated *Savory's Mill* and Dock, instead of the rightful Appellation of *St. Saviour*, from whose Monastery they received their Names) and other Appurtenances, to *John Pope* and *Anthony Foster*, to be held in Socage and Fealty.

This Mill of *St. Saviour* (which is converted into a Water Machine, for raising Water to supply the Neighbourhood) on the 31st of *June*, Anno 1536, was, by the Abbot and Monks, demised to *John Curlew*, at the annual Rent of six Pounds, (the Value of eighteen Quarters of good Wheat) and to grind all the Corn for the Use of the Con-

vent, which *Curlew* was both to fetch and carry home. The annual Charge of the whole was computed at two Pounds three Shillings and eight Pence, which made the yearly Rent of the said Mill amount to eight Pounds three Shillings and eight Pence.

The Remarkables at present are, the Parish Church, an Independent and two Anabaptist Meeting-houses, three Charity Schools, a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor, an ancient Watercourse called the *Neckinger* (which was formerly navigable from the River *Thames* to the Abby of this Place), a Water Machine, and a large Haven, denominated *St. Saviour's Mill* and Dock, and two Sets of Steps or Stairs to take Water at.

*St. Mary's, Newington.*

When, or by whom this Church was at first erected, I cannot learn: However, it is a Rectory, situate on the North-west Side of *Newington Butts*; and is a Peculiar of the Archbishop of *Canterbury's*, in the Gift of the Bishop of *Winchester*; and owes its Name to its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*.

The Profits arising to the Incumbent amount to about one hundred and forty Pounds per Annum.

| Disbursements on Account of the Cure. |    |    |    | Est. Lib. Val. |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|----------------|
|                                       | l. | s. | d. |                |
| To First-fruits                       | —  | 16 | 0  | 0              |
| To Tenths,                            | —  | 1  | 12 | 0              |
| To the Archbishop's Procuration       |    | 0  | 6  | 8              |

*Donations, per Annum.*

|                                     |   |    |    |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|----|----|---|
| Anno 1609, <i>John Hacket</i>       | — | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| 1611, <i>Mr. Simmonds</i>           | — | 5  | 0  | 0 |
| 1613, <i>Mr. Smith</i>              | — | 10 | 0  | 0 |
| 1615, <i>Mr. Marshall</i>           | — | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| 1650, <i>John Walter</i>            | — | 8  | 14 | 0 |
| 1654, <i>Humphrey Williams</i>      | — | 8  | 0  | 0 |
| 1675, <i>Robert Hidson</i>          | — | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| 1723, <i>Richard Giles</i>          | — | 2  | 10 | 0 |
| Divers Persons in Money for a Stock |   | 21 | 0  | 0 |

*Officers, &c. belonging to this Parish.*

The Vestry is select; two Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, four Constables, four Headboroughs, no Scavenger, two Surveyors of the Highways, one Beadle, eight Watchmen, seven hundred and fifty-one Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

*Newton*, or *Newington*, in the Hundred of *Brixton* and County of *Surrey*, had the Epithet of *Butts* added, from an adjoining Pair of Butts, to distinguish it from *Newington* in the County of *Middlesex*.

On the West Side of *Hunt's*, or the Fishmongers Alms-houses, is a Moorish Ground, with a small Watercourse, denominated the River *Tygris*, which is Part of *Cnut's* Trench, or Canal, already mentioned.

About fifty Feet South of the Turnpike, on the East Side of *Newington*, is a large Gateway under a House, through which lies the King's Road from *Lambeth* to *Greenwich*, which till of late has been used by the Kings of *England* ever since the Erection of a Royal Mansion at *Greenwich*: But the Proprietor, or Occupier of the Ground through which the said Road lies, having a few Years ago applied to a certain Officer of his present Majesty's for Money to repair the Bridges across the same, he was, to his no small Joy, acquainted, that the King would no longer use that private, but the publick Road; therefore he might dispose thereof according to Pleasure.

Things remarkable at present, are, the Parish Church, a Charity School, the *Lock* Hospital, but of what Antiquity is unknown; two Alms-houses,

Doomsd.  
Book.  
Rec.  
Excheq.

Dugd.  
Mon.  
Angl.  
Chron.  
Berm.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Ibid.

Doomsd.  
Book.  
Rec.  
Excheq.

Grant  
Hen. VIII.

Ibid.



houses, and a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor.

St. Mary's, Rotherhithe.

Though I cannot ascertain the Origin of this Church, yet I imagine it to be of great Antiquity, from that of the Place wherein it is situate, which in the Reign of Henry the First is said to have belonged to the Manor of *Bermondsey*, by the Name of *Rederbithe*; whence we may justly conclude it to be of a Saxon Origin.

This Rectory Church, which is situate on the South Bank of the River *Thames*, is in the Gift of a Lay Patron.

The Profits arising to the Incumbent of this Parish are said to amount to above one hundred and fifty Pounds *per Annum*.

Dug.  
Mon.  
Angl.

Ect. Lib.  
Val.

Don. Book

| Disbursements on account of the Cure. |           |           |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                       | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
| To First-fruits                       | 18        | 0         | 0         |
| To Tenths                             | 1         | 16        | 0         |
| To the Archdeacon's Procuration       | 0         | 7         | 7½        |
| To Synodals                           | 0         | 2         | 1         |

Donations, per Annum.

|                      |    |    |   |
|----------------------|----|----|---|
| William Stephens     | 5  | 4  | 0 |
| Thomas Gattaker      | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| Roger Tweedy, Esq;   | 5  | 4  | 0 |
| Thomas Hart          | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| Mr. Simonson         | 16 | 17 | 0 |
| Henry Smith, Esq;    | 10 | 0  | 0 |
| Ambrose Bennet, Esq; | 9  | 0  | 0 |
| Richard Hills        | 3  | 0  | 0 |
| Mr. Hacket           | 10 | 0  | 0 |

Officers, &c. in this Parish.

The Vestry is general; two Church-wardens, four Overseers of the Poor, one Constable, six Headboroughs, two Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes, the Sum of forty-two Pounds *per Annum*; one Beadle, three Watchmen, thirteen hundred and twenty Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

*Rotherhithe*, which is situate on the South Bank of the River *Thames*, in the Hundred of *Brixton*, and County of *Surrey*, appears, as already mentioned, to be of great Antiquity. On the East Side of this Parish, where the great Wet-dock is situate, was the Out-flux of *Cnut's* Trench, or Canal, so often above-mentioned.

Things observable at present are, the Parish Church, a Presbyterian Meeting-house, a Charity-school, a Workhouse for the Reception of the Poor, three Docks for Ship-building, a Corn-mill belonging to the King, which is wrought by the *Thames* Water; a Copperas Work, and eleven Sets of Steps of Stairs to go upon and return from off the River *Thames*.

St. Olave's.

Though the Time of the first Erection of this Church cannot be discovered, yet it appears to be of a considerable Standing, by a Grant of *John*, Earl *Warren*, in the Year 1281, to the Abbot and Convent of *St. Augustine* in *Canterbury*, of certain Messuages, situate between this Church and the Bridge-Yard. However, it is a Rectory which stands on the North Side of *Tooly*, alias *St. Olave's-street*, in the Gift of the Crown.

Part of this Church having fallen down in the Year 1736, and the rest in a ruinous Condition, the Parishioners applied to Parliament for a Power to rebuild the same; which being granted, they were thereby enabled to raise the Sum of five thousand Pounds, by a Rate of six Pence in the Pound, to be levied out of the Rents of all Lands and Tenements within the Parish; of which the several Landlords were to pay four, and the Tenants two Pence. Pursuant to which, the Church was taken down in Summer Anno 1737, and the

Work prosecuted with so great Affiduity, that the same was finished in the Year 1739.

The Profits of this Rectory are said to amount to about four hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Disbursements on account of the Cure.

|                                 | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| To First-fruits                 | 63        | 4         | 9½        | Ect. Lib. |
| To Tenths                       | 6         | 16        | 5½        | Val.      |
| To the Archdeacon's Procuration | 0         | 7         | 7         |           |
| To Synodals                     | 0         | 2         | 1         |           |

Donations per Annum.

|                                           |    |    |   |           |
|-------------------------------------------|----|----|---|-----------|
| Anno 1561, Richard Dowset                 | 5  | 8  | 0 | Don. Book |
| 1600, The Lady Osborn                     | 4  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1610, Waffell Webling                     | 4  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1626, Henry Smith, Esq;                   | 30 | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1626, Robert Brockbank                    | 2  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1629, Thomas Burt                         | 8  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1631, Thomas Dickenson                    | 2  | 16 | 8 |           |
| 1633, Sir John Fenner, Knt.               | 11 | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1633, William Humphreys                   | 5  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1636, Michael Dowell                      | 2  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1638, Mary Paradine                       | 6  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1640, John Sampson                        | 1  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1642, Edmund Turville                     | 5  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1643, Francis Terrill                     | 5  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1656, Jeremiah Blackman                   | 10 | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1656, Roger Harry Young                   | 4  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1661, William Hopkins                     | 2  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1663, George Muffen                       | 2  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1668, Matthew Clarke                      | 1  | 10 | 0 |           |
| 1668, Edmund Walcot                       | 18 | 15 | 0 |           |
| 1669, John Seaton                         | 3  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1670, Capt. John Man                      | 10 | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1677, Thomas Morgan                       | 1  | 10 | 0 |           |
| 1677, George Meggott                      | 3  | 0  | 0 |           |
| 1679, Jacob May                           | 1  | 10 | 0 |           |
| 1679, William Fitzbugh                    | 1  | 12 | 0 |           |
| 1681, Francis Wilkinson                   | 1  | 10 | 0 |           |
| 1694, Elizabeth Boufine                   | 3  | 0  | 0 |           |
| Bernard Hyde, every tenth Year            | 4  | 10 | 0 |           |
| Edward Martin                             | 3  | 0  | 0 |           |
| William Whitworth                         | 2  | 0  | 0 |           |
| Stephen Scudamore                         | 1  | 0  | 0 |           |
| William Hittorks                          | 0  | 15 | 0 |           |
| John Scragg                               | 0  | 6  | 8 |           |
| George Swaine                             | 0  | 5  | 0 |           |
| The Bridge Masters                        | 2  | 13 | 4 |           |
| Christopher Searle                        | 6  | 0  | 0 |           |
| Divers Persons in Money, to the Amount of | 16 | 10 | 0 |           |

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

Opposite *St. Olave's* Church anciently stood a spacious Stone Building, the City Mansion of the Prior of *Lewes* in *Suffex*; the Chapel of which, consisting of two Isles, being still remaining at the upper End of *Walnut-tree Alley*, it is converted into a Cyder Cellar, or Warehouse; and by the Earth's being greatly raised in this Neighbourhood, it is at present under Ground; and the *Gothick* Building a little Westward of the same, (at present a Wine Vault, belonging to the *King's-head* Tavern) under the School-house, representing a small Chapel, I take to have been Part of the said Mansion-house. Contiguous to the *Bridge-yard* on the West, was situate a large House of Stone and Wood, the City Residence of the Abbot of *St. Augustine's* in *Canterbury*; which coming afterwards to *Sir Anthony Sentlegar*, the Site thereof was converted into a Quay; which, by an easy Transfition, is at present denominated *Sellenger's Wharf*.

On the East Side of the *Bridge-yard*, was situate the Abbot of *Battle* in *Suffex's* City Mansion (the Name whereof is partly preserved in that of *Battle-Bridge*); opposite to which, on the South, lay its fine and spacious Garden, wherein was a



Maze, or Labyrinth, the Name whereof is still preserved in the Streets, &c. thereon erected.

The Remarkables at present, are, the beautiful new Parish Church, an Independent Meeting-house, two Charity-schools, an Alms-house, a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor; the Bridge House and Yard, wherein are prepared all Materials for the Repair of *London-bridge*, and which probably have belonged to the same ever since the Erection of the Stone, if not the original Wooden Bridge. Here are many Wharfs for the shipping and landing of Merchandize; and two Pair of Stairs, or Steps, for the Convenience of Passengers to go upon and return from off the River *Thames*.

#### St. Saviour's.

Stow, Sur.  
Lond.

In the Place where this Church is situate, anciently (according to Tradition) stood a Priory of Nuns, which was founded by one *Mary*, a Virgin, the Owner of a Ferry in this Neighbourhood, (before the Erection of *London-bridge*) wherewith she endowed her new Convent; which House, it seems, was some Time after converted into a College of Priests, by the Lady *Sweetkin*: But that Establishment, like the former, proving of no long Duration, it was in the Year 1106, refounded by Sir *William Pont de l'Arch* and Sir *William Dancy*, two Norman Knights, with the Assistance of *William Giffard*, Bishop of *Winchester*, for Canons Regular. And from its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*, and Southern Situation to the City of *London*, it received the Appellation of *St. Mary Overie*, that is, *St. Mary's* beyond the River.

The former Part of this Relation being only a Tradition of *Bartholomew Linsted's*, the last Prior of this Convent, it is not to be depended upon, especially if we consider, that the same is not mentioned by any of our Historians, that I can learn. I therefore imagine, that the Origin thereof is owing to the said Knights and Bishop in the aforesaid Year.

Ibid.

This Priory was destroyed by Fire, about the Year 1207, but it being soon after re-edified, *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, added thereunto a spacious Chapel, and dedicated the same to *St. Mary Magdalen*; which being afterwards appointed for the Use of the neighbouring Inhabitants, it at last became their Parish Church.

Ibid.

This Monastery, together with its fine Church, (as it at present appears) which was rebuilt in the Reigns of *Richard* the Second and *Henry* the Fourth, was, at the general Suppression of religious Houses, surrendered to *Henry* the Eighth, Anno 1539, when the Revenues thereof amounted to 624 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* per Annum. Whereupon the Inhabitants of the Parishes of *St. Mary Magdalen* and *St. Margaret*, by the Assistance of *Stephen*, Bishop of *Winchester*, purchased of King *Henry* the stately Conventual Church; which Parishes in the Year following were united by Act of Parliament, by the new Appellation of *St. Saviour's*, and the Church-wardens thereof constituted a Body Politick and Corporate. And the Churches of *St. Mary Magdalen* and *St. Margaret* being laid aside, this has ever since been used as the united Parish Church.

Ibid.

In the Year 1611, King *James* the First, for a valuable Consideration, granted by Letters Patent to the Church-wardens and Parishioners, in Free-Socage, the Rectory and Parish Church of *St. Saviour*, together with all the Glebe-lands, Tythes, Tenths, Oblations, Profits, &c. with all those that belonged to the Rectories of *St. Mary Magdalen* and *St. Margaret*: In Consideration of which, the said Church-wardens and Parishioners are obliged to provide a fit House, for a Grammar-school, and to keep a good Master to teach

the Children of the Parish, paying to the said Master twenty Pounds, and to an Usher ten Pounds per Annum; and also, to provide two able Chaplains to preach in the Church, and to pay them thirty Pounds per Annum each. These Conditions were performed till the Year 1672, when the said Sums were found insufficient to maintain the several Officers aforesaid; wherefore their respective Stipends were by Act of Parliament advanced, those of the Chaplains to one hundred Pounds per Annum each; and those of the School-masters to thirty Pounds each. For the paying of which Sums, and the Repairs of the Church, the Church-wardens, &c. were impowered to raise upon the Inhabitants, in lieu of Tythes, the Sum of three hundred and fifty Pounds per Annum, clear of Reprizes.

Though the Name of this Church has by Act of Parliament been changed, from *St. Mary Overie*, to that of *St. Saviour*, yet the former still prevails. It is a Rectory, situate in a Close, on the West Side of the Borough, the Advowson whereof is in the Gift of the Parish.

The Profits arising to the Chaplains by this Cure, are said to amount to above three hundred Pounds per Annum.

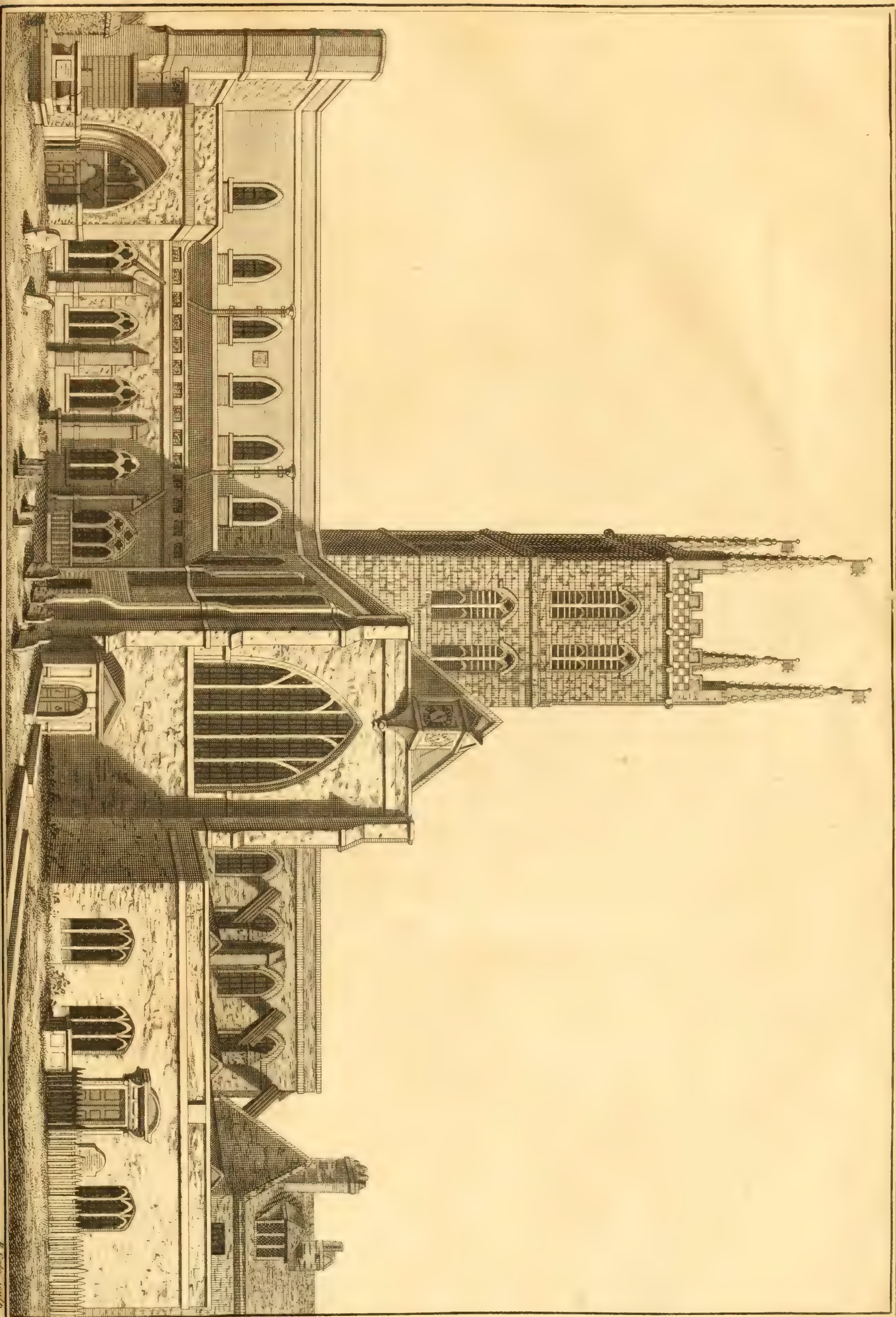
| Disbursements on account of the Cure. | l. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| To the Archdeacon's Procuration       | 0  | 15 | 3  |
| To Synodals                           | 0  | 4  | 2  |

#### Donations, per Annum.

| Anno  | Donor                          | l. | s. | d. | Don. Book |
|-------|--------------------------------|----|----|----|-----------|
| 1540, | Thomas Cure                    | 2  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1540, | Mr. Chambers                   | 2  | 10 | 0  |           |
| 1594, | George Cure                    | 3  | 9  | 8  |           |
| 1607, | Hugh Brooker                   | 8  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1607, | James Taylor                   | 4  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1617, | Richard and Peter Humble       | 5  | 4  | 0  |           |
| 1618, | Edward Hewlet                  | 20 | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1618, | Elizabeth Paget                | 2  | 12 | 0  |           |
| 1620, | Thomas Emmerson                | 5  | 4  | 0  |           |
| 1624, | John Bingham                   | 1  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1625, | John Symons                    | 8  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1626, | Henry Smith                    | 28 | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1627, | Henry Leakee                   | 5  | 6  | 8  |           |
| 1628, | Robert Buckland                | 31 | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1628, | John Simmonds                  | 8  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1630, | Thomas Marshall                | 6  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1631, | Elizabeth Marshall             | 6  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1632, | Anne Austin                    | 16 | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1633, | Sir John Fenner                | 19 | 8  | 0  |           |
| 1638, | Mr. Markhouse                  | 24 | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1646, | John Hayman                    | 10 | 12 | 0  |           |
| 1650, | John Marshall                  | 4  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1653, | Ralph Handsome                 | 5  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1656, | Grace Richardson               | 2  | 8  | 0  |           |
| 1670, | James Sharw                    | 5  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1673, | Ralph Carter                   | 5  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1674, | Elizabeth Newcombe             | 20 | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1677, | Richard Middleton              | 6  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1677, | Jonathan Barford               | 3  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1677, | Hannah Scott                   | 5  | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1681, | Dorothy Applebee               | 40 | 0  | 0  |           |
| 1716, | John Banks                     | 25 | 0  | 0  |           |
|       | John Snell                     | 1  | 6  | 8  |           |
|       | Daniel Newman                  | 1  | 0  | 0  |           |
|       | Mr. Allen                      | 13 | 0  | 0  |           |
|       | The Vintners Company           | 1  | 0  | 0  |           |
|       | John Maybew                    | 1  | 0  | 0  |           |
|       | Mr. Palyn                      | 2  | 0  | 0  |           |
|       | Mr. Scrags                     | 0  | 6  | 8  |           |
|       | John Mansford                  | 0  | 8  | 0  |           |
|       | Grace Loveday                  | 2  | 10 | 0  |           |
|       | Susan Soanes                   | 1  | 10 | 0  |           |
|       | Mr. Bingham                    | 1  | 0  | 0  |           |
|       | From the Exchequer             | 6  | 0  | 0  |           |
|       | Thomas Cambell                 | 9  | 0  | 0  |           |
|       | King James the First           | 17 | 8  | 0  |           |
|       | Thomas Littlebaker             | 2  | 8  | 0  |           |
|       | Bernard Hyde, every tenth Year | 4  | 10 | 0  |           |

Susan











|                                  |   |    |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|----|---|---|
| <i>Susan Scott</i>               | — | 5  | 0 | 0 |
| <i>George Peterfon</i>           | — | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Daniel Freeman</i>            | — | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>John May</i>                  | — | 1  | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Stephen Scudamore</i>         | — | 1  | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Stephen Little</i>            | — | 2  | 8 | 0 |
| <i>Henry Jackson</i>             | — | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| By divers Persons, Money, to the |   |    |   |   |
| Amount of                        | — | 39 | 0 | 0 |

*Manumetal Inscriptions.*

Mund. Ed. Glover, 1625, who deceased the 16th of August.  
Stow. Sur. Not twice ten Years of Age, a weary Breath  
Have I exchanged for a happy Death;  
My Course so short, the longer is my Rest;  
God takes them soonest, whom he loveth best.  
For he that's born to-day, and dies to morrow,  
Loseth some Dayes of Rest, but more of Sorrow.

New View Lond. This Monument is dedicated the Memory  
of *John Bingham*, Esq; Sadler to *Queen Elizabeth*  
and *King James*; who was a good Benefactor  
to this Parish and Free-school. He departed  
this Life in *September 1625*, in the 75th Year of  
his Age; and his Body lies buried in the Vault  
before this Monument, where it expects the Re-  
surrection of the Just.

*Officers, &c. in this Parish.*

The Vestry is select, consisting of thirty Mem-  
bers; six Church-wardens, eight Overseers of  
the Poor, nine Constables, three Headboroughs,  
nine Scavengers, who pay the Raker, for clean-  
sing the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes,  
the Sum of two hundred and twenty Pounds *per*  
*Annum*; two Beadles, twenty-three Watchmen,  
two thousand five hundred and fifty-four  
Houses.

*Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.*

The Church of this Parish, according to the  
Tradition of *Bartholomew Linsted*, as already men-  
tioned, was at first erected by one *Mary*, a Maiden,  
the Proprietor of the Ferry in this Neighbourhood;  
which Ferry was anciently the Trajectus of the  
*Roman Military Way*, denominated *Watling-street*,  
which ran on the West Side of *Winchester-house*,  
and intersected the River *Thames* to *Dorogate*.

Stow. Sur. Lond. At the North End of *St. Margaret's-hill*, where  
at present is situate the Town or Court House,  
anciently stood the Parish Church of *St. Mar-*  
*garet*, which (gave Denomination to the present  
Street or Hill) was demolished upon the uniting  
its Parish to that of *St. Mary Magdalen*, when both  
were converted into a new one of *St. Saviour*, and  
the Priory Church of *St. Mary Overie* constituted  
the united Parish Church thereof.

Ibid. Opposite *St. Saviour's Church* on the West,  
fronting the River *Thames*, was situate *Winchester-*  
*house*; which was at first erected by *William Giffard*,  
Bishop of that See, about the Year 1107, for his  
City Mansion and that of his Successors: But this  
House (which undoubtedly was one of the most  
magnificent of its Kind, in the City, or Suburbs  
of *London*) having been long disused by the said  
Bishops, it is now converted into Warehouses,  
and Apartments for the Poor.

Ibid. Adjoining to *Winchester-house*, on the South,  
was situate that belonging to the Bishop of *Ro-*  
*chester*, but when, or by whom erected, is un-  
known.

Ibid. A little Westward from these Houses is situate  
the *Bankside*, so denominated from its Situation  
on the Southern Bank of the River *Thames*; which  
Place was anciently very notorious for its being  
the Seat of the Stews, or licenced Bawdy-houses,  
wherein Whores were publicly tolerated to act ac-  
cording to their vicious and depraved Inclinations.

Ibid. The first Mention I find of these Houses is  
in the Reign of *Henry the Second*, Anno 1162,  
when they were eighteen in Number, under the

Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Winchester*, wherefore Beck. Let.  
they were commonly called *Winchester Geese*; for Roy. Soci.  
whose Regulation certain Constitutions were publi-  
shed by the said Bishop, which were confirmed by  
Parliament; among which were the following, viz.

That no Stewholder shall molest, or obstruct Stow. Sur.  
any single Woman from having Access to, and Lond.  
Liberty to withdraw from his House at Pleasure.

That no Stewkeeper permit any Woman to  
board in his House.

To take no more for a Woman's Apartment,  
than fourteen Pence *per Week*.

Not to keep open his Doors on Holidays.

Not to permit any single Woman to continue  
in his House on Holidays.

Not to detain any single Woman, that is wil-  
ling to reform.

Not to receive any Woman that's devoted to  
Religion, nor any Man's Wife.

No Woman to take Money for lying with a  
Man, unless it be for a whole Night.

No Man to be artfully deluded into a Stew.

That the several Stews be searched weekly, by  
the Bailiff, Constables, &c.

That no Stewholder entertain any Woman that  
has the perilous Infirmity of Burning, (the Vene-  
real Distemper) nor to sell Bread, Flesh, Ale, nor  
any other Sort of Provisions.

These and divers other Orders were to be ob- Ibid.  
served by the said Stewholders, upon very severe  
Penalties. And for securing all Persons that were  
accused of Crimes committed in this District, a  
Prison was erected, denominated the *Clink*; which  
is still in being.

These Stews, or Bawdy-houses, in the Year Ibid.  
1381, were plundered by *Wat. Tyler*; at which  
Time it appears they were kept by *Flemish* Bawds.  
And in the Year 1506, they were, by Order of  
*Henry the Seventh*, shut up; but being re-opened  
soon after, their Number was reduced from eigh-  
teen to twelve: But in the Year 1546, they were  
by Proclamation of *Henry the Eighth* intirely sup-  
press'd.

Things worthy of Observation at present, are,  
the stately and spacious Parish Church, an Inde-  
pendent, Anabaptist, and a Quaker Meeting-  
houses, four Charity-schools, four Alms-houses,  
the Town-house, a Market, two Machines for  
raising Water to supply the neighbouring Inha-  
bitants; an Iron Foundry, six Sets of Steps, or  
Stairs, for Passengers to go upon, and return from  
off the River *Thames*; and a Workhouse for the  
Reception of the Poor.

*St. Thomas's.*

This Church, as already mentioned, was at  
first erected for the Use of the adjoining Hospi-  
tal, from which it is denominated; but the Num-  
bers of Houses and Inhabitants having greatly  
increased in the Precinct of the said Hospital,  
it was judged necessary to make the said Church  
parochial, for the Use of the said Inhabitants,  
and to erect a Chapel in the Hospital, for the  
Use of the Patients.

This Church, which is situate on the North  
Side of *St. Thomas's-street*, contiguous to the Ho-  
spital, is neither a Rectory, Vicarage, nor Dona-  
tive, but a Sort of Impropration in the Gift of  
the said Hospital.

*Receipts on account of the Cure. l. s. d.*

|                                            |   |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| By Money from <i>St. Thomas's Hospital</i> | 6 | 0  | 0 |
| By Surplice Fees                           | — | 20 | 0 |

This Church belonging to the Hospital, the  
Incumbent pays neither First-fruits, nor Tenths,  
nor other Disbursements on account of the Cure.

*Donations.*

|                                        |   |    |   |
|----------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| <i>Bernard Hide</i> , every tenth Year | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Henry Smith</i> , yearly            | — | 10 | 0 |

*Officers,*



Officers, &c. in this Parish.

Here being no remarkable Monumental In-  
scriptions. I shall proceed to the Account of Pa-  
rish Officers, &c.

The Vestry is select, consisting of sixteen Mem-  
bers, two Church-wardens; two Overseers of  
the Poor, two Constables, two Scavengers, who  
pay the Raker, for cleansing the Streets, and car-  
rying away the Ashes, the Sum of eight Pounds  
*per Annum*; one Beadle, two Watchmen, two  
hundred and twenty-nine Houses.

Antiquities, &c. in this Parish.

The only Antiquity in this Parish is the Ho-  
spital, (the Chapel at first belonging thereto, I  
take to be that situate where now is the Parish  
Cemetery) which was founded *Anno* 1215; and the  
Remakables at present are, the Church, a Pres-  
byterian and an Anabaptist Meeting-houses; two  
Hospitals, with their Chapels; an Alms-house,  
and a Charity-school.

An Account of the Numbers Total of divers  
of the Officers and Servants belonging to the fe-  
veral Parishes in *Southwark*, &c. within the Bill  
of Mortality on that Side the River, *viz.* Con-  
stables, Headboroughs, Scavengers, Surveyors  
of the Highways, Beadles and Watchmen, toge-  
ther with the respective Sums annually paid by  
each of the said Parishes to the Raker, for cleansing  
the Streets, and carrying away the Ashes:

| Parishes.               | Cont. | Headb. | Scav. | Surv. | Bead. | Watch. | Raker. |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Christ's Church         | 4     | 3      | 2     | 0     | 1     | 6      | 30     |
| St. George's            | 8     | 0      | 4     | 0     | 2     | 8      | 180    |
| St. John's              | 4     | 0      | 4     | 2     | 1     | 8      | 95     |
| St. Mary's, Lambeth     | 7     | 9      | 2     | 4     | 1     | 0      | 20     |
| St. Mary Magdalen's     | 2     | 4      | 4     | 2     | 2     | 10     | 124    |
| St. Mary's, Newington   | 4     | 4      | 0     | 2     | 1     | 8      | 0      |
| St. Mary's, Rotherhithe | 1     | 6      | 2     | 0     | 1     | 3      | 42     |
| St. Olave's             | 9     | 0      | 9     | 0     | 3     | 24     | 246    |
| St. Saviour's           | 9     | 3      | 9     | 0     | 2     | 23     | 220    |
| St. Thomas's            | 2     | 0      | 2     | 0     | 1     | 2      | 18     |
| Sums Total              | 50    | 29     | 38    | 10    | 15    | 92     | 975    |

The Numbers Total of Chuch-wardens and Over-  
seers of the Poor, with the Sums Total paid by  
them in one Year, on account of the Church and  
Poor, as mentioned in the several Parishes above  
specify'd, with the Numbers Total of Dwelling-  
houses and Parish Workhouses, within the said  
District:

| Church<br>Ward. | Over-<br>seers. | Paid on Acc.<br>of the Church.                                      | Paid on Account<br>of the Poor.        | Numb.<br>Houses. | Wor.<br>Hou. |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 29              | 44              | 1953 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 9653 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> | 14371            | 9            |

And, that the chief Things which compose this  
vast City may at one View appear to the Reader,

I shall subjoin a recapitulary Account of the same:  
*viz.* the Number Total of all the Streets, Lanes,  
&c. together with those of the Houses, Inhabi-  
tants, Parishes, Parish Churches, Church-war-  
dens and Overseers of the Poor, with the Sums  
Total of their Disbursements on account of the  
Church and Poor; Number of Chapels belonging  
to the Church of *England*, that of the Meeting-  
houses of all Denominations, with the Disburle-  
ments of the latter on account of the Poor; Com-  
panies of Merchants, Incorporations of Trades,  
and Offices, with the Sum disbursed by the two  
latter on account of the Poor; the Number of  
Ships, Lighters, Boats, Carts, Yards for Ship-  
building, Quays, Wharfs; those of the Cha-  
rity-schools, Hospitals and Alms-houses, with  
the several Sums disbursed by the latter for the  
Use of the Poor; with the Amount of the whole,  
for one Year, paid on account of the Poor; the  
Number of Constables, Headboroughs, Survey-  
ors of the Highways, Scavengers, Beadles and  
Watchmen, with the Sum Total annually paid  
the Rakes, for cleansing the Streets and carrying  
away the Ashes; together with the Number of  
Markets, publick Walks, Horses, Hackney-  
Coaches, Chairs, Parish Workhouses, Houses of  
Correction, and Prisons.

And although the Chapels of the Temple in  
*Fleet-street*, *Trinity*, *St. George Hanover-square*, and  
*St. John Baptist in the Savoy*, and the Presbyterian  
Meeting-house in *St. Thomas's, Southwark*, are treat-  
ed in the respective Places wherein they are situ-  
ate; yet as they are not inserted in the Lists of  
Chapels and Meeting-houses above specified, I  
shall add them to their respective Accounts in the  
following Table; whereby the Number Total of  
the former will be increased to seventy-one and  
that of the latter, to one hundred and forty-  
seven.

A Table of the principal Things within the City and  
Suburbs of London.

| Streets                                                              | Houses                                                                | Inhabi-<br>tants                 | Parishes                     | Parish<br>Church.            | Parish<br>Chap.         | Church<br>Ward. | Overl. of<br>the Poor.                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5099                                                                 | 95968                                                                 | 725903                           | 143                          | 108                          | 71                      | 307             | 242                                                                  |
| Disburim. on Ac.<br>of the Church.                                   | Disburim. on Ac.<br>of the Poor                                       | Meeting-<br>houses               | Disburim.<br>Meetings        | Comp.<br>Merch.              |                         |                 |                                                                      |
| 35722 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 90835 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>   | 147                              | 31240 <i>l.</i>              | 8                            |                         |                 |                                                                      |
| Incorp. Trade                                                        | Offices                                                               | Incorp. Disburim.<br>to the Poor | Offices Disb.<br>to the Poor | Ships                        | Lighters                | Boats           |                                                                      |
| 91                                                                   | 45                                                                    | 26375 <i>l.</i>                  | 6000 <i>l.</i>               | 141                          | 1700                    | 6972            |                                                                      |
| Carts                                                                | Yards for<br>Shipbuil.                                                | Quays                            | Wharfs                       | Chari-<br>ty sch.            | Hos-<br>pitals          | Alms-<br>houses | Char. Schools<br>Disb. Poor.                                         |
| 607                                                                  | 23                                                                    | 17                               | 21                           | 166                          | 14                      | 95              | 17547 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> |
| Hosp. & Almsh.<br>Disburim. Poor                                     | Total Disburim.<br>on Ac. of the Poor.                                |                                  | Constables                   | Headboroughs                 |                         |                 |                                                                      |
| 78519 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>                              | 250516 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> |                                  | 420                          | 227                          |                         |                 |                                                                      |
| Surveyors                                                            | Scavengers                                                            | Beadles                          | Watchmen                     | Paid the Rakers              |                         | Markets         |                                                                      |
| 58                                                                   | 443                                                                   | 134                              | 1318                         | 11728 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> |                         | 33              |                                                                      |
| Publick<br>Walks                                                     | Horses                                                                | Hackney<br>Coaches               | Hackney<br>Chairs            | Parish<br>Work-h             | Houses of<br>Correction | Prisons         |                                                                      |
| 8                                                                    | 22639                                                                 | 800                              | 300                          | 50                           | 5                       | 14              |                                                                      |



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